ONE CENT!
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

ONE CENT!
THE WEATHER.
Fair and cooler, preceded by showers; high northerly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,215. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE { One Cent in Greater New York and Jersey City. Three Cents outside Greater New York.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 74⅝c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 38c; cash cotton, 5⅝c.

FOREIGN.—The police of Alexandria, Egypt, arrested nine Italian Anarchists, and thereby frustrated a plot to kill Emperor William of Germany during his visit to Palestine. Powerful bombs were found by the police in a house frequented by the conspirators. It was announced in Paris that a military plot against the Government had been discovered, involving leading Generals, the rumored object of which was to overthrow the republic and re-establish the monarchy in the hands of Prince Louis Bonaparte, the new leader of the Imperialist Party. The strike in France is subsiding. The funeral of Queen Louise of Denmark was attended by many royal personages. The Chinese Emperor is practically a prisoner, all decrees being issued by the Dowager Empress.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Charles T. Ralston of North Adams, Mass., charged with forging names on a promissory note, is being sought by the police.

Three men who were attempting to sail from St. Michael to San Francisco in a small boat were rescued by the schooner Viva during a gale on Sept. 2.

It was announced yesterday that the charge of bigamy brought against Hiram S. Maxim by his alleged wife had been dropped, but the inventor was served with papers in divorce proceedings instituted by her.

The Atlantic Transport Company's steamer Mohegan, with 50 passengers and a crew numbering 150 on board, which left London for New York Thursday, was wrecked off the Lizard. According to the latest reports only thirty-one persons have been saved.

Col. Roosevelt visited the Rensselaer County Fair at Troy, but the crowd there to greet him was so small that he hastened away without speaking. The managers of the fair said the apparent slight was due to a misunderstanding. On his way to Troy the Colonel called on Gov. Black.

Page 2.

The bets made yesterday on the result of the election were generally at even odds.

Col. Roosevelt addressed a small meeting of colored men at the Lenox Lyceum last night. He did not discuss political issues.

The programme which Col. Roosevelt will follow in his speechmaking between now and election day was given out yesterday.

Mrs. Mary Wilkins was arraigned in the West Side Police Court yesterday, charged with passing a worthless check. The police say she has swindled in many cities.

Justice Van Wyck was the guest of honor last night at a reception given by the Lincoln Club in Brooklyn. Many Republicans were there.

Col. Lovell H. Jerome has filed a protest at Albany against the use of the name and party emblem of the Citizens' Union in connection with the Independent State ticket.

David M. Torrey, a banker and money broker at 147 Nassau Street, whose office has been closed since Thursday afternoon, made an assignment yesterday to Joseph Sans without preferences.

David Leventritt, Democratic candidate for Supreme Court Justice, made an answer yesterday to a charge that his law firm had made gross mistakes in a legal case twenty-five years ago.

The Democrats were arranging yesterday for an active campaign, and Justice Van Wyck's speaking tour had been partially made up. His next speech will be in Buffalo next Saturday. Tammany has begun preparations for its first mass meeting on Tuesday.

Page 3.

The Seventh Infantry, the last regiment at Camp Wikoff, left yesterday for forts in the Department of the Lakes.

Harry A. Page was yesterday acquitted at Wantagh, L. I., on a charge of brutally killing a hackman's horse. Mr. Page found the animal dying by a roadside and dispatched it.

A man was shot and perhaps mortally wounded at Thirty-fourth Street and First Avenue yesterday as a result, it is supposed, of a strike of marble cutters.

The men of the Two Hundred and First New York Regiment are in a state of semi-mutiny, it is said. They complain that they are not properly fed.

Robert Baldwin, brother of President Baldwin of the Long Island Railroad, was brought to a Brooklyn hospital yesterday from Camp Wikoff, ill with typhoid fever.

Dr. Louis L. Seaman, testifying yesterday before the War Investigating Commission, declined to criticise his superior officers, and said he had been misrepresented by the press.

Dr. Julius Radisch of 33 East Sixty-third Street, his wife, and her sister, who made many trips to Camp Wikoff during last month, condemn in strong terms the treatment the soldiers received and the mismanagement of the camp in general.

National Guard officers are alarmed at the muster-out orders from Albany, and last night some of them met to decide upon a plan of action to avert what they claim will be a complete disintegration of the National Guard if the present orders are carried out.

In a quarrel growing out of a dispute over labor unionism David Mahoney, a carpenter of Brooklyn, hacked James Briscoe, a painter of the same place, so badly with a rip saw that Briscoe now lies probably dying at his home. He has a terrible cut in his face just below the eyes, and the artery of one of his wrists is severed.

Page 4.

Brig. Gen. Kirby, General Inspector of Rifle Practice, supervised the shooting at Creedmoor yesterday.

Results of National League baseball games yesterday: Louisville, 14; Cleveland, 2. Cleveland, 6; Louisville, 4.

The following were the winners at Morris Park yesterday: Swiftmas and Kinnikinic, dead heat; Strangest, Sailor King, Golden Days, Scotch Plaid, and Lady Lindsey.

Miss Beatrix Hoyt of the Shinnecock Golf Club and Miss Maude K. Wetmore of the Newport Golf Club will play to-day on the Ardsley links in the final round for the women's championship of the United States. In the semi-final round yesterday the defeated contestants were Miss Carol Eldlitz of the Ardsley Club and Miss Frances C. Griscom of Philadelphia.

Page 5.

The will of John P. Townsend, President of the Bowery Savings Bank, was filed for probate yesterday. The value of the estate is not known.

The Chinese trade reports for 1897 show that American imports into that country continue to increase while those of other nations are falling off.

The debate on the question of church unity was resumed by the House of Deputies at the Episcopal Council, in Washington yesterday. A resolution was also submitted by Spencer Trask that Congress be urged to establish uniform marriage and divorce laws throughout the United States.

President McKinley arrived in St. Louis yesterday and received an enthusiastic greeting. He delivered two speeches in the course of the day, one at the Merchants' Exchange in the afternoon, and the other at the Coliseum, in the Exposition Building, at night. At 11 o'clock he left for Terre Haute, Ind., the next stopping place.

Page 6.

Yesterday's joint session of the Peace Commissions in Paris was spent in considering the Cuban debt question. Among the possible offsets to Spain's claims is a demand by the United States for compensation for the destruction of the Maine. The demands of the United States have caused great concern in Madrid.

Page 7.

Elizabeth Plera, a Hungarian immigrant girl, will probably be returned to her home as one likely to become a public charge. She refused yesterday an offer of housework at $10 a month, saying the standard wage rate here was $18.

Page 9.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., has returned from an unofficial inspection of the Lake Shore Railroad system.

Charges of violation of the Inter-State Commerce Act by the Baltimore and Ohio and Baltimore and Southwestern Railway Companies are to be investigated.

It is reported that New York capitalists have acquired the entire properties of the Victor Coal and Coke Company, in Southern Colorado, valued at several millions of dollars.

Page 10.

Lieut. Pullen, naval officer attached to the transport Resolute, died Thursday of yellow fever.

County Treasurer Phipps of Queens County is defendant in a friendly suit brought by the Queens County Board of Supervisors to determine whether the County Treasurer has the power to withhold funds when ordered by the Supervisors to turn them over.

Page 12.

Alfred E. Ives, Principal of Public School No. 35, Brooklyn, has been sued for $5,000 damages for beating a pupil.

John R. Keim, jeweler at 1,128 Broadway, has sued Lippman Tannenbaum, a dealer in gems, at 52 Nassau Street, for $10,000 for defamation of character.

Justice Gaynor yesterday granted permission to Frank and John G. Jenkins, Jr., to begin action against the John Good Cordage and Machine Company to foreclose a mortgage of $800,000.

Justice Freedman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, issued subpoenas for the appearance of Henry M. Flagler and William T. Wardwell of the Standard Oil Company before the Ohio investigators.

The Board of Docks and Ferries received from the Consolidated Canal and Lake Company a report of the last season's traffic, in which it was said that no flour had been carried by the Erie Canal.

District Attorney Marean of Kings has refused to bring any criminal action against the men charged by Controller Coler with fraud in the purchase of Forest Hill Park land. He says the evidence doesn't warrant it.

Warrants have been issued at Virden, Ill., charging Messrs. Loucks, Lukens, and Yorke, the mine officials, with murder. At Pana the militia commander has called upon miners to assist him in preventing the disembarkation of imported negroes.

Mayor Van Wyck was not pleased with the estimates of the free circulating libraries submitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday, and took several opportunities to express his views on the way in which those institutions are conducted.

Lawyer Daniel Noble yesterday applied to Justice Garretson for an order to punish Fire Commissioner Scannell for contempt of court for not appointing W. H. Delehanty, ex-Chief of the Long Island City Fire Department, Deputy Chief for the Borough of Queens.

At the Indian conference at Lake Mohonk yesterday a platform was adopted which, after reviewing the progress made in dealing with the Indians, called upon Congress to abolish the bureau at Washington, expedite the dissolution of the reservations and the allotment of the land in severalty, and to give Indians everywhere the right to appeal to the courts.

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LOOKS FOR WAR IN THE EAST.

Admiral Gherardi, in Boston, Says We Shall Have to Fight Shoulder to Shoulder with England.

BOSTON, Oct. 14.—The Massachusetts Reform Club met to-night to discuss the troubles of the army, and before it adjourned it decided to hold an investigation on its own account for the benefit of the board now in session at Washington.

Rear Admiral Gherardi, who spoke for the navy, created much surprise by declaring that the Nation is not yet out of war, and that England and the United States would unite in war in the East. After speaking of the troubles of the army, he said:

"Lack of attention on the part of the people regarding the needs and unpreparedness in the army system was the cause of the present trouble. Congress has not done as it should have done. The regular army should be increased. We are not yet out of war, and we will need a thoroughly equipped and efficient land and naval force. We are going to dabble in the East, and you'll have to fight shoulder to shoulder and ship to ship with England on this Chinese question. There will be an offensive and defensive alliance there. I wish to God we would keep out of the Philippines."

Col. Church, editor of The Army and Navy Journal, followed, saying:

"The trouble in the army is due not to too much Algerism, but to too much civilianism. Negligence of Congress is the prime factor."

Gen. H. Stevens and others advocated reform in the militia system.

NEW DEFENSES FOR CANADA.

Cities of Montreal and Quebec to be Well Fortified.

TORONTO, Oct. 14.—It is announced today that Montreal and Quebec are to be thoroughly fortified as part of the scheme for the defense of Canada. Col. Dalton, Chief of the Imperial Defense Commission, is in Montreal completing plans for the fortifications of the cities.

The plans for the protection of Quebec have already been adopted, and work is in progress. The most modern kind of heavy guns is to be mounted on the new forts.

TO RAISE A BIG BRIDGE.

New York and Ottawa Spans Across the St. Lawrence River.

MALONE, N. Y., Oct. 14.—The contract for the removal of the spans of the New York and Ottawa Railroad Bridge, in the South Channel of the St. Lawrence River, the collapse of which on Sept. 6 resulted in the death of some thirty laborers, has been awarded to the Collins Bay Rafting and Towing Company.

The central span, which weighs 360,000 pounds, is to be raised bodily by pontoons. Steel shields are being put down to protect the divers from being swept away by the swift current. The rebuilding of the pier is to be commenced at once, and must be completed above the water line before Winter sets in.

THREE MEN RESCUED AT SEA.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 14.—The schooner Viva has rescued from almost certain death Harry Thompson, Frank Johnston, and John Christensen, who were attempting to sail from St. Michael to San Francisco in a boat only twenty-eight feet long.

They had come from Lake Bennett down the Yukon, had safely crossed Bering Sea to Unalaska, and were on their way south when a severe gale sprung up, and their frail craft would doubtless have foundered had it not been seen and saved by the Viva on Sept. 2.

SECRETARY GAGE ANSWERS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Secretary Gage to-day filed his answer in the suit brought by George B. Wightman of New York against him, as Secretary of the Treasury, and the Produce Exchange Trust Company of New York, to enjoin the issuance of any bonds of the $200,000,000 3 per cent. popular war loan to others than the individuals named in Wightman's bid, which covered the entire loan.

The answer avers that many of the signatures given were either forged or fictitious; that notices sent to the addresses given were returned undelivered; that the subscriptions were therefore not in good faith, but were procured by or for the complainants for a money consideration, and that the department accordingly canceled them.

The case was argued in the District Equity Court to-day, and Justice Cox will announce his decision later. Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle is one of the counsel for the complainant.

Chicago Savings Bank Litigation.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—The Globe Savings Bank case is in the hands of the court for final settlement. The principal point at stake is the retention by the receiver of the assets of the bank for the depositors. The University of Illinois asks for the return of $18,000 worth of college bonds.

ALLSOPP'S OCTOBER ALE.
Just arrived. On draught nearly everywhere.—Adv.

ATLANTIC LINER MOHEGAN LOST

Wrecked Off the Lizard on Her Way to New York.

PROBABLY 169 DROWNED

Only 31 Saved Out of 50 Passengers and a Crew of 150.

LIFE SAVERS AT WORK

Several Persons Washed from Boats and Bodies of Others Dashed Ashore by the Waves.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The Atlantic Transport Company's steamer Mohegan, formerly the Cleopatra of the Wilson and Furness-Leyland Line, which left London for New York yesterday with 50 passengers and a crew numbering 150, is ashore off the Lizard, between The Manacles and The Lowlands. It is thought that there has been a great loss of life.

According to a dispatch just received from Falmouth, out of the 200 persons constituting the passengers and crew of the Mohegan, only thirty-one have been saved.

A coast-guard message reports that the passengers are "drowning like rats."

Another account says: "Bodies are washing ashore, one being of a lady, lashed to a plank, with both legs severed."

Lifeboats put off from the Lizard and from Falmouth, one returning filled with passengers. Several were drowned, however, it is reported, on the passage of the lifeboat to the shore.

The boat landed nearly thirty of the Mohegan's passengers and returned for more. One lady died after she was brought ashore. Another lifeboat saved six persons.

Particulars as to the disaster are difficult to obtain. It appears that when the Mohegan struck a gale was blowing and the sea was running high.

A dispatch from Falmouth says the Mohegan foundered and was probably blown ashore by the heavy east wind after her machinery was disabled. All the Falmouth tugs went out, but none was able to approach the vessel.

The coast at that point is extremely dangerous, and has been the scene of numerous wrecks. Some years ago there was a movement set on foot to get a lightship placed there, but it failed.

The Mohegan, as the Cleopatra, was the last addition to the fleet of passenger and freight steamships built by the Wilson and Furness-Leyland Line for its newly inaugurated passenger service between London and New York. She was built at Hull, and made her maiden trip here last Summer. In fact, her present trip would have been only her second westward voyage.

Shortly afterward the Atlantic Transport Line, which had sold the Massachusetts, Michigan, Mohawk, and sister ships to the Government for transport service, bought out the Wilsons' new fleet. The sum of $5,000,000 was paid for the Cleopatra, Winifreda, Alexandra, Boadicea, and Victoria, the terms providing also that the Wilsons should not operate a rival line between New York and London for seven years. Though built at various yards, these vessels are all of about the same size and character. The Cleopatra became the Mohegan, the Winifreda is the Mesaba, sailing to-day from this port; the Victoria has become the Manitou, the Boadicea the Marquette, and the Alexandra the Manemonee, the names of all vessels of the Atlantic Transport Line commencing with "M."

The Mohegan was 480 feet long, 52 feet beam, and 36 feet deep, with a carrying capacity of 8,500 tons dead weight, and of 15,500 tons measurement. She had stalls for 700 cattle, with an improved system of sanitation rendering the cattle carrying quite free from annoyance to passengers. Accommodation for passengers was provided by an amidship superstructure in which there were staterooms for 125 first cabin passengers, no second cabin or steerage passengers being carried.

Lizard Head, near which the Mohegan was wrecked, is a bold headland on the southern coast of Cornwall, and is the southernmost point of England. Its longitude is 5 degrees 12 minutes west. The lighthouse situated there is visible for twenty-one miles, its altitude being 186 feet. The coast from the Lizard northeast to Manacle Point, a distance of more than ten miles by water, is a particularly dangerous menace to navigation.

The Mohegan was a single-screw steamer, and made about 14 knots an hour. The distance to the Lizard is about 375 miles, and she had therefore been out probably a little over twenty-four hours when she struck on the rock.

The Mohegan was in command of Capt. Richard Griffith, formerly of the steamship Manitoba.

The only person who was at the company's pier, at the foot of King Street, North River, last night was the receiving clerk.

The names of the passengers who sailed on the Mohegan were not yet known, he said, at the offices here.

He said that the only persons he knew aboard the steamer were Chief Officer Couch and Purser Fennington.

They and the Captain lived in London. No news was received by the company last night in regard to the disaster.

FRANK COLLIER'S MALADY.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—The radiagraph of Frank Collier's cranium shows two dark spots on the left frontal region at the point where he was hit by the bludgeon years ago. Medical opinion is divided as to the indications of the radiagraph. Dr. E. C. Fortner, County Physician, who has agreed to assist Dr. T. A. Davis in the trephining of the lawyer's skull, is satisfied that the indication is that of a hardened substance on the inner side of the skull, which may be exerting a pressure upon the brain.

Dr. Fred C. Schaffer, who examined the radiagraph with Dr. Fortner, is of the opinion that there is a hardened condition under the place where Collier was struck, and says he would not hesitate to perform the operation. Dr. Davis is out of the city. Dr. John B. Murphy insists that the shadowy spots on the radiagraph are too faint to indicate anything out of the ordinary.

Prof. W. C. Fuchs, who took the negative, and who has made scores of radiagraphs of skulls, says there is a marked difference from other skulls. In all of his other negatives there is a well-defined band of even coloring under the line of the bony profile of the top of the skull. He gives his opinion that the two shadows are the result of a more dense connection of skull and the brain at the region indicated.

Mr. Collier insists upon the operation, and if Dr. Davis reaches the same conclusion as his colleagues, it will be performed.

TO EXTRADITE MRS. HITCHENS.

Lexington (Ky.) Authorities Accuse Her of Stealing $1,500 from Bookmaker Frank Herdic.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 14.—Mrs. Lisbeth Hitchens, about thirty-two years old and beautiful, is to be brought back from New York to Lexington to answer a charge of grand larceny. She is accused of stealing $1,500 from the well-known pool seller, Frank Herdic.

Mrs. Hitchens came here from Glenns Falls, N. Y., to attend the trotting races. Her husband is John S. Hitchens of Glenns Falls. Herdic met her at the races on one of the Grand Circuit tracks. They stopped at the Clarendon Hotel, and Monday night, after the Transylvania race had been decided, Herdic went to his room quite sick with a cold. Mrs. Hitchens nursed him through the night, applying hot cloths to his chest and using other simple remedies to break a cold.

About 4 o'clock Herdic fell asleep and did not awake until rather late. He met Mrs. Hitchens at the breakfast table and she told him she had to go to New York on important business and would leave on the 11 o'clock train. She went to the Phoenix Hotel, where she had first stopped on coming to town, and requested that her mail be forwarded to the Grenoble Hotel, New York City. This fact led to her arrest in New York, for when Herdic discovered his loss he notified the authorities and they found the address the woman had left and wired the New York police to arrest her.

Sheriff Bosworth, armed with the proper papers, left for New York to-night to bring her back. He expects to have a hot legal night, he says.

Herdic had the money in a five-hundred-dollar and a one-thousand-dollar bill in his inside vest pocket.

The dull routine of the Centre Street Police Court was relieved yesterday morning by the appearance in the procession of prisoners of a woman who was not only handsome in face and figure, but faultlessly gowned, and wearing a wealth of jewels. Plain theft was the charge against her, however, and horses and champagne are said to have caused her trouble.

Mrs. Lisbeth Hitchens was arrested on Thursday evening at the Hotel Grenoble, at 886 Seventh Avenue, soon after her arrival from Lexington, Ky. A dispatch received at Police Headquarters from the Chief of Police of Lexington stated that the woman had stolen $1,500 from a man in Lexington. The woman, who is about thirty years old, tall and graceful, a decided brunette, with refined manners, submitted to arrest with much dignity. She denied the charge and expressed her willingness to go back to Lexington without requisition papers. About $165 was found on her. She was committed to the Tombs for forty-eight hours by Magistrate Pool yesterday morning to await further information from Kentucky.

Mrs. Hitchens was represented by Lawyer Hal Bell, who told all that is known of her here. She is a New York woman, married to a respectable man, but has for years indulged a passion for horse racing and has traveled all over the country attending race meets. She was one of a gay party invited to attend the Lexington meeting, and while there she attracted the attention of two prominent Lexington citizens designated by the discreet attorney as "Frank" and "Bob." It is explained that up to last Wednesday at least "Frank" owed "Bob" $4,000. "Bob" thought "Frank" was making too rapid progress into the good graces of the young woman and, in a fit of jealousy, threatened to force the payment of his $4,000.

The race meeting closed last week, and on Tuesday evening Mrs. Hitchens met "Frank" and confided to him that the races had been disastrous to her, and asked for aid to get back to New York. "Frank," over a bottle of wine, tendered her a five-hundred-dollar bill. At the same time he handled very carelessly a one-thousand-dollar bill. On the following morning Mrs. Hitchens went to see "Bob," promising to try and induce him not to be too hard on "Frank" in the matter of the $4,000 debt. She then took the train for this city, and went to pay a visit to a woman friend at the Hotel Grenoble, where she was arrested.

Mrs. Hitchens denies taking the one-thousand-dollar bill, and advances the theory that after her departure "Bob" pressed his friend for the four-thousand-dollar debt, and "Frank," in desperation, told him that she had taken his money. Before the case comes up the woman with her attorney will accompany detectives to the Hotel Grenoble, where her baggage will be searched for the missing one-thousand-dollar bill.

HEARING IN THE MAXIM CASE.

Bigamy Charge Abandoned — Divorce Suit Now Instituted by the Inventor's Alleged Wife.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 14.—The examination of Hiram S. Maxim, the gun inventor, on a charge of abandonment was adjourned to-day to Oct. 21, after Helen Leighton or Nellie Malcolm, who claims to be Mr. Maxim's wife, had related in detail the story of her meeting with him, of their alleged marriage in a house near the Grand Central Station by a man whom she did not know, of his stealing her marriage certificate, of the birth of their child, and of his subsequent desertion of her in Paris. She testified that she lived with Mr. Maxim as his wife for three years, and he introduced her to his relatives as his wife.

The witness was cross-examined by Bartow S. Weeks, who, with George Gordon Battle of New York and Frank B. Lown of this city, appeared for the defendant. The cross-examination brought out the fact that for the past fifteen years the woman lived in houses of questionable repute in Philadelphia, Troy, Albany, Hudson, Poughkeepsie, and Bridgeport, as housekeeper or servant. In answer to Mr. Weeks, the witness admitted that when her child was born eighteen years ago, in Brooklyn, it was christened by her maiden name of Leighton.

It was announced that the charge of bigamy will not be pressed because the plaintiff has found out that Mr. Maxim was not married to another woman at the time Helen Leighton claims he married her.

During the afternoon Mr. Maxim was served with papers in divorce proceedings instituted by his alleged wife.

DIED ON STEAMSHIP PIER.

B. Dobschutz, thirty-five years old, a grocer of 320 East Eighty-fifth Street, Manhattan, died last night on the Hamburg-American Line pier in Hoboken shortly after returning from Europe on the steamship Fuerst Bismarck.

He went to Germany several months ago for his health. Upon arriving in Hoboken last night his condition grew worse and he died before a physician could be summoned. Death was due to consumption.

MAY BUY BRITISH STEAMERS.

TACOMA, Washington, Oct. 14.—It is stated on good authority that the Northern Pacific Steamship Company is arranging to put under the American flag six British steamers which it is operating to China and Japan from this city.

These steamers include the transport Arizona, which was sold to the Government last July; the Tacoma, Olympia, Columbia, and Argyle. It is believed that the Arizona will be transferred back to the Northern Pacific at Hongkong when the Government no longer needs her.

PLOT TO MURDER EMPEROR WILLIAM

Italian Anarchists Intended to Kill Him in Palestine.

CONSPIRATORS' BOMBS FOUND

Nine Arrests Made in Alexandria, Where the Plan Was Discovered.

The Khedive's Palace at Cairo First Selected as the Scene of the Intended Assassination.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Oct. 14.—The Alexandria police have arrested nine Italian Anarchists since last evening, and have thereby frustrated a plot against Emperor William, now on his way to the Holy Land to be present at the consecration of the Church of the Saviour at Jerusalem.

The first person to be arrested was a café keeper, a well-known Anarchist, in whose house the police discovered two wire-wound bombs of great strength, full of bullets. This arrest was made in consequence of a notification from the Italian Consul General at Cairo that two Anarchists had left Cairo for Port Said.

The police investigation showed that the arrested café keeper had bribed the steward of a steamer sailing to-day from Alexandria for Port Said and Syria to take on board a box of bombs. Apparently the Anarchists originally intended to use the bombs at the Palais Abidin at Cairo while Emperor William and the Khédive were there. When the Kaiser decided not to visit Egypt the Anarchists changed their plans and decided to attack him in Palestine.

The liveliest satisfaction is felt over the captures, and the German Consulate has expressed its warmest thanks.

The two Cairo Anarchists who left for Port Said have not yet been arrested.

FATALLY HURT BY TROLLEY CAR

Rev. D. J. Freas Stepped on Track Out of the Way of a Bicyclist.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 14.—The Rev. Daniel J. Freas, City Missionary, was struck by a trolley car to-night and suffered concussion of the brain, which will result in his death.

He was stepping out of the way of a bicyclist, when he got in front of the car. He is eighty-one years old, and for years has devoted his time to collecting and distributing alms to the poor.

SMALLPOX AT McLEAN.

Epidemic in a New York Village—Fourteen Cases Found.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 14.—After a thorough investigation by members of the Ithaca Board of Health, by physicians of McLean, and by the State Board of Health, the conclusion was reached late to-night that the epidemic which has been prevailing in that village for about two weeks is genuine smallpox.

McLean is about twelve miles east of Ithaca, and it is feared that many people here have been exposed. The physicians who investigated the matter to-day found fourteen cases already developed, and it is said that two of the patients are school teachers. The disease was first diagnosed as a skin affection. The authorities have taken severe measures to suppress it, and the whole town may be quarantined to-morrow.

JOINED HER DEAD HUSBAND.

Aged Dutchess County Couple Not Long Separated by the Grave.

FISHKILL LANDING, Oct. 14.—After more than fifty years of wedded life, in which they were but seldom apart, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Woodin of Poughquag, a small settlement in Dutchess County, were separated last Monday by the death of Mr. Woodin. But that separation lasted only a short time. At the hour Mr. Woodin was being lowered into his grave his wife died.

Mr. and Mrs. Woodin came here about two weeks ago to pay a visit to Dr. Doughty, whose wife was their daughter. Mr. Woodin was taken sick a few days after his arrival, and on Monday died. His remains were taken to their home at Poughquag. Yesterday the burial took place, but Mrs. Woodin did not attend. She was taken ill and died at about the hour he was being buried. Mr. Woodin was eighty-three years old and his wife eighty-two.

WANTED TO BORROW THE NAVY.

Threatening Letter to the President on a Supposed Crazy Man.

Policeman O'Leary of the East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street Police Station yesterday morning at 1:30 o'clock noticed a man digging with a barrel stave in St. Mary's Park, Morrisania. O'Leary called another policeman, and they went up to the man and asked him what he was doing. He made no answer, and when they searched him they found all of his pockets filled with grass. They took him to the East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street Station. On him was found the following letter:

To William B. McKinley, United States President.

Esteemed Sir: I had the honor four years ago to make a request of you for assistance for the recouping of the Holy Sepulchre. The only thing I needed was the loan of the United States Navy. As I did not receive any answer, I write this, which will be the last. Unless you loan me the United States Navy and one thousand millions of dollars I will blow up your home and kill every man, woman, and child in the United States.

The letter was unsigned. In his pockets was found a package of papers cut from newspapers in the shape of bank bills. Each one had marked on it a value ranging from $1,000 to $50,000,000. After some persuasion he said his name was Smith Barth, and that he had no home. He also said he was Bismarck, and lived in Berlin. He gave Policeman O'Leary a bill marked $500,000, and another policeman $10,000, but refused to give the Sergeant anything. He was arraigned in the Morrisania Police Court and sent to Bellevue to be examined as to his sanity.

GOT THEIR TRUNKS MIXED.

Gorgeously Attired Italian Laborer Accused of Larceny in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—A grizzled, wrinkled Italian street laborer, on whose face dirt and a straggling growth of beard struggled for supremacy, appeared in Justice Martin's court this morning, dressed in a wonderful style. He wore a tailor-made English stripe suit of the latest cut, a red shirt, a high collar, a gorgeous necktie, golf shoes, and a little low-crowned hat.

It was on Sept. 13 that Michael Sylvester and his trunk, the size of a nickel-in-the-slot machine, and L. S. Dow, with his well-filled Saratoga, arrived in Chicago on the same train from New York. Sylvester had come looking for work. Dow was here to see the town and had brought in his big trunk enough clothing to set up a small furnishing establishment. The Italian gave the check for his luggage to an expressman and ordered his little trunk with a yellow strap about it delivered to a house on West Eighteenth Street. By a mistake of a baggageman at the Polk Street station the expressman received Dow's baggage.

When the Italian opened the big trunk that came to him he found therein more and finer clothes than he had ever dreamed of. But when Dow went after his baggage he found nothing he could claim but a zinc-covered box containing a couple of pairs of overalls, a pair of shoes, and two shirts. When Sylvester appeared at the sewer to begin work the next morning, he wore a pair of carefully creased gray trousers, a dress coat, white shirt, patent leather shoes, and a golf cap. And in some such outfit he has worked ever since.

Dow complained of his loss to the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, which has spent over $100 in trying to locate the missing trunk. A few days ago Sylvester was found. He was brought before Justice Martin this morning, charged with larceny. But the Justice decided it was not a case of larceny, and continued the case for ten days, advising Dow, the Italian, and the railroad company to fix the matter up among themselves.

ANOTHER MARLBOROUGH SON.

Second Child Born to the Duke and His American Wife, Formerly Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The Duchess of Marlborough, formerly Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt of New York, gave birth to a son yesterday. Mother and child are doing well, according to the latest reports from the attending physicians.

This is the second son of the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, the first having been born on Sept. 18, 1897. He was baptized John Albert Edward William, and took his father's second title, the Marquis of Blandford.

FOUR HUNDRED SICK SOLDIERS.

Typhoid, Malaria, and Other Diseases Raging on Sullivan's Island — Troops Not Well Cared For.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 14. — Typhoid and malaria among the enlisted men stationed at Sullivan's Island is causing the commandant, Col. Rawles, much concern. At present 400 men are confined to quarters. The mortality has been light up to date, though the death roll may be considerably swelled unless there is an improvement in the conditions, particularly a cessation of rain.

Regarding the sickness, Col. Rawles said: "I acknowledge there has been a great deal of sickness at this post, but I could not really give an estimate of the fever patents. At present three-fourths of the garrison are confined to the headquarters. Some are fever patients, and besides these there are quite a number with other ailments. Fever, both typhoid and malarial, has caused much of the trouble, and it is entirely due to the great amount of rainwater that has remained for days on the surface. I have done everything to keep the temporary barracks well drained, and only recently had a large cistern built.

"The old building called the Moultrie House, which I believe was a hotel, is the pest hole of the island. Out of six hundred and odd men quartered on the island I am forced to put eighty men in this place. Every sanitary precaution has been taken to guard against fever, but it seems to do no good."

Col. Rawles thinks that if he had regular barracks built there would be no troubles of this kind.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 14.—Regarding the prevalence of typhoid and malarial fever at Sullivan's Island, Charleston, Lieut. Col. W. P. Hall, Adjutant General of the Department of the Gulf, said to-day:

"This is the first I have heard of any great amount of sickness at Sullivan's Island. There was a requisition some time ago for better quarters, and the Winter tents are being constructed now as rapidly as possible. This will give the men floored tents, and make them very comfortable."

SAYS HE KILLED DAISY SMITH.

Edward Krissinger Confesses to the Murder at Selin's Grove, Penn.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., Oct. 14.—The mystery surrounding the murder on last Monday of sixteen-year-old Daisy Smith, whose body was found near her home at Selin's Grove by her father, riddled with shot and with a gaping knife wound in her neck, was cleared to-day by the confession of Edward Krissinger, who was arrested on suspicion soon after the discovery of the body.

Krissinger says that the girl had jilted him, and that he lay in wait for her, armed with a shotgun and a knife. After shooting her he cut her throat three times with a knife. He then hid the knife and, returning home, washed the blood from his clothes.

FORMER EDITOR A FUGITIVE.

Charles T. Ralston of North Adams, Mass., Charged with Forgery.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Oct. 14.—Charles T. Ralston, one of the best-known newspaper men in this part of the State, formerly editor of The Hoosac Valley News, and for two years past the private secretary of ex-Mayor Houghton, is a fugitive from justice, charged with the forgery of the names of Mr. Houghton and F. E. Swift, proprietor of the Wilson House, to a promissory note for $1,800.

Ralston presented the note at the Hoosac Savings Bank, but did not obtain the money. Treasurer Richmond was rendered suspicious by Mr. Ralston's manner and put off paying the money on the note until he had confirmed the genuineness of the signatures. As soon as Ralston realized that his scheme had fallen through he left the city, and was last heard from at Troy, N. Y., but the Troy police were unable to locate him there to-day.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page, to the right of the title.

The Lake Michigan storm moved eastward, and was central last evening near New York City. Much cooler and clearing weather has followed the passage of this storm, the fall in temperature in the last twenty-four hours ranging from 10 degrees to 20 degrees from Ohio and Western Pennsylvania southward over Northern Georgia. The temperature has risen between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains under the influence of southerly winds in the advance of a low barometer in the extreme Northwest. During to-day showers will be followed by clearing and cool weather in New York and New England, and brisk to high northeasterly, shifting to northerly, winds will prevail on the New England Coast. The northwest storm will move southeastward, attended by rain and warmer weather in the Middle and Upper Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys and the Western lake region, and by easterly gales over Lake Superior to-day and southeasterly gales over Lake Michigan by to-night.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	57	54	55
6 A. M.	54	54	57
9 A. M.	59	58	62
12 M.	64	60	66
4 P. M.	62	59	62
6 P. M.	60	58	60
9 P. M.	59	57	59
12 P. M.	58	56	56

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	59⅝
Weather Bureau	57
Corresponding date, 1897	59
Corresponding date last twenty years	55

The maximum temperature yesterday was 61 degrees, at noon, and the minimum 53 degrees, at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 76 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 91 per cent.

TROY SLIGHTS ROOSEVELT

The Republican Candidate Gets a Poor Reception at the Home of Gov. Black.

HIS SPEECH NOT DELIVERED

The Colonel Declined to Address a Slim Crowd at the Fair Grounds and Hastened Away — Meeting with the Governor.

TROY, Oct. 14.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt visited the Rensselaer County Fair in this city to-day, but, owing to some misunderstanding, only a small proportion of the slim crowd in attendance knew that he was to be there, and the greeting which he received was far different from what the Colonel of th Rough Riders and Republican nominee for Governor might have expected.

Col. Roosevelt arrived here from Albany about noon on a special trolley car. After a brief stop at the house of the Troy Club, where about 150 persons greeted him, two special cars started for the Fair Grounds at 12:45. There were few decorations along the route, as scarcely anybody knew that the Colonel was expected here. The blowing of the whistle of the Commercial Knitting Mill was the only salute to the distinguished visitor. Accompanying Col. Roosevelt were District Attorney Youngs of Queens County and several New York newspaper men, together with a committee of

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sponse of the Campaign Committee to the Governor's invitation for him to speak at that city.

SIGNS OF REPUBLICAN ALARM.

Managers Disturbed by Apparent Apathy Up the State.

For the first time since the campaign began the Republican managers at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday displayed evidences of a feeling approaching alarm.

Since the nomination of Col. Roosevelt at Saratoga and up to yesterday the managers of his campaign had manifested perfect confidence in his election. The change was apparently traceable to two causes. One was the reports of apathy among the rank and file of the party up the State, brought by the leaders from the interior who attended the conference in Chairman Odell's room on Thursday night. The other was the coolness of the reception accorded Col. Roosevelt at Troy yesterday, reports of which quickly found their way to State Headquarters.

It was reported by the Republicans about the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening that the trip to Troy had proved a tactical mistake, and there was a general tendency to charge that somebody had blundered. Chairman Odell said that the State Committee simply had been deceived by the people in charge of the Rensselaer Fair, who had represented that there would be 20,000 people there yesterday, and who urgently had Col. Roosevelt be sent up to address them. On the basis of this representation Col. Roosevelt had gone to Troy. There was no disguise by the Republican managers of their disgust that less than 500 people were attending the fair when Col. Roosevelt arrived there.

District Attorney W. J. Youngs of Queens, who accompanied Col. Roosevelt to Troy, was at the Fifth Avenue last night. He said that the blame for the error involved in having Col. Roosevelt go all the way to Troy to address a crowd of 500 lay with Chairman John Knickerbocker of the Fair Association. The schedule of trains was such, he said, that they could not have lingered longer in Troy and gotten back here in time for Col. Roosevelt to keep his engagement to address the colored meeting at Lenox Lyceum in the evening.

COL. ROOSEVELT'S PROGRAMME

How He Will Spend His Time Between Now and Election Day.

Col. Roosevelt's time between now and election day will be divided between the city and the State outside the city as follows:

Oct. 16-19—Up the State, at Glens Falls and Ogdensburg, with stops between.

Oct. 19, (evening)—At the Clermont Avenue Rink, in Brooklyn.

Oct. 20, (evening)—At Durland's Riding Academy and at the Central Opera House.

Oct. 21-31—On a general tour of the State, with meetings at Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, and other large towns, and short stops between.

Nov. 1 and 2—In New York City.

Nov. 3, (evening)—At Albany.

Nov. 4-7—In New York City.

This general programme was given out at Republican State headquarters, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, yesterday, and, in accordance therewith, the State and local speakers' bureaus went to work to plan to utilize the time as completely as possible. The arrangement gives the County Committee just seven days of the Gubernatorial candidate's pre-election period, and into that President Quigg hopes to have him pack at least ten or twelve speeches.

No details of the Colonel's State tour have been completed beyond next week, when, after his three days' trip up the State and his appearances in Brooklyn and this city, he will go to Poughkeepsie on Friday night and to Gloversville and Johnstown on Saturday.

Stirred by the complaints of delay in beginning the campaign up the State, the managers at the Fifth Avenue took on a sudden burst of speed yesterday, and much was accomplished toward getting the oratorical machinery in motion. The distribution of campaign literature was also begun in earnest, big bundles of copies of the Republican text book, issued by the Congressional Committee, being sent in stocks of 500 copies of the set speeches delivered by Congressman Payne and Senator White at the Saratoga Convention, the State platform, and labor leaflets.

Arrangements for 132 meetings to be held in the State outside of New York City during next week and the early part of the week following were completed yesterday by Chief Gleason of the Republican Speakers' Bureau. Judge I. W. Lansing of Nebraska will speak at six of these meetings, M. Linn Bruce at nine, Charles D. Baker at six, Congressman Sereno E. Payne at five, J. Sloat Fassett at one, Col. F. B. White of Syracuse at six, Judge H. B. Fullerton at six, J. L. Burnett of Onondaga at nine, J. H. Callahan of Schenectady at five, George B. Curtis of Binghamton at nine, C. W. Fordham of Bay Shore at six, Prof. T. H. Roberts of Brooklyn at six, E. B. Seymour of Mechanicsville at six, Daniel E. Ainsworth of Oswego at three, Senator Horace White of Syracuse at two, Senator Stranahan at two, Anson S. Wood of Walcott at six, J. B. Jones of Wellesville at four, and E. R. Gunley of Florida at three.

Mr. Gleason reported yesterday that already a score or more speakers of prominence are at work up the State, and that from fifty to seventy-five meetings are held every night above the Harlem. He says that the oratorical record promises to be broken in this campaign, and that he already has an unprecedentedly large list of talent to supply meetings in every section of the State. So far the only speakers of National note whom the committee has secured positively are Senators Foraker and Lodge. Speaker Reed is expected to make several speeches in the State, but he has not definitely promised to do so. Yesterday the committee gave out the following letter received from ex-President Harrison:

Fifth Avenue Hotel,
New York, Oct. 12, 1898.

Hon. William Barnes, Jr.:

My Dear Sir: I have your letter of the 7th inst. inviting me to make some speeches in the New York campaign for Col. Roosevelt and his associates on the ticket. I regret to say that it will be absolutely impossible for me to comply with this request. I am engaged with my associate counsel in preparing an important brief and we have only a few weeks to complete it. I have been compelled to decline every suggestion to do any other work or to make speeches until this work is accomplished. If circumstances were otherwise it would give me great pleasure to make any contribution I could to the success of Col. Roosevelt, whose gallantry in war and whose integrity in civil office have commended him so highly to all who know him. Very truly yours, BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Senator Platt returned to the city last evening from Owego, where he had been attending to the affairs of the Tioga bank. He and Chairman Odell held a long conference on the developments of the day.

Congressman Quigg's Headquarters.

Lemuel E. Quigg yesterday opened headquarters for his campaign for re-election to Congress from the Fourteenth District in Rooms 429 and 430 in the Metropolitan Life Building, 1 Madison Avenue. From now on meetings will be held nightly in every election precinct of the district, and on next Thursday, Oct. 20, Col. Roosevelt will make two speeches in the district, one at Durland's Riding Academy, Sixtieth Street and Central Park, and later the same evening at the Central Opera House, Sixty-seventh Street and Third Avenue.

Mass Meeting for Daly and Cohen.

There will be a mass meeting in Carnegie Hall next Friday evening to discuss the political independence of the courts and to move for the re-election of Justices Joseph H. Daly and William N. Cohen.

ROOSEVELT TO COLORED MEN

He Addresses a Small Audience in the Lenox Lyceum.

DID NOT DISCUSS CAMPAIGN

He Tells of Colored Troops at Santiago and of His Civil Service Experiences.

What the official programme called an "Afro-American mass meeting to ratify the nominations of the Saratoga Convention" was held in the Lenox Lyceum last night. Col. Roosevelt came down from Troy yesterday afternoon to address the meeting. He spoke for nearly half an hour about the bravery of the Ninth and Tenth United States Cavalry at San Juan and Las Guasimas, and assured his hearers that during his term as Civil Service Commissioner he had been instrumental in having more colored men and women appointed to office in the Government service than had any other incumbent of that office. His address contained no mention of political issues, State or National. He did not use the terms Republican or Democrat. His every reference to the colored troops was rapturously cheered.

The Lenox Lyceum is capable of seating about 3,000 persons. On the stage, which was handsomely decorated with flags and palms, were about 200 chairs for the Vice Presidents, Secretaries, and guests. There was a speaker's stand gayly decorated with the National colors, and over the stage was a large picture of Col. Roosevelt in his Rough Rider uniform, all of which had been furnished by the Republican County Committee, under whose auspices the meeting was held. Many policemen were on hand to take care of the crowd. At 8 o'clock, the hour advertised for the meeting to begin, there were forty persons of both sexes and colors in the hall. The lights had not yet been fully turned on, and the audience sat silently in semi-darkness. At 8:45 there were 170 men and women scattered through the hall, and these showed their impatience by stamping and shouting for the meeting to begin.

Five minutes later the following gentlemen, who were set down on the programme as speakers, came in and were cheered. They took seats on the platform. The forty-five Vice Presidents and Secretaries mentioned in the programme did not appear. Those on the platform were Col. W. A. Pledger of Atlanta, Ga.; Judson W. Lyons, Register of the Treasury; J. C. Dancy of Wilmington, N. C.; Charles W. Anderson of Manhattan, W. R. Lawton of Brooklyn, the Rev. F. M. Jacobs, pastor of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, Fleet Street, Brooklyn; the Rev. J. M. Henderson, pastor of the Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church, Manhattan, and Bishop J. T. Derrick.

Meanwhile a band in the gallery had played a wide variety of airs. It was just 9 o'clock when Chairman T. Thomas Fortune came forward. He got as far as "Ladies and Gentlemen" when there came a roar of applause from the audience, and Col. Roosevelt entered from the rear of the stage and slipped into a seat. It was impossible for him to escape attention, and at sight of him the crowd made up in enthusiasm what it lacked in numerical strength. A half dozen Rough Riders in uniform in the audience cheered lustily as Mr. Fortune introduced the Colonel.

"When the troops at San Juan charged up the hill," said Mr. Fortune, "they were supported on the right and left by the Ninth and Tenth black regiments. If the Rough Riders carried the day it was on account of the support and help given them by these black arms, and when the polls close on Nov. 8 I want it known that the blacks have further supported the Rough Riders' leader. Ladies and gentlemen, I take pleasure in introducing to you Col. Theodore Roosevelt, the brightest ornament in the diadem of Republicanism."

As Col. Roosevelt came forward he was met with all the concentrated applause that 170 men and women could produce. Time and again they cheered and hurrahed for "Teddy," and when Col. Roosevelt could finally be heard, he said:

"I want to touch upon just two points to-night, and these two concern my relations with my fellow-citizens who are colored in civil and military life. Now, in the first place, as you know, whatever of merit my words have comes from the fact that I'll always make them good. [Applause.] I'll never say before election what I won't do after election. I am particularly glad to have a chance to be brought into contact with colored men, because I have always lived up to the doctrines in which we all believe—the doctines that collectively we dignify by the name of Americanism, which, reduced to their simplest forms are, that you shall treat a man for what he shows himself to be as a man, neither favoring him nor opposing him for anything unconnected with the qualities he really possesses. [Cheers.]

"One of the pleasures of my administration of the office of Civil Service Commissioner was that through it and through the fact that I administered it with absolute impartiality to all, I was able to bring into the public service a number of colored men and colored women who otherwise would not have had a career opened to them. This was accomplished simply by saying that you should come forward and have a chance of showing what your knowledge was, and if in a fair trial you could show your superiority over your competitors, that you should have the office. [Applause.] I no more gave the office because men were colored than because they were white. If colored men proved themselves the ablest, they got the offices, and it should be a source of pride to you that so many of your race were able to own the Government service. I remember B. K. Bruce once telling me that double the number of colored men had entered the service during my incumbency than during the term of any of my predecessors.

"In other words, in civil life the only safe test to apply to a man is the test of his qualities as a man. You must judge and treat him as a man without regard to his creed, color, or his national origin. If he's a good citizen, stand by him, and if he's not a good citizen see that he gets his deserts also.

"So much for civil life. Now a word as to the colored man in military life. I think I see some uniforms here, and I rather think that no matter how far any other colored man might go, you'd never find any man of the Ninth or Tenth Cavalry against me. [Cheers.] I remember hearing my Rough Riders say, 'The Ninth and Tenth are all right; they can drink out of our canteens.' [Cheers.] I recall when we were lying in reserve at San Juan and we got our orders to move forward, we struck the Ninth Cavalry as we charged up Kettle Hill, and the Ninth and the Rough Riders went up absolutely intermingled, so that no one could tell whether it was the Rough Riders or the Ninth who came forward with greater freedom to offer up their lives for their country." [Cheers.]

Col. Roosevelt then went on to minutely describe the San Juan engagement, and said that the Ninth Cavalry was always on the right and the Tenth Cavalry on the left. He had a chance, he said, to observe the colored troops under all conditions and circumstances.

"Now," he went on, "when you have fought with men and marched with them, and dug trenches and charged and laid under fire and advanced, and when you've gone hungry with them and divided your food with them, you naturally feel a strong tie of friendship for them, and I don't think there is a man in the Rough Riders who will forget the tie of friendship between them and the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry. I say, when you've had these experiences with a man you feel a sense of friendship which nothing else gives, and I think the reason why we feel it should have full weight in civil life. We didn't feel it for the Ninth and Tenth because they were colored any more than we felt it for the Third and Sixth because they were white, but because they showed themselves brave men, worthy of respect. And now in civil life it should be the same way. I don't want to see any of our citizens claiming or receiving favors because they belong to a certain race or are of a certain color, but I want to see every American citizen treated on his merits as a man, so that he can rise or fall according as he does or does not show himself worthy.

"Gentlemen, as the Ninth and Tenth reflected not only on all Americans, but especially upon Americans of their color by the way they served in time of war, so I hope and believe you will reflect honor upon our people, and upon our people of your color especially, by the way in which you discharge your obligations of citizenship in times of peace. If you do so, it is your right to have the same treatment in every respect as other Americans, whatever their color may be."

Col. Roosevelt sat down and waited until the band had played and the three cheers proposed for him had subsided, then withdrew as quietly as he had entered.

Chairman Fortune next introduced Col. Pledger of Georgia, but the auditors filed out after Col. Roosevelt's address and the meeting was over.

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ERIE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN.

Opening Meeting Addressed by Lieut. Gov. Woodruff and Senator Foraker.

BUFFALO, Oct. 14.—The Republican campaign in Erie County was opened to-night at a meeting addressed by United States Senator Foraker of Ohio, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Representative D. S. Alexander of the Thirty-third Congress District, and Representative R. B. Mahy of the Thirty-second District.

Mr. Woodruff confined his address to State issues. After comparing the four years of Republican administration under Gov. Morton and Gov. Black with the ten years of Democratic administration immediately preceding, under Govs. Hill and Flower, he took up the canal question.

"There is no reason," he said, "why any Republican should shrink from a consideration of the canal question, concerning which there has been more misrepresentation by our enemies than about anything with which I have ever been conversant."

Referring to the candidacy of Col. Roosevelt, Mr. Woodruff said:

"Advocate as I am of the Republican administration of our State Government under Gov. Morton and during the past two years under Gov. Black, it must not be understood that I am not in full sympathy with the selection by my party, in deference to the wishes of the people, as its leader in this contest of the gallant hero of the battle of Santiago.

"What more natural than that the patriotism of our people, which must find some tangible form of expression, should centralize and manifest itself in the personality of Theodore Roosevelt. The world has been always moved by the sentiment of hero worship. The ancients made Gods of their heroes; we make ours Presidents and Governors."

Senator Foraker, in the course of his speech, spoke in high terms of Col. Roosevelt.

"I want you to elect Roosevelt," he said, "and re-elect your Republican Representatives in Congress, because a failure to do so would be to fail to indorse the administration of President McKinley. Before his Administration is half through he has won not only the admiration of the people of this country, but the admiration of the world. His Administration is one that will worthily go on record with the Administration of Washington and Lincoln. Do not be blinded by the dust of local issues when the indorsement of this great Administration is at stake."

While Mr. Foraker was speaking someone from the audience said that Dewey was a Democrat. "I don't know whether he is or not," Senator Foraker replied, "but if I was a betting man I'd bet that he wasn't."

A WOMAN'S STRANGE DEATH.

The Husband at First Held on Suspicion, Then Discharged.

Mrs. Annie Warren of 210 Chrystie Street was attended Thursday night by Dr. Wilkes of 56 Rivington Street, who took his instrument case, containing a bottle of strychnine, along with him. He prescribed for the woman, who said she was sick and had been beaten by her husband. He was called again at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, when he found the woman dead from strychnine poisoning and his bottle which had contained strychnine on a table.

The woman's husband, Joseph, a 'longshoreman, was arrested. He said that his wife had awakened at 3 o'clock ,and asked for a drink. He gave her some water, and she then asked for some of her medicine. The man says he gave her the medicine she pointed to, which was strychnine.

Dr. Wilkes says he is sure that the bottle he had could not have fallen out of his valise. He thought the husband took the bottle out, and the police thought so, too. They believed that the man wanted to kill his wife. The woman's body was found to be covered with bruises.

Policeman Doyle arraigned Warren in the Essex Market Court later in the morning. The man told the same story, but could not make any explanation of the bruises on his wife's body. Magistrate Kudlich held him to await the action of the Coroner. An autopsy was performed in the afternoon, when it was shown that the woman had a weak heart, kidney disease, and a congested brain. The marks of violence had nothing to do with her death. It was said that a chemical analysis would have to be made of the stomach to determine whether or not the woman had taken strychnine. Coroner Fitzpatrick discharged Warren upon learning of the result of the autopsy.

BANKER TORREY IN TROUBLE.

David M. Torrey, a banker and money broker of 147 Nassau Street, whose office has been closed since Thursday afternoon, made an assignment yesterday to Joseph Laux of 241 East Forty-sixth Street, without preferences. Deputy Sheriff Radley has received attachments against Mr. Torrey in favor of Andrew Wimmo for $313 and Alvin Moss for $361, and also execution for $282 on a judgment for $682 in favor of Barnes Brothers.

It appears that Mr. Torrey, who has been in business for many years, was in his office on Thursday. He left at about 10:30 o'clock, leaving a clerk in charge. Deposits were received, but no drafts were paid, Mr. Torrey having failed to supply his clerk with funds to meet demands. Yesterday this clerk visited the depositors who made deposits on the day previous, returning to them the amounts brought to the bank by them. It is said that in most instances the deposits were in small amounts, against which there were drafts for small sums, such as banks do not care to handle. R. Guenther of 106 Fulton Street, one of the depositors, said his business with Torrey was of this nature, and he supposed much of the rest of it was the same. Mr. Guenther's deposits of Thursday had been returned to him, and the clerk showed him receipts from other depositors.

Edward Blaikie is attorney for the assignee. He said yesterday that he as yet knew nothing of Mr. Torrey's affairs, and that his client, Mr. Saux, had not made any examination to determine the amount of the assets or liabilities. No one put in an appearance at the office yesterday. At the National Park Bank, where Mr. Torrey kept his account, all information concerning his business with the bank was refused.

COLLECTOR KEOUGH'S ACCOUNTS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 14.—Ex-Tax Collector Keough of Holyoke, about whose books and bookkeeping such a stir was created yesterday by the report of the expert examining them that there was an apparent deficiency of $118,000, returned to his home in Holyoke this evening, arriving from New York about 10:30.

Mr. Keough expressed himself willing to appear before the Finance Committee of the City Government, but said that he knew no reason why he should make a statement to that committee. Concerning the reported erasures on his books, Mr. Keough said that he made necessary erasures of dates, &c., but had made none where credits should have been given.

T. J. Flanighan, one of Mr. Keough's bondsmen, gave out the following as representing a portion of the statement made by Mr. Keough:

"I can account for every dollar received and show the public that newspapers and others who circulated reports to the contrary don't know what they are talking about."

Child Trampled by Vicious Horse.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 14.—Nellie Murphy, four years old, a daughter of James Murphy of Grove Street, was playing with other children in a vacant lot this afternoon, when the children were attacked by a horse which had been feeding there. The child was knocked down and trampled by the animal. She may die. The others escaped.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANVASS

Plans for the Speaking Tour of Justice Van Wyck.

TO BEGIN NEXT SATURDAY

Elliot Danforth and John B. Stanchfield to Speak at His Buffalo Meeting —Tammany Mass Meeting Plans.

Senator P. H. McCarren, Chairman of the State Democratic Campaign Committee, said yesterday that the speaking tour of Justice Augustus Van Wyck had been partially made up. As far as now determined, Mr. Van Wyck will not speak until next Saturday, when he will make an address at Buffalo. Earnest requests have been made to have him speak at other places before that time, and especially have such requests come from cities through which he must pass on his way to the western end of the State. It may be arranged for him to stop on his way to Buffalo to make a few speeches at the larger cities on the route, but this is not thought by the committee to be at all likely. The Campaign Committee has made up the following programme for Mr. Van Wyck on his first tour:

Buffalo, Saturday night, Oct. 22.
Rochester, Monday night, Oct. 24.
Utica, Monday night, Oct. 31.
Syracuse, some night between Oct. 24 and 31.

The date for Syracuse will depend upon other matters that cannot be arranged for some time. As soon as these matters can be adjusted, the day will be selected for the speech at Syracuse.

It has also been decided that John B. Stanchfield and Elliot Danforth will speak from the same platform and on the same night as Mr. Van Wyck at Buffalo, and perhaps at the other cities named in the itinerary.

If the programme, as now arranged, is carried out, Mr. Van Wyck will not leave this city until next Friday. It was announced at the committee's headquarters yesterday that he would not travel in a special or private car, but would use the regular trains and make his campaign tour in as democratic a way as possible. Mr. McCarren said that there was no intention to make it in so plain a manner as to seem ostentatiously democratic, but that, on the other hand, no display would be resorted to and no favors would be asked or accepted from corporations in order to make the trip a brilliant event.

Elliot Danforth, nominee for Lieutenant Governor, will begin his speaking tour a little earlier. He said yesterday that he would probably start from this city on Thursday, and make speeches in Syracuse, Ithaca, Buffalo, Binghamton, and Rochester. He did not know how far his own tour would coincide with that of Mr. Van Wyck's.

The Committee on Mass Meetings, appointed at the convention in Tammany Hall Wednesday night, of which Thomas S. Brennan is Chairman, held a meeting in the Wigwam yesterday, and completed arrangements for the first of the two great ratification meetings in this city. Both meetings will be held in and around Tammany Hall. The first one will be held next Tuesday night. It will consist of an indoors meeting in the hall and six outdoor meetings in Fourteenth Street in front of the Wigwam and in Union Square and Irving Place. At the two meetings there will be at least 100 speakers, each one speaking about ten to fifteen minutes. Speeches will be made in English, French, German, Italian, and other languages.

The first meeting, next Tuesday night, will be presided over by ex-Ambassador to France James B. Eustis. The following speakers will address the meeting inside the hall, and many, if not all, will also speak afterward to the crowds outside: Elliot Danforth, nominee for Lieutenant Governor; John B. Stanchfield, John T. Carmody, Perry Belmont, Thomas F. Grady, William H. Page, Jr., John W. Keller, George B. McClellan, James A. O'Gorman, Thomas C. O'Sullivan, Bartow S. Weeks, Almet F. Jenks, and John M. Quinn.

An extensive platform has already been erected in front of the hall, and stands are being put up on each side of it, and also near the Washington Monument at Union Square. All will be heavily draped in the National colors and adorned with pictures of the candidates.

An effort has been made, it is said, to have Mr. Van Wyck speak at one of these mass meetings, but he has declined. He has expressed his unwillingness to make more than one speech in any one city during the campaign, as he can make but very few at most, and does not wish to make more than one in any one place. It is not known whether or not he will consider his speech in Brooklyn Thursday night as his only speech in New York City. His friends are hoping that he will consent to regard it as a Brooklyn speech, and that he will be induced to make an address in Manhattan. If he accepts this view, it is said that he will close his campaign here.

It is probable, according to information received at Democratic Headquarters, that David B. Hill will speak at the second mass meeting in this city and at the meeting to be held in Brooklyn next week. It was also said at headquarters yesterday that Mr. Hill had about decided to make a pretty thorough tour of the State in the interest of the ticket.

ATTACK ON MR. LEVENTRITT.

Mistake of His Firm in 1873 Declared to be the Fault of His Partner.

David Leventritt, Democratic candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, answered yesterday implied charges printed in a morning paper, against the firm of Newcombe & Leventritt, of irregularities in the case of Maria Paulina Lucca, the singer, for a divorce against her husband, Adolf von Rhade, brought in March, 1873. The charges were in the form of a decision rendered by Justices Davis, Brady, and Daniels in a case brought subsequent to the divorce for the recovery of $2,000 which Miss Lucca had paid for services in the original suit, which she claimed had been unprofessionally carried out, and in such a manner as to cause her heavy expenses by reason of such negligence.

The same charges cropped out in 1888, when Mr. Leventritt was nominated by Tammany Hall for a Judgeship in the Court of Common Pleas. That they are revived in the heat of a State campaign is not surprising, Mr. Leventritt's friends say. Mr. Leventritt's answer to them is that he had nothing to do with the divorce case, being in Europe during the time of the entire proceedings.

In March, 1873, Miss Lucca, then Mrs. Adolf von Rhade, brought suit against her husband on statutory grounds. On June 2 of that year the final judgment was obtained. A few weeks later Miss Lucca became Mrs. von Wallhoffen, and in the August following her former husband, the defendant in the divorce suit, appeared by his attorneys and made a motion to vacate and set aside the judgment in the divorce suit. It was charged that the defendants as a firm had been guilty of negligence in procuring the divorce, and Mrs. von Wallhoffen having been put to extra trouble and expense, demanded that $2,000 paid the firm be returned. The suit was brought and her claim satisfied. In speaking of the case yesterday, Mr. Leventritt said:

"At the time the divorce suit was brought I was in Europe and had nothing to do with it in any way, shape, or manner, not even a knowledge of the proceedings. My then partner, Richard S. Newcombe made the agreement and conducted the case. I was but a young man a quarter of a century ago when that case was brought, and had been admitted to the bar only a few months before. Mr. Newcombe was much my senior and a man of experience. The records of the divorce case are open to any one who wishes to examine them, and an examination will disclose the fact that only Mr. Newcombe's name appears as Paulina Lucca's attorney, not Newcombe & Leventritt, but Richard S. Newcombe, 'attorney for plaintiff.' Mr. Newcombe died in 1891 or 1892. While I do not want to say anything about a man who is dead, truth compels the statement that Mr. Newcombe was guilty of inexcusable negligence and carelessness in the conduct of the case, but not of anything dishonorable. No one who knows the facts in the proceedings has ever accused him of wrongdoing. Mr. Newcombe certainly knew better than to have conducted the case as he did, for he was a man of experience.

"One bad error was in making out the summons. The Marine Court was in existence at that time,' and in filling out the paper Mr. Newcombe used a Marine Court blank, the provision of that court requiring appearance within six days. Through the words 'Marine Court of the City of New York' he drew a line and wrote above it 'Supreme Court,' as the case was to be tried in that court, but he neglected to cross out the words 'six days' and write in 'twenty days,' as the law requires. Other negligences were shown reflecting blame upon Mr. Newcombe, but through it all there was no charge of fraud contemplated. Although, as I have said, I had absolutely nothing to do with the case, I was made a party to the subsequent action simply as a member of the firm."

A criticism of Mr. Leventritt made by The Evening Post in 1888 was retracted in an editorial in that paper printed Feb. 18, 1889:

Our remarks on the nomination of Mr. Leventritt by Tammany Hall for the vacancy in the Court of Common Pleas in The Evening Post of Nov. 1, were entirely based upon the opinion of the General Term of the Supreme Court in a case reported in 19 Hun., 236. We have been satisfactorily assured, however, that Mr. Leventritt was not responsible for the irregularities which called forth the animadversions of the Court in that case. We also learn from high authority that Mr. Leventritt's character and standing at the bar are excellent, and must, under these circumstances, express our regret for having impugned them.

Richmond County Democrats.

The Richmond County Democratic Convention was held in the German Clubrooms in Stapleton yesterday afternoon. Dr. John L. Feeney presided. Charles J. Kullman was nominated for the Assembly, to succeed himself. Edward S. Rawson, son of ex-District Attorney Sidney F. Rawson, was nominated for District Attorney. Mr. Rawson is only twenty-seven years old. The Democrats have opened headquarters in the Pavilion Hotel, in New Brighton.

RECEPTION FOR MR. VAN WYCK.

Democratic Candidate Honored by the Lincoln Club of Brooklyn.

A reception was tendered to Justice Van Wyck last night by the Lincoln Club, one of the chief social organizations of Brooklyn. It was purely a social affair, and there was no talk of politics. Mr. Van Wyck is a member of the club, and the reception was a testimonial of the esteem in which he is held by his fellow-members.

It differed from the reception given by the Brooklyn Club last week in the respect that, while both organizations are non-political in character, the majority of those who greeted the Democratic candidate at the Brooklyn Club were members of his own party, while among those who met him last night, the great majority were Republicans. The Lincoln Club, in fact, had its origin as a Republican campaign club. It was started twenty years ago as the Lincoln Republican Club, but it soon dropped its political relations and became a social club, made up of both Republicans and Democrats. The majority of the members, however, are still Republicans, and the numbers in which they turned out last night must have been gratifying to Mr. Van Wyck as an indication of the regard in which he is held by his Republican neighbors.

The large reception room was bright with American flags, and the electric lights were of red, white, and blue, as was an idea of the Chairman of the Reception Committee, A. G. Belden. An orchestra played during the reception. The candidate was escorted to the club by Charles A. Tinker, President of the club, and Gen. George W. Wingate of the Reception Committee. He was heartily cheered as he entered. For an hour he was kept busy shaking hands and responding to congratulations, and then a collation was served in an adjoining room. There were no speeches, the ex-Justice having expressly requested that such should be the case.

THE SILVER DEMOCRATS.

The Alliance Delegates Have a Stormy Interview at Headquarters—Ticket Filed.

There were not many people at the headquarters of the Silver Democracy in West Twenty-fourth Street last evening, and the meeting of the General Committee that had been announced did not materialize, but instead there was a meeting of the Executive Committee, or of part of that body. Henry M. McDonald attributed the small attendance to the bad weather. He said with an air of satisfaction, however, that the petitions had been filed in Albany. Mr. McDonald then said:

"Both the Democratic and Republican managers have used their utmost endeavors to prevent the nomination of the Independent Democratic ticket. In several counties the notaries were bought up, in other counties they were bribed, and in one or two counties our representatives have literally been driven away from the counties." Mr. McDonald declined to name the counties from which the representatives of the Silver Democracy had been driven.

Mr. McDonald denied that the nominees of the Chicago platform had been put in the field through the assistance of the Republican leaders. When asked what he had to say in regard to the charges made by Benjamin M. Goldberger that he had an agreement with Senator Platt to help out the Republican ticket, Mr. McDonald said: "I have never had the pleasure of meeting Senator Platt. I do not know him personally, and do not know that I ever shall."

Later in the evening a delegation from the Democratic Alliance, headed by Charles B. Stover, arrived, to have a conference with the Executive Committee of the Silver Democracy. Mr. Stover said his delegation was going to demand the withdrawal of Mr. McDonald's name from the head of the State ticket as a condition of its support by the Alliance. Mr. McDonald, Mr. Stover said, had promised him some time ago that he would withdraw and that he had promised to head the ticket only temporarily.

The conference was long and stormy. When the Alliance delegates came out the members were not in a cheerful mood, and they declined to say whether it had been decided to withdraw McDonald's name from the ticket. They intimated that there would be no further negotiations with the Silver Democrats. The Executive Committee of the Silverites continued its session until a late hour, and refused to make any statement.

ALBANY, Oct. 14.—The petitions placing in nomination the State ticket of the Chicago platform Democrats were received at the office of the Secretary of State at 11 o'clock to-night. They were presented by a committee composed of G. W. Thompson of New York, E. J. Duggan of Albany, T. W. F. Scanlon of Brooklyn, John F. Flinn of Rensselaer, and Martin J. Caton of Buffalo. The total number of signatures is over 12,000, of which 6,153 are from Manhattan and the Bronx, and 574 from Kings. The petitions were examined by Secretary of State Palmer and were filed, no irregularities being discovered. The petitions nominate the following ticket:

For Governor, Henry M. McDonald of New York; Lieutenant Governor, Elliot Danforth of Chenango; Secretary of State, Gideon J. Tucker of New York; Controller, Joseph McDonough of Albany; Treasurer, Martin J. Caton of Erie; Attorney General, Ezra A. Tuttle of Kings; State Engineer, James A. Lee of Rockland.

$50,000 More to Tufts College.

BOSTON, Oct. 14.—The will of John W. D. Joy of the firm of Joy, Langdon & Co. makes a provision for the gift of $50,000 to Tufts College in addition to the sum of $30,000 originally announced. The additional bequest was overlooked when the will was first read.

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THE CITIZENS' STATE TICKET.

Col. Jerome Protests Against the Use of the Union's Name and Party Emblem.

ALBANY, Oct. 14.—Secretary of State Palmer to-night received a protest against the legality of the certificate filed by the Citizens' Union nominating a State ticket, with Col. Roosevelt at its head, for Governor. The protest comes from Col. Lovell H. Jerome of New York, who is a member of the Citizens' Union, and is based upon the allegation that the persons making these nominations have no right to use the name of the Citizens' Union or that organization's emblem for State purposes, as it is purely a municipal political organization. A hearing on the protest will be given by the Secretary of State on Monday afternoon.

The protest says, in part, concerning the organization of the Citizens' Union:

It was formed purely for municipal purposes and not for State purposes. A year ago it took for its name the Citizens' Union, and for its emblem the Statue of Liberty, both of which it used in the election of 1897 to designate its ticket. Numerous petitions were circulated and signed by thousands of people and support was given to the ticket on the expressed declaration that the Citizens' Union was formed for purely municipal purposes. One of its declarations is:

"Without calling on any citizen to surrender in any degree his allegiance to his party, we insist upon an entire separation of municipal government from National and State politics, and we appeal to all good citizens of whatever party to unite with us in an organized effort to accomplish the objects of this Union."

The proposed use of the name and emblem of the Citizens' Union for State purposes is contrary to the expressed objects of its creation and is illegal and void.

Further protest is made against the ticket going on the official ballot on the ground that many signatures to the nominating petition were obtained with Col. Roosevelt's name at the head of the ticket, after it was well known to the promoters of the ticket that he had declined to have his name used.

SORRY REPUBLICANS DIDN'T ACT.

Independents Willing to Have Their Nominating Petitions Attacked.

Members of the Independent Citizens' Committee yesterday expressed regret that the Republican managers had decided not to contest the legality of their petition nominating a third State ticket, now on file at Albany. The effort to upset the nomination, it was declared, would have been unsuccessful, and, in the opinion of members of the committee, it would have attracted attention to and won votes for the ticket.

The Committee on Conciles has put the name of Theodore Bacon at the head of the independent ticket in place of that of Theodore Roosevelt, and the certificate to that effect has been forwarded to Albany for filing.

The Independent Committee will tender a dinner to the candidates on their ticket at Muschenheim's Arena this evening. Next week, it was announced at the headquarters, 42 East Twenty-third Street yesterday, an active canvass of the State will be begun. John Jay Chapman is preparing campaign literature.

THE BETTING ODDS EVEN.

Opinion Prevalent that the Election Result Is a "Toss Up."

For the first time since the State campaign opened the betting yesterday upon the success of the two tickets was even. Prior to yesterday the wager makers were ready to lay good odds on Col. Roosevelt as against Justice Van Wyck.

These odds, starting at about 10 to 6, or even better, have been gradually getting less. The first heavy odds were offered during the early excitement of the campaign. Now few persons want to give odds on what the bettors generally consider an "even thing" or a "toss up."

Those who were willing to bet on the Democratic side were slow in taking wagers at what they thought too heavy odds, and waited for the progress of the campaign to equalize, if possible, the ratio of betting. This has now come about, and some big bets at even money were scheduled yesterday.

The first considerable wager of the day was recorded at Democratic headquarters by the Sergeant at Arms, Len Wager. Mr. Wager acted for others. This bet was for $10,000 a side, Theodore Cox taking $7,000 and "Eddy" Talcot $3,000, on Roosevelt, against $10,000 on Van Wyck by Mr. Wager for Moses Dinkelspiel.

It was reported about Democratic headquarters last night that State Committeeman John F. Sanger had $10,000 he wanted to place on Van Wyck, and that Editor Connors of The Buffalo Express had $10,000 to bet on Van Wyck carrying the State and $10,000 that he would carry Erie County.

Among other bets reported yesterday are several said to have been made by Abraham Levy, a bookmaker of Chicago. One is said to be $10,000 to $8,000 on Roosevelt.

Bookmaker "Joe" Vendig is reported as having made a wager of $6,000 even money. It is also said that he has $20,000 more to place in even bets.

Quite a number of bets were made early in the day and on the night before, at odds varying from 7 to 10 to 9 to 10 on Van Wyck. But the odds are believed to favor Roos

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GENTLEMEN'S GLOVES in all the leading styles for the season.

Driving, Walking, Riding, Golfing and Full Dress Gloves at attractive prices. Reindeer, Mocha, Antelope, Cape, Suede and Glacé; also complete lines of Woolen and Lined Gloves for Winter.

1-Clasp Mocha Gloves, Gray and Tan, *to-day (Saturday)*, at . 95c. Pair.

MORE LIGHT ON MONTAUK

Dr. Rudisch and His Wife Tell of What They Saw at the Camp.

FOUR MEN HAD ONE BLANKET

Forced to Sleep on the Ground Because If Cots Were Used Only Two Could Get Into a Tent.

"And decent Administration would have put floors in the tents at Camp Wikoff, or cots for the men to sleep on," said Dr. Julius Rudisch of 33 East Sixty-third Street last evening. "Camp Wikoff is still an issue, and I cannot vote the Republican ticket this Fall," added the doctor.

"Yes," said Mrs. Rudisch, "and I have heard of many other Republicans who will not vote the Republican ticket because of the way the soldiers were treated at Camp Wikoff. And, as for this investigating committee at Washington, it is all a farce, and I would not go before it as a witness, but I could tell the right kind of a committee many things I saw at Camp Wikoff that go to show the soldiers were not treated as they should have been."

Dr. Rudisch, his wife, and her sister, Mrs. Armitage, and the latter's daughter were at their Summer home at Bay Shore, L. I., forty miles this side of Montauk, when the first troops were taken to Camp Wikoff. They and a number of other people at Bay Shore collected and distributed among the troops at Camp Wikoff thirty-five large wagon loads of provisions. Mrs. Rudisch made her first trip to Montauk on Aug. 25, and was there a great part of the time during the following month. Inn giving an account last evening of what she considers gross neglect and mismanagement of the camp she said:

"On my first visit to the Twentieth United States Infantry I saw small tents with four men packed in them, and only one blanket for all. I offered to supply cots. My offer was declined, the officer saying that if cots were used only two men could get into each tent. The men were suffering with fevers, dysentery, and rheumatism. I told Dr. Aby, the Surgeon of the Twentieth Infantry, that we would supply orderlies and cooks and see that food was prepared right—all free of charge. He told me that we could do nothing unless we had a political pull. I told Dr. Rudisch would come there and work free of charge. He said that Dr. Rudisch would have to enter the Government service first.

"As an illustration of mismanagement, take the case of Raymond Sullivan, a West Point graduate of last June, who lives at Colorado Springs, Col. He was in Ward H of the General Hospital, sick for three weeks; his family had been telegraphing to find out about him; there was no record of his being there, and Major Helzman was greatly surprised when I told him Sullivan was there. There was great need of food, clothing, and nurses. We had to beg the authorities before we could get them to let us take men to Summer homes to recuperate."

Dr. Rudisch said that the Mount Sinai Hospital, of which he is one of the attending physicians, through its Acting President, Henry Gutterman, sent a telegram to Surgeon General Sternberg offering to put twenty beds at the disposal of the army authorities. The Surgeon General said he would avail himself of the offer, but he never did. A few days later, twelve Rough Riders were sent there at the urgent solicitation of Dr. Rudisch and his wife, and later about fifty came from different camps at different times, all of their own accord.

Dr. Rudisch said that everywhere there was lack of food, medicine, supplies, nurses, and doctors, and that he saw men on the ground asleep with their eyes open, which meant that they were in the last stages of physical exhaustion.

Both Mrs. Rudisch and Miss Armitage said that Henry Hornbostle, instructor of architecture at Columbia University, who was with them at Montauk, reported to them that he saw a dead man taken out on a cot, with no clothing on except the night shirt he had on when he died, and placed in a pine box ready for burial. Miss Armitage said that she supplied Major Powell with an army-wagon load of provisions for the second divisional hospital of the Fifth Army Corps at a time when he had 200 sick men and no supplies except hardtack and a little other coarse fare for them to eat.

FEVER-STRICKEN AT MONTAUK.

Brother of President Baldwin of the Long Island Railroad Ill.

Robert Baldwin, brother of President Baldwin of the Long Island Railroad Company, was brought to St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn, from Montauk Point last evening, suffering with typhoid fever.

When Camp Wikoff was established at Montauk, Mr. Baldwin was placed in charge of the restaurant and other enterprises of the railroad company at that place. Last Sunday he became ill with fever, and as his condition became worse, his removal to St. John's was decided upon yesterday. The sick man, accompanied by his brother, President Baldwin, was brought to Brooklyn on a special train. Dr. Lewis of the hospital staff said last night that Mr. Baldwin was not in a dangerous condition.

LAST REGIMENT LEAVES MONTAUK.

The Seventh Infantry Goes West—Packing Up Camp Equipage.

MONTAUK POINT, L. I., Oct. 14.—The Seventh Infantry left Camp Wikoff to-day for forts in the Department of the Lakes. There were in all about 500 men. The regiment will garrison Forts Mackinaw, Wayne, and Brady. The Seventh Regiment was the last in camp.

Two companies of Volunteer Engineers and a corps of Volunteer Signalmen are packing up the camp equipment. About 500 mules and horses and a large number of army wagons are being loaded into cars of the Long Island Railroad and will be shipped to the Government corral near Washington.

Petitions for Discharge Rejected.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Penn., Oct. 14.—There was great disappointment to-day when a big batch of applications for honorable discharges from the service came back from the War Department marked "Rejected, by order of Secretary of War." All these applications were indorsed by regimental commanders, and the majority of the applicants were either college students desiring to return to their studies or men of family. No further reason for the refusal of the applications was vouchsafed, and it looks as though the Government intended shutting off discharges except for the best of reasons.

Resisted a Provost Guard.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Penn., Oct. 14.—Much excitement was created in Harrisburg to-day when a provost guard of the Two Hundred and Second New York Regiment asked a soldier to show his pass. The soldier, who was accompanied by a civilian, replied by striking the provost. The men moved on, but were soon halted again by the guard, who ordered the soldier to accompany him to the guard house. The soldier refused. A large crowd gathered, and the trouble was quelled by two policemen and several provost guards coming on the scene. The men were sent to jail.

STATUS OF NATIONAL GUARD.

Orders from Albany Practically Wipe It Out of Existence—Men Alarmed at the Outlook.

When the orders came down from Albany early in the week for the muster-out of the provisional regiments to make way for the old regiments that are returning from the war National Guard officers were stunned when they read that all the old Guardsmen in the provisional regiments were to be discharged from the service. This they saw would leave them with only a handful of men in the Guard, these men being the few Guardsmen who are left in the volunteer regiments. It is a grave question whether even this handful will be left, as the best-informed officers, including ex-Inspector Gen. F. C. McLewee, hold that enlistment in the United States service frees them from all military obligation to the State.

The crisis has seemed so important that it has been discussed informally throughout the local Guard, and yesterday evening some well-known officers met to decide on some plan of action that would save the Guard from the danger of what they claim will be the complete disintegration of the National Guard, if the present orders are carried out. None of these officers would permit their names to be published as any such meeting could be construed into criticism of their superior officers, and they would thus be liable to court-martial. After a long discussion it was decided that the matter should be called to the attention of the Albany authorities. Whether this will be done by letter or by a committee the men at the meeting would not say, but it is not unlikely that a communication will pass through brigade commanders.

The orders that have aroused the Guard and brought about the crisis were as follows:

April 28, 1898.

General Orders No. 10, Par. 4.

Although under the State law original enlistments must be for five years, the new organizations will be disbanded, the officers will be rendered supernumerary, and the enlisted men will be honorably discharged when those entering the United States service return.

Under date of May 4, General Orders No. 12 reiterated the assurance that the provisional commands would be disbanded upon the return of the organizations they were raised to replace.

The next order after this that bore on the same question and complicated the situation is found in the orders issued June 13, as follows:

General Orders No. 13, Par. 13.

The officers and enlisted men of regiments, troops, and separate companies now in the United States service as volunteers, who have not accompanied their commands into such service, are declared transferred to the respective regiments, troops, and separate companies raised or being raised, to replace the original organizations, and they will without delay report to the commanding officers of the new organizations.

Last Wednesday came down the order from Albany practically reiterating the order of April 28 and that of May 4, in the following official language:

General Orders No. 18.

Commissioned officers of new organizations when replaced by organizations returning from the volunteer service, will be rendered supernumerary, and the men enlisted in the former organization will be honorably discharged upon the disbandment of their company or regiment.

The National Guardsmen who did not go to the front, and who went into the provisional regiments, all became a part of the new regiments by the formal transfer ordered by the Adjutant General. These comprised more than half, close on three-quarters of the National Guard. Gen. Tillinghast now declares that these men are to be discharged from the service. This will leave in the National Guard only the few men who entered the volunteer service as Guardsmen.

The number of these, small at the beginning of the war, has dwindled from death and sickness, until not more than 200 men will be available for guard service after the muster out. In some cases this number will be less. A number of these men declare they never intend to serve in the Guard again, and take the position assumed by Gen. McLewee that they are freed from all obligations to the State by the fact of their service in the National army. It will thus result that the Eighth, Ninth, Seventy-first, and Fourteenth will be composed of the beggarly array of 200 men each at the most. These regiments are now about to be mustered out, and what is going to become of them will be true of the Thirteenth, Twenty-second, Sixty-ninth, and Forty-seventh, when their time comes to end their service with the United States.

Col. Augustus T. Francis of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment, when seen last night, said: "I have always considered that the provisional regiments would make a splendid nucleus for the reorganized National Guard. As nearly all the provisional commands are made up of guardsmen who in many cases did not enlist with their regiments, we looked to them to furnish much of the material for the building up of the Guard. If these men by disbandment are relieved of all obligation to the State, how can they be made to do duty as guardsmen? It would seem to me to be very wise, in fact a necessity, for the State to hold on to the old guardsmen who are members of the provisional regiments."

Col. S. E. Japha of the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment said: "It was through the order of transfer of the non-volunteering guardsmen that we were enabled to build up the new organizations, and it seemed as if the material in them would make up the regiments that returned from the war, together with the men who came home with them and were amenable to service. I have not entered into any discussion of the orders to the point of criticism, for that would be unbecoming a soldier, but I do wish to bear testimony to the splendid qualifications of the members of the provisional commands."

Gen. McCoskry, Brigadier of the First Brigade said: "While I cannot put myself in the position of criticising the orders I do feel that much of the welfare of the Guard in the immediate future is bound up in the way in which the provisional regiments are treated now. The wholesale discharging of guardsmen now in provisional regiments would certainly leave us without any definite basis to work upon or certain force to rely upon."

Gen. F. C. McLewee said: "I have always maintained that United States service relieved soldiers of any duty to the military household of their States, and if the guardsmen in the provisional regiments are now discharged it will puzzle any one to tell how the Guard is to be kept up."

LOANS ON COLLATERALS TAXED.

Commissioner Scott's Reply to a Query of the Sugar Trust.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—In reply to an inquiry of the American Sugar Refining Company whether or not "making loans on collaterals from its sugar refining office or place of business constitutes it a banker," Commissioner Scott of the Internal Revenue Office says:

"For doing the business as stated, i. e., the making of loans on collaterals, said company would be subject to payment of special tax as bankers under Paragraph 1, Section 27, Act of June 13, 1898, notwithstanding the fact that this office holds that the interest derived from such loans is a part of the receipts of the company, on which tax is required to be paid under Section 27 of the act, but the amount of the special tax to be paid should be estimated on the amount of capital, or surplus, on hand for the purpose of making loans on collaterals, and not on the entire amount employed in sugar refining business."

Said He Saw ex-Judge Douglass.

John Jarivs of 172 Duncan Avenue, Jersey City, last night informed the police of that city that he saw ex-Judge William P. Douglass in Fifty-ninth Street, near Central Park, New York, yesterday about 3 o'clock P. M. He is acquainted with Mr. Douglass, but admits that he did not speak to him to say Mr. Douglass wore a new suit of clothes and was minus the mustache he wore when he left Jersey City. The police think Mr. Jarvis made a mistake.

Passengers on the Fuerst Bismarck.

Among the passengers on the Hamburg-American Line steamship Fuerst Bismarck, which arrived in port last night, were Lieut. Commander and Mrs. F. A. Miller, United States Navy; Mr. and Mrs. Emil L. Boas, Mr. and Mrs. George Crompton, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Corning, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. English, C. J. Freeborn, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. C. Hupfel, Mrs. Richard Morris Hunts, and Oswald Ottendorfer.

Domestic Trouble Causes Suicide.

CAMBRIDGE SPRINGS, N. Y., Oct. 14.—Mrs. Mickle, wife of Dr. J. P. Mickle, committed suicide some time Wednesday night or early Thursday morning after failing to bring about a reconciliation with her husband. The couple formerly lived at Greenville, Penn.

Our Treatment of Spanish Captives.

Never before in history was there a case where a defeated and captive enemy received such generous treatment as we gave the Spaniards. Other nations are astonished. Equally astonishing are the cures brought about by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Never before in history has there been so successful a medicine for the weak, debilitated, and nervous, for stomach and liver disorders like dyspepsia, indigestion, biliousness, and constipation. All nations have benefited by it, and all praise it.

Tiffany & Co.

Richly Cased Sets of Forks and Spoons

Intending purchasers of Wedding Presents are invited to examine Tiffany & Co.'s present rich stock of thoroughly finished wood cabinets containing sets of sterling silver forks and spoons ranging from 5 dozen pieces upward, marked at fixed prices per ounce.

Each piece bears the imprint of Tiffany & Co., and can be purchased only direct from them.

UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

HACKED WITH A RIP SAW.

James Briscoe, a Brooklyn Painter, May Die as a Result of a Quarrel.

A rip saw and a carpenter's plane were the weapons with which James Briscoe, a painter of 487 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, and David Mahoney, a carpenter of 375 of the same avenue, yesterday undertook to settle a dispute over labor unionism. The result is that Briscoe lies probably dying at his home with a horrible gash across his face immediately below the eyes and the artery of one wrist severed, while Mahoney, arrested and released on bail, has been rearrested to await the result of Briscoe's injuries.

It seems that the men were employed in the second story of a building in course of erection at Seventh Avenue and Park Place, Brooklyn, and were supposed to be on the best of terms. Late yesterday afternoon they got into an argument relating to labor matters and labor unions, in the course of which Mahoney says Briscoe called him a "scab." This so incensed Mahoney that, it is alleged, he seized a ripsaw that was near at hand, while Briscoe seized a carpenter's plane, and with these for weapons a hand-to-hand fight was begun. It did not last for long. Briscoe soon gave a terrible cry, and sank to the floor with blood streaming over his face from a deep cut just below the eyes. While he was on the floor, the other workmen, who, having seen the fight from a distance, were hastening to stop it, say that Mahoney deliberately stooped down and with the saw gashed the wrist of the wounded man so badly that the artery was severed.

Mahoney was at once overpowered by his fellow-workmen and later was placed under arrest by the police of the Sixth Avenue Police Station, Brooklyn, while Briscoe was removed to his home. Shortly after, Magistrate Bristow of the Butler Street Police Court admitted Mahoney to bail.

About 10 o'clock, however, the police of the Grand Avenue Station, in whose precinct Briscoe lives, heard that he was dying, and accordingly at once advised that Mahoney be rearrested. Detective Sergeant Reynolds of Headquarters hunted his man up and again placed him in confinement.

Coroner Burger was summoned, and last night at 11 o'clock took Briscoe's antemortem statement.

SHOT DOWN IN THE STREET.

Possible Murder the Supposed Result of a Marble Cutters' Strike.

Patrick Rocke of 601 West Fifty-fifth Street was shot and perhaps mortally wounded last evening by Theodore Hoffman of 171 Second Street at Thirty-fourth Street and First Avenue. The affair was witnessed by many persons. Hoffman was locked up in the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station and Rocke was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where his ante-mortem statement was taken by Coroner Fitzpatrick.

Hoffman, who is a marble cutter, employed in the yard of Patterson & Eisele, at Eleventh Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, was on his way home when the shooting occurred. He was making his transfer to a south-bound First Avenue car when, he says, he was approached by six men, who began to menace him. He warned them off, and when they began to assault him he drew his revolver, firing two shots. One of the bullets struck Rocke in the abdomen.

Dr. C. F. Lynch of the City Hospital at Blackwell's Island saw the shooting. He said that he saw the men set upon Hoffman. After Hoffman fired, Rocke ran across the street to Zutick's saloon, where he dropped on the floor unconscious. Dr. Lynch attended the man until he was taken to Bellevue. Detective Deering and Policeman Wilson heard the shooting, and arrested Hoffman.

Rocke said that he had been employed in the same marble yard with Hoffman, but left a week ago on account of a strike. He was out looking for work, when he met the six men, who were at Thirty-fourth Street and First Avenue. He had barely gotten to the spot when he saw Hoffman fire, and he was shot. It is the supposition of the police that the men waylaid Hoffman because he was a non-union workman.

HORSE'S KILLING JUSTIFIED.

Mr. Page Acquitted of the Charge of Brutality Made by Hackman.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Oct. 14.—Harry A. Page, a well-known clubman, was tried before Justice Seaman and a jury at Wantagh to-night upon a criminal charge brought against him by James Johnson, a hackman, for having killed a horse belonging to Johnson, which Page found beside the road suffering. Johnson said the killing was brutal, and that Page hacked the animal on the head with an axe. Mr. Page said the horse was dying when he found it, and that his killing it was an act of mercy.

Mr. Page arrived at the courtroom, accompanied by Hamilton W. Cary, James L. Kernochan, E. Willard Roby, Harry Vingut, Rawlins L. Cottenet, and other friends. Mr. Cottenet was present when Page killed the horse.

Johnson's witnesses said the mode of killing was not humane. Mr. Page said he found the animal in a dying condition. It was weak from age and sickness, and was suffering acute pain from a wound in the foot, where a nail had pierced the hoof.

On Johnson's cross-examination he admitted that had Mr. Page paid him for the animal he would not have brought the criminal charge. Then witnesses for Mr. Page testified that the horse cost Johnson $1, which he was to pay only in case he succeeded in getting it home alive. The jury found for the defendant.

Grace Moynan's Two Weddings.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Oct. 14.—It transpired here to-day that Grace S. Moynan of New York, who adopted the Jewish faith in Elberon on Wednesday, when she was married by a rabbi to Albert Lewis, also of New York, had really been the wife of Mr. Lewis since Sept. 27. They were first married by Magistrate John P. Borden, who filed the certificate with the Board of Vital Statistics here to-day.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—C. K. Lord, General Superintendent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway.

GRAND—Gen. William Kirby, United States Army, and Admiral G. W. Brown, United States Navy.

HOLLAND—Prof. J. Harvard Biles, Glasgow, and W. J. Menjies, Edinburgh.

MANHATTAN—H. Seton-Carr, M. P., London, and Senator W. B. Hooker, Virginia.

NEW AMSTERDAM—Count Luvenhauft, Swedish Legation, Washington.

WALDORF—Col. R. F. Maddox, Atlanta; William MacKenzie, Toronto; N. P. Wheelock, Shanghai, China, and Count G. d'Avenael, Paris.

WINDSOR—Frank Fuller, ex-Governor of Utah.

SICK MEN IN PUERTO RICO

The War Investigating Commission Hears the Testimony of Dr. Louis L. Seaman.

HE DECLINES TO FIND FAULT

Refuses to Criticise Superior Officers and Says Newspapers Have Misrepresented Him—The Landing at Daiquiri.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Dr. Louis L. Seaman was the principal witness before the War Investigating Commission to-day. He complained that the commissary supplies furnished the troops in Puerto Rico were not suited to the demands of a tropical climate and that they were especially unfit for hospital use. He said he had been in charge of the 200 convalescents brought north on the Obdam and had been unable to secure suitable supplies for them from the Government depots. He confessed, however, that he had made no formal written requisition, but had acted upon statements made to him informally to the effect that no commutation of rations would be allowed.

Dr. Seaman had been quoted as making serious charges against the manner of conducting the war. He asked that he be permitted to have present in the room as a friend E. F. Ayreault, an attorney of New York. The request being granted, he said he would affirm rather than be sworn. He declined to stand up for this ceremony, saying: "I will sit; I don't have to stand up." No objection was made on the part of the commission, and the testimony proceeded.

Dr. Seaman said he had never seen any military service before the beginning of the present war, but he had studied at Princeton, and afterward in London, Berlin, and Paris. After joining the service and before going to Puerto Rico he was stationed with his regiment at Camp Townsend. There his requisitions were promptly filled, and no regiment went to the front better prepared to cope with disease or casualty. The command sailed south on the Chester and there was no serious sickness going out. He had left Puerto Rico on the 20th of September.

The regiment had enjoyed better health in Puerto Rico than had been anticipated, and there were only two deaths in the command during the stay there up to the time of his departure. A regimental hospital was established and there was never at any time a deficiency in medical supplies. The same was also true of the tentage and the ambulance supplies furnished by the Quartermaster's Department.

The Commissary Department had also furnished sufficient army rations, but he complained of them as being unsuitable for an army in the tropics. "It is the same ration used in the lake regions when the mercury is 40 degrees below zero. It is not suitable and the men do not want it," he said. He added that the men were at first denied the right to commute their rations and the men came to him by hundreds complaining of the deprivation of this right. He complained especially of the shortage of rice, and declared that officers insisted the men should take more fresh meat than they desired.

Dr. Seaman said the sick were fed only with army rations. He failed to secure any change of diet for his patients, notwithstanding he made frequent demands upon the Quartermaster of the regiment and upon the Surgeon of the corps. He was told that no other food was issued to any regiment in that service, and that it would be of no use to make a formal requisition in writing. However, the men in the hospital did not suffer, because the Red Cross furnished the desired assistance.

Dr. Seaman said that the Obdam, returning from Ponce, was supplied with army travel rations, which, while plentiful and good of the kind, were not suitable to invalids. He refused to give this food to his patients and appealed for a different variety to the Red Cross and National Aid Society, and had been supplied by them with what he desired. As a consequence all the patients, with one exception, gained weight and strength during the voyage. He made no formal requisition to the Government authorities for different rations because he was told he could only get the regular ration and because of the willingness of the Red Cross to furnish what he considered better food. When Gov. Beaver pressed the witness to explain why there was no requisition made for condensed milk and tea he replied that Chief Surgeon Snowden told him that they could not be had.

Returning to his story in Puerto Rico, Dr. Seaman said there had been universal complaint at the hospitals of a deficiency of suitable supplies. There were times when the Red Cross Society did not have these. While there was no shortage of the regular rations, he thought many men had suffered for want of proper food. He had been told repeatedly that the sixty-cent a day ration for the sick could not be furnished in Puerto Rico. It was not even supplied to the general military hospital.

Dr. Connor urged Dr. Seaman for a statement as to whether he had made a formal written requisition for the commutation of supplies by the Commissary Department. The latter replied he had not done so, but insisted that his reason for this failure was found in the fact that he was constantly informed that no such exchange could be made. He said he had only six hours in which to supply the Obdam, and he had secured from the commissary only the regular travel ration, but he had made no formal demand for other suitable foods for the sick. He said in reply to a question that he did not know that the Commissary at Ponce had on hand a quarter of a million dollars or any other sum for supplying delicacies to the sick; he only knew that they were not supplied.

Dr. Seaman said that, while he was in Puerto Rico, the hospitals were overcrowded, the beds being within six inches of each other. When he left there were between 3,000 and 4,000 sick out of an army of 10,000. Dr. Seaman grew somewhat irascible under Dr. Conner's questioning, and in reply to an inquiry insisted upon putting a question to his questioner. When Dr. Conner attempted to repeat the question Dr. Seaman said he had given his reply and would not answer again, adding:

"The questions put to me here are of a character calculated to place me in the false position of accusing the medical department of the army of maladministration. Such is not the case. I regard the conduct of this department by Dr. Sternberg as above reproach, and whatever fault there is was in another department."

Gen. Beaver then asked as to the conduct of the Quartermasters serving with him or in his vicinity. Dr. Seaman declined to answer, saying that he understood he was expected to appear before the War Department after getting through with this board, "and," he said, "I do not want to criticise my superior officers while I wear the shoulder straps of an army officer."

He said he had been misrepresented by the newspapers, and declared that he had authorized no interview since he landed and that the article published in a New York paper grew out of a conversation between himself and a superior officer in New York which a reporter of that paper overheard. He also denied having read the article before it was printed, as had been represented.

This concluded Dr. Seaman's testimony, and he was followed by Lieut. F. K. Hill of the navy. Lieut. Hill was an officer on the warship Iowa when the army landed near Santiago, and was in charge of the debarkation of the troops at Daiquiri. He said the navy supplied all launches and fifty-two small boats for the landing, but the army brought only one lighter. He gave the details of the landing, which, he said, consumed four days.

The army was entirely unprepared to land, and, Lieut. Hill said, as he viewed the matter, the army would have been unable to land and subsist after the landing without the aid of the navy. A great deal of trouble was experienced with the Captains of the transports, who had refused to go nearer the shore until he secured an order to them from Gen. Shafter.

Lieut. Hill said there was no wharf, but that he had understood that they talked of building one on which to land Gen. Shafter.

"Personally?" asked a member of the commission.

"Yes."

"Had they no derricks?"

"Yes, but they were not strong enough." This personal allusion to the avoirdupois of the commander of the Santiago campaign created a general laugh.

Continuing, Lieut. Hill expressed the opinion that in cases of the transportation of troops at sea, he thought the vessels should be under the command of navy officers until the troops are landed.

The commission will devote to-morrow to preparation for its Southern tour, and will hold no session.

Major Seaman, after his testimony before the War Investigating Commission, called on Surgeon General Sternberg and Adjt. Gen. Corbin. To the latter he said that he had made no statement derogatory to the Secretary of War or any of his superior officers. Major Seaman left for the East at 4 P. M.

SHAFTER DEFENDS HIS COURSE.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—Gen. William R. Shafter, in an interview here regarding the Santiago campaign, says, as to the suggestion that the landing should have been at Aguadores:

"Any commanding General who would have landed his troops at Aguadores in preference to Daiquiri ought to be court-martialed and shot for incompetency. It was not a good beach on which to land. The ground was densely covered with a vine or plant much more deadly than the poisonous ivy. Through this the soldiers would have had to cut their way. The point was strongly defended, and there was no water between Aguadores and Santiago. The ground was impracticable, if not impassable.

"Had I landed at Aguadores and invested Santiago, the Spanish would have had a road over which they could have retreated from the city if they so desired. My army went in over the hills and cut off the Spanish retreat."

COL. GIBSON'S REPORT ON CUBA.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Col. Gibson of Philadelphia, Vice President of the National Relief Association, was in Washington today and called upon Gen. Corbin. Col. Gibson said to a reporter that the purported interviews with him were "fakes." He had said something to Gov. Hastings about the country being upside down and Cuba being upside down, but nothing else.

When asked if he would go before the investigating commission to testify, he said he would do nothing until he had made his report to the President. He said that he would make a report of his recent trip in Cuba to the National Relief Association next Wednesday. As to the report he would make to the President he did not know what would be done with it, but would leave it to the discretion of the President.

SUPPLIES FOR THE OBDAM.

Major A. E. Bradley, Surgeon, United States Army, of the hospital ship Relief, now in this port, was asked yesterday concerning the charges said to have been made by Surgeon Major Seaman, and if he had met Surgeon Major Seaman in Puerto Rico, or had been asked by him for supplies for the convalescents on the Obdam. Major Bradley replied that he had supplied Major Seaman with such articles as he had made requisitions for, and that he obtained Major Seaman's receipt. The quantities were not large, but Major Bradley said that they were all that the Relief had been called upon to provide. The supplies included two boxes of saltine crackers, two boxes of lemons, two boxes of calf's-foot jelly, two boxes of arrowroot, sixty pints of Squibbs's mixture, two bottles of bismuth subsallate, thirteen cans of soup, twelve bottles of whisky, four barrels of ginger ale, one box of cornstarch, one barrel of jellies, one box of condensed milk, and one box of clam broth.

Three Soldiers Die in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14.—Two men who were brought to the Pennsylvania Hospital from Camp Meade died to-day of typhoid fever, and another died late last night at the Presbyterian Hospital. Their names are Lloyd Lucas, a teamster, of Alexandria, Va.; Private John J. Condon of Company I, Third Connecticut Volunteers, and Private Harrison G. Kimball, a member of Battery A.

R. H. MACY & CO. Macys 6TH AVE 14TH ST.

Ribbons At 7c. Yd.

BLACK VELVET RIBBON, satin back, 7-8 inches wide, value 12c. the yard, at 7
(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., CENTRE.)

Ladies' Gloves.

Two Clasp Lambskin Gloves, in tan, red and brown, regular value 79c., per pair, 59
(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., CENTRE.)

Pile Carpets.

BIGEGLOW AXMINSTERS, the most favorably known fabric in Axminster carpets, handsome new designs, should bring $2.00, 1.63

Some patterns in the same quality, to close out, 1.24

WILTON VELVETS, best fabric, by best makers, $1.50 goods, 1.14

WILTON VELVETS, handsome patterns in reds for halls and stairs; these are cheap at $1.15; for this sale, 98

SMITH AXMINSTERS, handsome parlor styles, with match borders; regular $1.25 carpets, 94

Tapestry Carpets.

ROXBURY TAPESTRIES, a few patterns of this celebrated 80 cent carpet, 64

CARPETS, 9 and 10 wire, that are 75 cents elsewhere, 63

Other patterns of same quality, but second choice, 58

TAPESTRY CARPETS that have been marked cheap at 66 cents, 52

TAPESTRY CARPETS that we considered when we marked them at 54 cents as being twenty per cent. under price; now 44

INGRAIN CARPETS, heavy quality, good designs, bright colors, worth 50 cents, 32 and 38
(IN ANNEX.)

We want our great Annex better known. It is the ideal shopping place for men, in addition to its stocks of goods which interest men and women equally. Our great Clothing Department, our Men's and Boys' Shoes, Men's and Boys' Hats, Furniture, Carpets, Wall Paper, Harness, Fine Wines, High Grade Cigars and Smokers' Articles, all of which will be found in our Annex, grow in business every month. Why? Because people have found out the low prices and the reliability of the goods we offer.

R. H. MACY & CO. Macys 6TH AVE 14TH ST.

Men's Shirts.

OUR SPECIAL SHIRT. In our great Shirt stock there is one line of which we were particularly proud. For 20 years we have sold this shirt at the same price and it has never been approached by competition, and is still unapproachable. We have from time to time made such improvements in them as to keep them always far ahead of any other shirt sold in New York.

Some are open back and some are open front, made in our own factory of best materials and workmanship; style and fit equal to any custom made Shirts, and by any other house would sell for fully 50 per cent. more than our prices. They are made of Utica Nonpareil muslin, have 3-ply 2100 pure linen bosoms, all hand-worked button-holes and eyelets, &c., &c. Unlaundered, price each, 68
(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 14TH ST. SIDE.)

R. H. MACY & CO. Macys 6TH AVE 14TH ST.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Av.

Special in Neckwear.

Men's Neckwear in all silk and satin Knots, Puff, Imperial Four-in-Hands and Imperials made up for this season's wear—that others have been selling up to date for 50c.—we now offer at 24

The lot includes some of the handsomest patterns we've ever handled.
(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 14TH ST. SIDE.)

Ostrich Feather Boas

made on the premises. We are the only retail house having its own ostrich feather and feather boa factory.

BLACK OSTRICH FEATHER BOAS, 1¼ yards long, perfect black, long flues; no woolly filling; regular price, 7.49; special sale price, 5.99

BLACK OSTRICH FEATHER BOAS, in extra fine quality; regular price, 8.99; special sale price, 7.49
(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Men's Dress Shirts.

LAUNDERED SHIRTS, ready to wear, made in our own workrooms from Utica Nonpareil Muslin; 2100 pure Irish linen 3-ply bosoms, all hand-worked button and eyelet holes, full felled seams, continuous facings, styles open back and open back and front, value that you pay $1.50 for at the exclusive furnishing stores, 89

Closing out balance of 50 dozen Fine Laundered Dress Shirts, made of fine Muslin; 1900 linen bosoms, full felled seams, continuous facings, open front, open back and front, and coat style, which is open all the way down the front, and you put it on like you would a coat. All sizes in the lot, but not all sizes in each style. These shirts were made to sell for 1.25 and 1.50. Your choice 69
(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 14TH ST. SIDE.)

A Remarkable Wheel Offering.

In cleaning up our Webster Bicycle factory for this year's work we find that we have about 150 wheels of various makes. The time has come to clear them out and the time is short. The lot comprises some of the best known Bicycles in the country which we have been using as *models*. They are '96, '97, '98 patterns, also some of our well known Websters of '96 and '97 models. We have refitted and remodeled them; they are finished in black and maroon color enamel, various sizes, in frames from 21 inch to 25 inch. Some are fitted with, some without, brakes. All are guaranteed. We can supply parts for these wheels at all times. About one-half men's and half women's. We offer the lot while they last at the ridiculously low price of 18.49
(3D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Complete Line of Sporting Goods.

Rugby Footballs, good quality leather, 74c., 84c., 87c., 98

Regulation size cowhide "Match" footballs, $1.49, $1.69, 1.96

Good quality duck Football Pants, 63c., 73c., 87

Extra quality duck Football Pants, $1.12, $1.41, 1.88

Extra quality Moleskin Football Pants, 2.28

Extra quality Moleskin Football Vests, 1.88

Good quality Duck Football Vests, 33c., 49

Good quality Duck Football Jackets, 41c., 33

The Morrill Nose Mask, $1.69, 1.41

The Victor Nose Mask, 1.14

Alternate Stripe Jerseys, 2.19

Black, Blue and Maroon Jerseys, 1.88

Golf Clubs, all styles, 87, 1.27

Leather Caddy Bags, 2.74, 2.93, 4.51

Plaid "Mackintosh" Caddy Bags, 1.63, 1.74, 1.96

Canvas Caddy Bags, 98

"Silvertown," "Woodley Flyer," "Eureka" Golf Balls, per doz., 2.97

The 'Varsity Golf Ball, per doz., 4.32

Sponge Cups, 24

Double End Striking Bags, complete, with rope, rubber and screw eyes, 98, 1.11, 1.22, 1.54, 1.74, 1.86, 2.61, 2.82.

Single End Striking Bags, complete, 1.06, 1.22, 1.39, 1.47, 1.74, 1.97, 2.28, 3.07.

Golf Tee, 11

Score Books, 38

Boys' Boxing Gloves, 98, 1.11, 1.31

Men's Boxing Gloves, 98, 1.11, 1.42, 2.48.

Striking Bag Gloves, 29, 52, 82.

Roller Skates.

We have closed out this lot from the factory of the "Iver Johnston" Roller Skate Co. Full Nickeled Steel, heavy rubber cushion, boxwood rollers, cost 3.00 to make; our price, 98
(3D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

We want our great annex better known. It is the ideal shopping place for men, in addition to its stocks of goods which interest men and women equally. Our great Clothing Department, our Men's and Boys' Shoes, Men's and Boys' Hats, Furniture, Carpets, Fine Wines, High Grade Cigars and Smokers' Articles, all of which will be found in our annex, grow in business every month. Why? Because people have found out the low prices and reliability of the goods we offer there.

STAFF OFFICERS IN DEMAND.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—It is not probable that there will be a muster-out of any number of staff officers to correspond to the number of general officers which were included in the discharge order a few days ago. The department finds, in view of the fact that a number of officers have resigned or been honorably discharged, that the demand for staff officers in different places makes it almost impossible to dispense with the services of many more at present.

Gen. Otis has asked for additional Quartermasters, as has Gen. Wood at Santiago. More subsistence and other staff officers are needed at nearly every place occupied by United States troops. Subsistence officers and Quartermasters have been ordered to ports in Cuba in anticipation of the occupation of the island by the United States forces. A number of staff officers are on the sick list, and their places have to be supplied by others. It is therefore thought that few more discharges will be made.

Like the Promise Made Us in the rainbow, so you can depend upon the assurances made that our

Old Crow Rye

is pure, the best on earth, and will benefit you. Has been for several generations before the public.

Buy only of reliable dealers.

H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers, New York.

Agents for the Great Western Champagne.

Going to ALASKA?

ooking for Grand Scenery? Want to Get Rich? Yes?

Then write to the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, San Francisco, for "The Gold Fields of Alaska and the Klondike," "Map of Alaska," "Alaska Excursions," and other publications, all free. Total postage, 10 cents.

Remember that this company operates over 20 steamships—has been running to Alaska the year round for over 20 years—is the U. S. Mail and Alaska express carrier—has steamers especially built for the

Wanamaker.

Full Many a Flower

BUT these are decidedly not those born to blush unseen. They are the first things you see as you enter the main Broadway door. Our Cut Flower Store is open.

They will greet you, fresh and sweet every day. A wide variety will be carried, and the prices will please you.

A new showing each day of the Princess May glove, in the window Broadway and Ninth Street. To-day's showing is of the new Tans. Monday's of the new Blues, and so it goes,—a new color every day.

Four Items from the Men's Furnishing Store In the first place, here's a shirt, or rather a number of styles in shirts, at

Seventy-five Cents Each,

that are considered by some dealers plenty good enough to ask a dollar-and-a-half for. They are made in our own factory from the very, very best French percales,—fancy patterns, and fresh from the laundry. The lot is especially strong in blues and pinks.

Men's Gloves at a dollar a pair,—a make that is so especially good that we have obtained the exclusive control of it for all the country east of Chicago. We know a lot of dollar-and-a-half goods that are no better. In rich deep shades of tan; pique and out-seam stitching.

Men's Braces at fifty cents a pair.

They are made in London, and good American makers say that they cannot be duplicated here to sell at less than a dollar a pair. Very best webbing, ends made from a Japanese tanned calfskin that is as nearly "unwearoutable" as anything made of leather can be.

Men's Scarfs, 25c.

A big lot of new ones. A maker's adjustment of stocks makes them 25c. instead of 50c.

Some Velvet Hats At $1.10 Felt Hats at 50c. Actual value of the former is $2—they'd be only reasonably priced so. They're all of fine silk velvet, and are shown in 12 shapes. Choose at $1.10 each.

Women's French Felt Hats at 50c.

These are the regular dollar kinds, in regular assortments; neither broken in sizes, nor shapes, nor colors. It's a half-price chance that will just about last the day out.

Second floor, Tenth street.

To Be Well Shod At Little Cost Offerings for women and children, and offerings that are good illustrations of the power of this shoe store in unusual value giving:

At $2—Women's boots of black kidskin, buttoned or laced; stout square-edge sole, straight patent leather tip; very desirable Fall shoes.

At $3—Women's shoes of fine kidskin, in all the new toe shapes; patent leather or kid trimmings. An exceedingly good shoe for the price.

For the boys and girls, our "720" line is deserving of particular mention. They have spring heels and welted and stitched soles; strong kidskin uppers; patent leather tips; roomy toes and close-fitting heels; comfortable, durable, cheap. Sizes 8½ to 10½, $1.30; 11 to 2, $1.60; 2½ to 6, $2.

For boys, heavy calfskin shoe, with stout welted soles; made like men's shoes, and the kind that will stand hard knocks; 13 to 2, $2; 2½ to 5½, $2.50.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Stylish Top-Coats for Men Style—that's not their only merit, though we dwell particularly on that. These coats are also of worthy materials and well made, and in addition they're priced to your liking. One kind that is creating much favorable talk is a black rough cheviot, silk-lined throughout, serviceable and dressy, and the cost of it is $12.

An all-wool covert cloth coat, silk-lined and made in best manner at $15. It's the usual $18 coat.

Another coat at $15 is of black unfinished worsted, silk-lined and faced to edge; looks almost as well as a $30 coat, and many clothiers would ask $22.50 for the same quality.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

"Kotedsilk" Underwear This is a new make especially intended to relieve the tortures that are caused to some sensitive skins by the scratchiness and irritation of the ordinary wool garment.

The "Kotedsilk" garment is woven of cotton in the usual way, but has on the inside a coating or plating of pure silk. The silk comes next to skin, and there is no sensation of contact at all, except one vaguely pleasing. The silkiness of the garment is permanent. Washing does not affect it.

$3 a Garment.

Broadway.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,

Broadway, 4th Ave., 9th and 10th sts.

THE MORRIS PARK RACES

Bad Weather and a Poor Card Marred the Extra Day's Sport.

DEAD HEAT IN THE FIRST EVENT

Kinnikinic Looked Like a Winner, but Maher's Horsemanship Saved His Mount from Defeat.

A more uncomfortable place than the Morris Park race track it would have been hard to find yesterday, for while in good weather the grand stand and lawn are delightful places, in stormy weather such as yesterday's patrons endured, the track is a gloomy, dismal place, and the rain beats in and makes one uncomfortable, even under the protection of the big cantilever roof. The card was made up of handicaps and over-night events, to fill in the extra day granted by the association at the solicitation of the owners. There were only two races in which there was any excitement, and one of these, the first event on the card, brought out a dead heat between Swiftmas and Kinnikinic. There was a drive between this pair which lasted through the stretch, and in which it looked as if Kinnikinic would get the money. Spencer, however, was outridden by Maher, and this saved part of the first money for Swiftmas In the second race, Strangest, a 10 to 1 chance in the betting, beat a lot of two-year-old colts, winning in a drive by a head from Deceptive.

George Keene was scratched out of the mile and an eighth race, and the original field of twelve was further reduced by scratches to five starters. Sailor King, on the strength of the money that went into the betting on him, became favorite, and he fully justified the confidence reposed in him by winning as he pleased by four lengths. Algol showed in front all the way until the stretch was reached, and then Sailor King passed him easily. Banastar persevered and beat the tired Algol five lengths for the place.

Lady Lindsey was not ridden by Burns yesterday, but, piloted by Spencer, she redeemed herself for her defeat of a few days ago. High Degree showed in front most of the way, but in the run through the stretch it was nip and tuck between Lady Lindsey and Black Venus. The former faltered for an instant toward the end, but came again when Spencer got her going, and won in a drive by a head.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished, and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Highweight Handicap, for two-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Last six and a half furlongs of the Withers mile. Time—1:22¾.

1—Swiftmas, Demiel & Farrell's b. c., 3 years, by Tremaas-Nell Swift, 129 pounds, 9 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(Maher)
*Kinnikinic, W. Laimbeer's br. c., 4, by Candlemas-Flibbertigibbit, 125, 9 to 5 and 4 to 5..(Spencer)
3—Mazarine, Bennington & Gardner's ch. g., 5, 105, 5 to 1.....(Jones)

Marito, 90, 10 to 1, (Corberley,) and Royal Stag, 104, 10 to 1, (Tarul,) also ran and finished in the order named.

*Dead heat for first money; purse divided. Dead heat in a drive; a length between the first two and third.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens two years old, colts only; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Last five furlongs of the Eclipse Course. Time—1:00.

1—Strangest, T. B. Alexander's b. c., by Knight of Ellerslie-Dearest, 102 pounds, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Turner)
2—Deceptive, G. H. Kernaghan's b. c., 101, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(O'Leary)
3—Tom Cromwell, Mosman's blk. c., 100, 10 to 1.....(Burns)

Imitation, 105, 2 to 1, (Spencer;) Favonius, 107, 11 to 5, (Littlefield;) Neuberger, 95, 40 to 1, (Lewis;) Animus, 109, 30 to 1, (Jarnes;) Sol, 95, 50 to 1, (Weisse,) and Big Indian, 103, 15 to 1, (Maher,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; three lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $5 each, and $10 additional to start, with $800 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile and an eighth over the hill. Time—1:53¾.

1—Sailor King, W. Jennings's ch. c., 3 years, by Fonso-Ocean Queen, 105 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Spencer)
2—Banastar, W. H. Clark's ch. c., 3, 112, 3 to 1 and even money.....(Clawson)
3—Algol, J. V. Schorr & Son's ch. h., 4, 127, 13 to 5.....(Burns)

Warrenton, 109, 3 to 1, (Clayton,) and Charina, 90, 40 to 1, (Dean,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by four lengths; five lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; fillies and geldings only; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Last five furlongs of the Eclipse course. Time—1:00.

1—Golden Days, C. Littlefield Jr.'s br. f., by Goldfinch-Suscol, 103 pounds, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Spencer)
2—Chivalrous, J. L. Holland's br. g., 89, 40 to 1 and 15 to 1.....(McCue)
3—Rose O'Lee, Bromley & Co.'s b. f., 95, 4 to 1.....(Clawson)

Exit, 97, 15 to 1, (Kitley;) Halo, 89, 40 to 1, (Odom;) St. Sophia, 101, 15 to 1, (Turner;) Miss Order, 84, 20 to 1, (Weiss;) Tartan, 101, 15 to 1, (O'Leary;) Village Pond, 109, 6 to 1, (Littlefield;) Lotter, 89, 10 to 1, (Corberley;) Avoca, 93, 6 to 1, (Dean,) Lelia Smith, 95, 30 to 1, (Lambley;) Cosquena, 89, 40 to 1, (Michaels;) Incandescent, 93, 4 to 1, (Burns;) Tray, 89, 20 to 1, (Weber,) and Mercia, 105, 10 to 1, (Collins,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; a length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,000; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, to the winner, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. The Withers Mile. Time—1:42¾.

1—Scotch Plaid, Oneck Stable's b. c., 3 years, by Midlothian-Nicholle, 102 pounds, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Maher)
2—Banquo II., P. J. Miles's ch. h., 4, 104, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Jones)
3—Headlight II., G. M. Miller's ch. h., 5, 107, 3 to 1.....(Turner)

Continental, 104, 2 to 1, (Clawson;) Uncle Louis, 91, 20 to 1, (Weiss;) Field Lark, 99, 10 to 1, (Burns;) Atlantus, 101, 8 to 1, (James;) Longacre, 94, 10 to 1, (Moody;) Myth, 104, 6 to 1, (Spencer;) Hanlon, 101, 20 to 1, (Corberley,) and Rossifer, 101, 50 to 1, (Kitley,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a neck; a head between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For fillies two years old, to carry 115 pounds. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Last three-quarters of the Withers Mile. Time—1:16¾.

1—Lady Lindsey, J. McLaughlin's b. f., by Sir Modred-Memento, 105 pounds, 9 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Spencer)
2—Black Venus, E. O. Pepper's blk. f., 115, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Turner)
3—Effervescent, Kensico Stable's b. f., 105, 8 to 1.....(Burns)

Prestidigitatrice, 105, 8 to 1, (Littlefield,) and High Degree, 115, 3 to 1, (Maher,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; six lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—The Autumn Hurdle Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. About two and a quarter miles.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Forget 100	Ben Eder	145
Moslem 154	Governor Budd	142
Marshall 147	El Cid	132

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and an eighth.

Hanwell 116	Squan	108
Banquo II. 111	Charina	108
Double Quick 111	Decanter	108
Manassas 108	Scotch Plaid	100

THIRD RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds.

Neuberger 112	Imitation	112
Hardy Fool 112	Al Reeves	109
Great Neck 112	Ordeal	109
Cosmopolitan 112	Amorita	109
Favonius 112	St. Sophia	109
Dr. Fitzsimmons 112	The Rose	109
Composer 112	Auridale	109

FOURTH RACE.—The Champagne Stakes, for two-year-olds. Seven furlongs of the Withers mile.

Toluca 122	King Barleycorn	117
Filigrane 122	Captain Sigsbee	112
Manuel 122	Dr. Parker	107
Dr. Eichberg 122	Lotharlo	107
Sir Hubert 122		

FIFTH RACE.—The Municipal Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and three-quarters.

Ben Holladay 130	Whistling Con	103
Handball 114	Latson	100
Judge Denny 114	Twinkler	100
Sir Walter 113	Thomas Cat	98
Semper Ego 110	Jefferson	87
Buela 104		

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for all ages. Seven furlongs.

Algol 130	Danforth	100
Macy 120	Central Trust	100
Royal Stag 117	Nana H.	99
Candle Black 114	Gala Day	98
Tabouret 110	Nosey	98
Midlight 102	Sensational	90
Geisha 100	Lady Marian	85

Sale of Trotting Horses.

Auctioneer Peter C. Kellogg will sell next Thursday, at the Parkville Farm, on the Brooklyn Boulevard, midway between Prospect Park and Coney Island, about sixty head of trotting stock, most of which belong to John H. Shults of the Parkville Farm and the Shultshurst Farm, at Port Chester, N. Y. The horses will be sold

American Hosiery Co.

Salesrooms, 108 and 110 Franklin St., N. Y.
Factories, New Britain, Conn.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Fine Knit Underwear and Hosiery

Men's Women's, and Children's Silk, Merino, Natural Wool, Balbriggan, and Cotton, in all weights, Ladies' Equestrian Tights, Men's Sweaters, Combination Suits.

NO BETTER IN THE WORLD.

under the watch, in order that buyers may judge of their speed and way of going.

THE LEXINGTON RACES.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 14.—The races to-day resulted as follows:

First Race—2:20 Class, Pacing. Purse, $1,000. (Three heats paced yesterday.)

Lily of the Valley, blk. m., by Raven, (Matthias)	1	3	4	1 1
Grace Tipton, ch. m., (Benyon)	4	1	2	2 2
Alpha W., b. m., (Smith)	3	6	5	3 3
Santa Tu, ch. m., (Saunders)	5	4	3	5 4
Wagco, b. m., (McCown)	6	2	1	4dis
Laundry Boy, b. g., (Jones)	2	5	dr.	

Time—2:15; 2:13½; 2:14¾; 2:14½; 2:15¼.

Second Race.—2:08 Class, Pacing. Purse, $1,500.

Lady of the Manor, ch. m., by Mambrino King, (Geers)	2	1	2	1 1
Directly, blk. s., (West)	1	4	1	5 8
Indiana, b. g., (McCarthy)	8	8	5	2 2
Giles Noyes, br. g., (Ames)	9	2	4	8 10
Arlington, b. s., (Branigan)	3	3	10	10 3
Nichol B., b. s., (McLaughlin)	7	5	6	3 4
Woodland Boy, b. s., (Curry)	6	9	3	6 6
William Mac, blk. g., (Green)	4	7	9	7 5
Ace, b. s., (McEwan)	10	11	8	4 7
Coastman, b. s., (Addington)	5	6	7	9 9
Exploit, b. s., (Nethaway)	11	10	dr.	

Time—2:05¾; 2:09½; 2:08¾; 2:10¾; 2:09½.

Third Race.—2:10 Class, Trotting. Purse, $1,000.

Miss Sidney, b. m., by Sidney, (Deryder)	1	1	1	1 1
Onward, Jr., ch. g., (Burns)	2	2	2	6
Rubber, blk. m., (Snow)	10	3	2	2
Fanny Brown, b. m., (Phelps)	6	7	3	3
Esparta Rex, b. s., (Hutchings)	9	4	4	4
Limerick, br. g., (Rea)	8	8	4	4
Dr. French, b. g., (McKay)	5	6	7	
Susie Howe, gr. m., (Lesh)	7	5	9	
Spinalong, b. m., (Starr)	9	1	8	
Harry, blk. g., (Dellinger)	3	dr.		

Time—2:14¼; 2:15; 2:15½.

Fourth Race.—2:23 Class, Trotting. Purse, $1,000.

Maggie Lass, blk. m., by Cycerone, (West)	1	1	1	
Snowdrift, blk. m., (Benyon)	2	2	5	
Lillian, blk. m., (Flomerfelt)	3	3	2	
Bessie Owens, ch. m., (Arthur)	5	5	3	
Barrenwood, br. g., (Thomas)	4	4	4	
Grey Baron blk. s., (Sanders)	6	dis.		
Amboise, ch. s., (Kinney)	dis.			

Time—2:15½; 2:14¼; 2:15½.

THREE RACES FOR SLOANE.

The American Jockey Wins All of the Events in Which He Participates at Newmarket.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—At the fourth and last day's racing of the Newmarket second October meeting to-day the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's three-year-old chestnut colt Grodno, ridden by Tod Sloane, the American jockey, won the Southfield Plate. Mr. Leopold d'Rothschild's three-year-old chestnut colt Sacripant was second in this event, and Lord Shrewsbury's aged chestnut horse Gazeteer finished third. Eight horses ran, and the betting was 4 to 1 against Grodno.

An All-Aged Selling Plate was won by Mr. Five Rivers's three-year-old bay filly Tovaros, by Chesterfield, out of Sunny Queen, with Tod Sloane up. Mr. J. W. Larnarch's three-year-old brown filly Pliona was second and Tyrolese third. Three other of the seven horses in this race, and the betting was 7 to 2 against Tovaros.

In the race for the Middle Park Plate the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's chestnut colt Caiman, by Locohatchee, out of Happy Day, ridden by Tod Sloane, finished first. This race is for 500 sovereigns, added to a sweepstakes of 30 sovereigns each, 20 sovereigns forfeit, for two-year-olds, the second horse to receive 200 sovereigns, and the third 100 sovereigns, out of the stakes; entrance, 5 sovereigns; the surplus entrance money to be divided between the second and third. Nine horses ran over the Bretby Mesnil course, distance, six furlongs. The Duke of Westminster's bay colt Flying Fox, by Orme, out of Vampire, was second, and Mr. R. Devereux's bay filly Galopin Lassie, by Galopin, out of Kylesku, finished third. The betting was 7 to 4 against Caiman. Caiman made all the running and won by a length and a half.

The success of Tod Sloane in landing a winner in each of the three events in which he participated resulted in his receiving a perfect ovation as he passed the post at the conclusion of the race for the Middle Park Plate.

Mile in 2:06 by Star Pointer.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 14. — Star Pointer this afternoon made a trial against the world's wagon record of 2:04¾, held by Joe Patchen. It was first intended that Pointer would start against his own record of 1:59¼, but the high wind, the snappy cold weather, and the poor track caused a change in that plan at the last moment. The time by quarters was 0:31¼, 1:03, 1:34¾, and 2:06.

The Colt Traverser Drops Dead.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—Traverser, "Virginia" Bradley's great twenty-thousand-dollar three-year-old thoroughbred, dropped dead to-day in a race at the Hawthorne track when 150 yards from the finish line. Traverser won the California Derby last Winter, and was looked upon as a colt with an assured future.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Clevelands Win and Lose a Game in Louisville—New York-Washington Game Postponed.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston	101	47	.682
Baltimore	96	52	.649
Cincinnati	92	60	.605
Chicago	85	65	.567
Cleveland	81	67	.547
Philadelphia	78	70	.527
New York	76	73	.510
Pittsburg	72	76	.486
Louisville	69	81	.460
Brooklyn	53	91	.368
Washington	51	100	.338
St. Louis	39	111	.260

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Louisville, 14; Cleveland, 2.
Cleveland, 6; Louisville, 4.

Games To-day.

Washington in New York.
Brooklyn in Philadelphia.
Boston in Baltimore.
Cleveland in Louisville.
Chicago in Pittsburg.
Cincinnati in St. Louis.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 14.—The home team easily won the first game to-day, hitting Powell's curves all over the field. Frazer, the ex-Louisville player, pitched good, ball for the Clevelands in the second game and helped his team to victory with a timely double in the seventh inning. Clarke's batting in both games was the feature. The game was called on account of darkness. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Louisville	2	0	0	1	5	4	2	0	..	—14
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	2

Earned runs—Louisville, 12; Cleveland, 1. Base hits—Louisville, 21; Cleveland, 7. Errors—Louisville, 1; Cleveland, 1. Batteries—Louisville, Cunningham and Powers; Cleveland, Powell and Criger.

SECOND GAME.

Cleveland	0	2	1	0	0	0	3	—	6
Louisville	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	—	4

Earned runs—Cleveland, 2; Louisville, 1. Base hits—Cleveland, 11; Louisville, 7. Batteries—Cleveland, Frazer and Schreck; Louisville, Altrock and Powers. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant umpire—Mr. Warner.

League Games Postponed.

It began to rain at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon when the New York and Washington teams began their preliminary practice, and when the rain developed into a steady downpour the game was postponed. The same teams will play two games this afternoon, which will close the League season. The Brooklyns did not play in Philadelphia yesterday, owing to rain. The Boston-Baltimore, Chicago-Pittsburg, and Cincinnati-St. Louis games were also postponed on account of rain.

Haley Wins a Quick Fight.

The star bout on the programme of the Lenox Athletic Club last night was the fight between Patrick Haley of Buffalo and Charles Kelly of this city. They were matched for a twenty-round go at 118 pounds, but the contest lasted for only one and a half rounds. Haley was aggressive from the start, and in the latter half of the second round landed a right-hand uppercut under his opponent's chin, from which Kelly did not recover in the allotted ten seconds.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup Will cure incipient consumption, bronchitis, grippe, asthma, and all other throat or lung affections without fail. You can always rely on it. Price only 25 cents.

FINAL GOLF MATCH TO-DAY

Championship Lies Between Miss Hoyt and Miss Wetmore.

EXCITING GAME LOOKED FOR

Miss Eidlitz and Miss Griscom Both Meet Defeat—Many Players in the Mixed Foursome Event.

There was no lack of enthusiasm or no diminution in the number of visitors noticeable yesterday in the fourth day's play on the Ardsley Club links for the women's golf championship of the United States. It was an important day, for the contest in order was the semi-final round, and the victors would be the ones to meet in the supreme struggle for the highest golf honors that America can bestow upon its women players. Miss Beatrix Hoyt, the present champion, and Miss Maude K. Wetmore were the survivors of the ordeal. They represent, respectively, the Shinnecock and Newport Golf Clubs. Both, however, are practically New Yorkers. When not at Southampton during the Summer Miss Hoyt resides on the grounds of the Westchester Country Club, and is a faithful player over the links of that club. Miss Wetmore has been playing all Summer at Newport, and shares with Miss Anna Sands the honor of being the best woman golfer at that resort. The contest to-day will be an exciting one, and will undoubtedly attract the largest crowd of the week.

Miss Hoyt defeated Miss Carol Eidlitz by 6 up and 5 to play, and Miss Wetmore triumphed over Miss Frances C. Griscom of Philadelphia by 4 up and 3 to play. The champion's victory was expected, and after the first three holes she had the game in her own hands. Miss Eidlitz had the misfortune at the start to see her ball from the second shot roll down the ravine back of the green, obliging her to lash it up and play over from the original position, losing a stroke. This cost her the hole, but she made the next two, and encouraged her friends to believe that she would put up a close game. The next was the short hole, 122 yards, and Miss Hoyt drove it beautifully with her iron, landing within three feet of the hole, and took two puts in. Miss Eidlitz was short on her drive, needing five strokes. Miss Hoyt then made two more, but lost the seventh from a pulled drive, Miss Eidlitz playing the hole perfectly in four. The latter abandoned the eighth hole, after taking nine strokes, having picked up her ball in the road and encountering other troubles before reaching the green. The ninth was made prettily by Miss Hoyt, leaving her 3 up at the turn, and of the other four holes played one was halved and three went to the champion. The scores were:

Miss Beatrix Hoyt, Shinnecock—

Out	5	6	6	3	5	6	5	6	5	—47
In	5	5	4	4						—18
Total										—65

Miss Carol Eidlitz, Ardsley—

Out	8	5	5	5	7	8	4	11	9	—62
In	7	5	5	6						—23
Total										—85

Miss Wetmore's defeat of Miss Griscom was a great disappointment to the Philadelphia contingent. Miss Griscom was nervous and did not play her best game. She topped many brassie and iron shots, losing the eighth hole by a badly topped brassie that rolled her ball into the brook, and at other times was punished by landing in the various bunkers. Miss Wetmore's game was not brilliant, but with one exception it was almost perfection of steadiness. She missed her drive over the pond at the 140-yard (twelfth) hole, sending it with a splash into the water, and her next took her into high grass. The third hole, 122 yards, made in three; the eleventh, 245 yards, in four, and the thirteenth, 237 yards, in 5 strokes, show the accuracy and steadiness of her game. Rodman E. Griscom caddied for his sister, but Miss Wetmore called for no outside aid. The scores were:

Miss Maude K. Wetmore, Newport—

Out	5	5	5	3	6	6	6	8	7	—51
In	5	4	6	5	6	7				—33
Total										—84

Miss Frances C. Griscom, Merion Cricket—

Out	6	5	5	4	6	7	4	10	5	—52
In	6	5	3	6	5	8				—33
Total										—85

A mixed foursome contest in the afternoon furnished plenty of interesting sport for thirty-two pairs, many of our prominent golfers playing with the women as partners. There was a tie for first prize, at 86 net, but Miss Agnes H. Davis and W. H. Coles of Lakewood won the play-off, Miss B. C. Howe and M. S. Paton taking the second prize. The rain in the afternoon caused a few couples to retire quickly from the field. The players and scores were:

	Gr's.	H'c.	N't.
Miss Helen B. Davis and W. H. Coles.	94	8	86
Miss B. C. Howe and M. S. Paton.	97	11	86
Miss Madeline Boardman and B. H. Adams	95	8	87
Miss Elsie Cassatt and James A. Tyng.	88	0	88
Mrs. William Shippen and F. J. Winston	97	8	89
Miss Lucy Herron and G. Fox Tiffany.	94	4	90
Miss Chauncey and Daniel Chauncey.	95	4	91
Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Patterson	101	10	91
Miss Helen Shelton and R. B. Kerr ...	100	8	92
Mrs. F. L. Eldridge and F. F. Chrystie	107	15	92
Miss Underhill and B. S. Jaffray	99	7	92
Miss Ethel Wickham and Frederick Bull	104	11	93
Miss L. D. Maxwell and A. E. Whitney	103	10	93
Miss Carol Eidlitz and H. S. Gayly ...	100	7	93
Mrs. M. M. Van Buren and A. D. Cochran	99	6	93
Miss H. S. Curtis and Laurence Curtis	104	10	94
Mrs. E. A. Manice and J. T. Terry, Jr.	112	16	96
Miss M. C. Maule and W. W. Miller...	112	16	96
Mrs. C. S. Farnum and W. Bird	109	12	97
Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Keech	113	14	99
Miss Alice L. Day and William Shippen	104	6	98
Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Wells	111	10	101
Miss C. G. Willis and G. T. Williams.	116	15	101
Miss Kittridge and R. Churchill	108	7	101
Mrs. John T. Terry, Jr., and T. G. Strong	114	12	102
Miss Reid and Harry Holbrook, Jr...	110	8	102
Miss E. B. Burt and W. H. Patterson	104	1	103
Miss Brooks and C. H. Murphy	113	9	104
Mrs. W. Morgan and F. M. Bacon	112	8	104
Miss Alice Strong and H. K. Toler...	106	1	105
Mrs. F. E. Zerrahn and J. K. Bangs.	121	11	110
Miss Murphey and Irving Brokaw	135	20	115

The ties for the three prizes offered for the handicap on Thursday were played off, and those who made the best gross scores on the former occasion won the chief trophies. Miss Lucy H. Herron of Cincinnati, who made the excellent score of 99 strokes on the former occasion, did the course in 100, while Mrs. F. E. Zerrahn of the Brookline Country Club took 111. The latter, therefore, won the second prize, and in the tie for third between Miss B. C. Howe of Pittsburg and Miss Helen Parrish of Ardsley, the former won. The scores, with handicaps, were:

Miss Lucy H. Herron, Cincinnati—

Out	6	6	5	3	9	6	5	6	6	—52
In	6	4	3	5	4	7	7	6	6	—48
Total										100

Mrs. F. E. Zerrahn, Brookline—		
Out	6 8 6 3 6 8 7 8 6	—58
In	7 5 4 6 5 6 7 7 6	—53
Total		111
Miss B. C. Howe, Pittsburg—		
Out	4 5 6 6 6 6 5 8 6	—52
In	6 5 4 6 4 8 6 7 6	—52
Total		104
Miss Helen Parrish, Ardsley—		
Out	4 5 6 6 5 6 6 9 8	—55
In	6 5 4 6 6 7 6 7 8	—55
Total		110

	Gr's.	H'c.	N't.
		9	91
		16	95
		11	93

GOLFERS AT WESTCHESTER.

Play Continued in the Tournament for the Silver Cups.

Play was continued yesterday in the open tournament of the Westchester Country Club for the four silver cups. These contests will be finished to-day, and there will be a champion foursome event, in which may of our ablest golfers are entered. The results of the first match play round for each trophy are:

Country Club Cup.—M. T. Wright, Huntington Valley, beat L. E. Larocque, Knollwood, 1 up; John I. Blair, Jr., Morris County, beat J. Prentice Kellogg, Princeton, 2 up; Alexander Morten, Westchester Country, beat J. M. Mason, Fairfield, 2 up and 1 to play; H. M. Harriman, Meadow Brook, beat W. H. Sands, St. Andrew's, 4 up and 2 to play.

Hard Luck Cup.—Charles L. Tappin, Westbrook, beat G. B. Adam, Crescent, 3 up and 1 to play; J. Fox Tiffany, Westchester Golf, beat G. A. Toffey, Jersey City, 3 up and 2 to play; C. F. Watson, Essex County, beat Louis Livingston, Jr., Westbrook, 3 up and 1 to play; J. B. Upham, St. Andrew's, beat F. M. Bacon, Jr., Morris County, by default.

Baychester Cup.—Maturin Ballou, Apawamis, beat Grenville Kane, Tuxedo, 2 up and 1 to play; C. H. Seeley, Wee Burn, beat W. Ratcliffe, Baltimore Country, 1 up; J. B. Baker, St. Andrew's, beat R. C. Watson, Westbrook, 5 up and 3 to play; C. M. Hamilton, Baltusrol, beat J. H. Merritt, Dyker Meadow, 1 up.

Consolation Cup.—James L. Taylor, Queens County, beat G. E. Riggs, Westchester Country, 2 up and 1 to play; Cornelius Fellowes, Jr., Englewood, beat Malcolm Graham, Jr., Harbor Hill, by default; J. N. Steele, Nutley, beat C. L. Perkins, Rockaway, 2 up and 1 to play; Edward Leavitt, Fairfield, beat W. N. Murray, Alleghany, 2 up.

SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR

Men from Various Regiments Qualify at the Ranges.

BAD WEATHER FOR THE WORK

A Strong "Three o'Clock" Wind and the Rain Make It Uncomfortable for the Soldiers.

Brig. Gen. William M. Kirby, General Inspector of Rifle Practice, supervised the shooting at Creedmoor yesterday. Several members of Troop C were on the ranges and qualified. They asked permission of Gen. Roe, who said that as they had never been mustered out of the National Guard they were entitled to the privileges of the ranges. The weather was bad for shooting. A strong "three o'clock" wind blew the smoke in the men's faces and rain fell in the afternoon. The scores made were as follows:

Seventh Regiment.

MARKSMEN.

Sergt. S. J. Bailey, Co. G	4	3	4	4	4	—19	3	4	4	0 4—15—34
E. Scheitlein, Co. H	4	3	4	4	5	—20	4	3	0	2 3—12—32
E. Vanderbilt, Co. H	4	2	3

MR. M'KINLEY AT ST. LOUIS

President Enthusiastically Greeted in the City in Which He Was Nominated.

DELIVERS TWO ADDRESSES

Comments Upon the Prosperity of the Country and the Success of the War Loan—Leaves for Terre Haute, Ind.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 14.—President McKinley was to-day the guest of St. Louis, the city in which two years ago he received the nomination to his present high office. He came from Omaha by way of Galesburg, Ill., over the Burlington route, and was brought into the city at 9:15 A. M., being preceded from Spanish Lake by a special train, on board of which were General Passenger Agent Wakely and the local Reception Committee.

From the time of his arrival until 11 P. M., when the President left the city, he was accorded an almost continuous ovation. Escorted to the Southern Hotel by civic bodies and regular and volunteer troops, among which were two commands that had gained distinction at El Caney, he was greeted by the cheers of thousands of people lining both sides of all the thoroughfares through which he passed.

At the Southern Hotel, where the President was entertained, he stopped and reviewed the parade given in his honor, and later held a reception in the parlors.

The principal event during his stay was the gathering in the Coliseum to-night, when the President addressed an immense audience. He was escorted to the Coliseum by President Clark H. Simpson and the Directors of the exposition. Mr. McKinley walked to the centre of the stage, while the people filled the air with applause and Sousa's Band played "Hail to the Chief!" There were fully 20,000 persons present, and outside there were twice as many more unable to gain admittance.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

After a short address of welcome by President Simpson, Mr. McKinley was presented. He said:

"My Fellow-Citizens: My former visits to St. Louis are full of pleasant memories. My first was in 1858, and then again in 1872, both of which afforded me an opportunity of becoming acquainted with your people and of observing the substantial character of your enterprising city. I omitted my quadrennial visit in 1896 for reasons which were obvious to you, and have always been thankful that my absence seemed to have created no prejudice in your minds.

"I remember, on the occasion of a former visit, in company with Gov. Francis and other citizens, to have witnessed the assembled pupils of the schools of the city at your great fair. It was an inspiring sight, and it has never been effaced from my recollection. As I looked into the thousands of the young faces, the boys and girls preparing themselves for citizenship, I had my faith confirmed in the stability of our institutions. To the youth of the country, trained in the schools, which are happily open to all, must we look to carry forward the fabric of government.

"It is fortunate for us that our Republic appeals to the best and noblest aspirations of its citizens and makes all things possible to the worthy and industrious youth. The personal interest and participation of our citizenship in the conduct of the Government makes its condition always an absorbing and interesting one.

"It must be a matter of great gratification to the people of the United States to know that the National credit was never better than now; for the first time in the country's history the Government is floating a 3 per cent. loan every dollar of which was sold at par. The bonds now are at a premium of 5 cents on the dollar, and this profit has gone to the people. The loan was a popular one, and it has been a source of much satisfaction that the people with their surplus savings were able to buy the bonds. It is an interesting fact that while we offered but two hundred millions of bonds for sale over fourteen hundred millions were subscribed for by the people of the country, and by the terms of sale no one was able to receive bonds in excess of $5,000.

"It is not without significance, too, that the Government has not been required since 1896 to borrow any money for its current obligations until the war with Spain, while its available balance Oct. 1, 1898, was upward of $300,000,000, of which sum over $243,000,000 was in gold. Nothing more impressed the nations of the world than the appropriation of a large National defense fund, which the Treasury was able to pay from its balances without resort to a loan.

PROSPERITY GENERAL.

"While the credit and finances of the Government have improved, the business conditions of the people have also happily improved. Both Government and citizen have shared in the general prosperity. The money circulation of the country was larger on the 1st of July, 1898, than it has ever been, and there has been no depreciation of the value of our money. The people have borne the additional taxation made necessary by the war with the same degree of patriotism that characterized the soldier who enlisted to fight the country's battles.

"We have not only prospered in every material sense, but we have established a sentiment of good feeling and a spirit of brotherhood such as the Nation has not enjoyed since the earlier years of its history. Not since the beginning of the agitation of the question of slavery has there been such a common bond in name and purpose; such genuine affection; such a unity of the sections; such obliteration of party and geographical divisions. National pride has been again enthroned; National patriotism has been restored; the National Union cemented closer and stronger. The love for the old flag enshrined in all hearts. North and South have mingled their best blood in a common cause, and to-day rejoice in a common victory.

"We must guard this restored Union with zealous and sacred care, and, while awaiting the settlements of the war and meeting the problems which will follow, we must stand as one man, not in the spirit of party but united in a common effort for that which will give to the Nation its widest influence in its sphere of activity and usefulness to which the war has assigned it.

"Let nothing distract us; let no discordant voice intrude to embarrass us in the solution of the mighty problems which involve such vast consequences to ourselves and posterity. Let us remember that God bestows upon no nation supreme opportunity which is not ready to respond to the call of supreme duty."

The address was received with the wildest cheers, and at its conclusion its demonstration was simply indescribable.

During his stay here all the President's movements were carefully guarded by St. Louis police and detectives to prevent his being subjected to the slightest inconvenience or discomfort.

AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

At noon the President drove to the Merchants' Exchange, where he spoke to 15,000 people. Mayor Zeigenheim introduced the President. Mr. McKinley spoke as follows:

At noon the President spoke to 15,000 people in the hall of the Merchants' Exchange, the room in which Samuel J. Tilden was nominated for President in 1876. Mayor Zeigenheim introduced the President. Mr. McKinley spoke as follows:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: I thank you all most cordially for the warm welcome you have given me to your city, and I congratulate you all upon the good feeling and splendid spirit everywhere found throughout the length and breadth of our common country. Thank God, we are all together once more.

"We have one flag and one destiny, and wherever that destiny shall lead us we shall have hearts strong enough to meet every responsibility. We cannot enjoy glories and victories without bearing the burdens that may result from them.

"I congratulate you again upon the splendid outlook for the business future of the country. We were never so well off as we are to-day; we have gone from business depression to business activity; we have gone from labor hunting employment to employment hunting labor.

"And we have everything—a most blessed country; and resting upon all of us is the duty of carrying forward the great trust of civilization, and that has been committed to us. We must gather the fruits of victory, we must follow duty step by step, we must follow the light as God gives us to see the light. And He has strangely guided us, not only at the very beginning of our great Government, but down to the present hour, and I am sure it is the universal prayer of every American that He shall still guide and we follow."

Full five minutes of applause followed the President's address.

From the Merchants' Exchange the President returned to the Southern Hotel, where after a short rest he had luncheon. This afternoon the Presidential party took a drive through the western section of the city.

A feature of the drive was the stop made at the Soldiers' Home, where President McKinley met and shook hands with Jack Haynes, aged 111 years, said to be the oldest soldier in the United States.

At 11 o'clock to-night, tired out with his day's experience, the President left over the Vandalia Road for Terra Haute, Ind., the next stopping place.

THE PRESIDENT PRAISES SHAFTER.

Comments Upon the War in a Speech to the People of Galesburg, Ill.

BUSHNELL, Ill., Oct. 14.—The last stop of the Presidential train last night was made at Galesburg, Ill., and here the President faced 6,000 people. On the platform with him stood Major Gen. Shafter, who was the orator yesterday at Galesburg's peace jubilee. Mighty waves of applause went up from the crowd as the President of the Republic and the leader of the army at Santiago stepped together to the front of the platform. The President said in part:

"Not the least of my pleasure to-night is that I have been permitted to meet here the commander of that splendid army in front of Santiago, Gen. Shafter. I suppose he has told you the story of the heroism at San Juan Hill and El Caney and the other points of thrilling interest on that near-by island which through the valor of his soldiers and the wisdom of the commander brought to this country such a magnificent triumph.

"Somehow or other there is always a man raised for the hour. When the Merrimac was to be sunk there was brave Lieut. Hobson of the navy ready to sacrifice his life. When the war came on there were 200,000 volunteers within sixty days marching under the banner of freedom. So in every emergency to which this country has ever been subjected the people have risen to the highest measure of duty and of opportunity."

The President looked very tired after the trying ordeal of the last few days. He said to Gen. Shafter when the General inquired about his health:

"Well, General, I am wearing myself out by this continuous outdoor speaking, but I am standing it very well, under the circumstances, I think."

MRS. INSLEE GETS A DIVORCE.

She Was Miss Belle Stokes, the Actress, Before Marriage.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 14.—Belle Stokes Stetson, has secured a conditional divorce from her husband, Charles F. Inslee, and alimony of $20 per week. Miss A. Morgan, an actress, was named as corespondent.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Inslee were actors when they were married in 1893. He was at one time manager of the Globe Theatre in Boston and is now playing in the Castle Square Company in that city. Mrs. Inslee lives with her mother in New York, and returned to the metropolis as soon as she received the decree. The divorce does not become absolute for six months.

WORK OF THE RED CROSS.

The Supply Depot Removed—Newspaper History of the Society.

One hundred and fifty men, who came to this city on the Obdam a few days ago, went to the Red Cross supply depot, 552 Broadway, Tnursday, and obtained clothing. Many of the men were in destitute circumstances. Yesterday the office of the Supply Committee was moved to 100 William Street and the storeroom to 82 Fulton Street. It is probable that the work of giving out clothing will hereafter be carried on from 711 Eighth Avenue.

Mrs. Stephen E. Barton, since the Cuban relief work began last January, has clipped all the articles appearing in the papers of this city in regard to the work of the Red Cross and Cuban Relief Committees. Miss Rutland, one of the young women employed in Mr. Barton's office, is now engaged in pasting these clippings in chronological order in a large scrapbook.

AMERICAN TRADE IN CHINA.

Continues to Increase While That of Other Countries Decreases.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—American imports into China continue to increase while those of other countries decrease. This is shown by the statement of the Chinese trade reports for 1897, just received by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. The document in question is a large volume of nearly 1,000 pages, and contains reports from the customs officials of all the ports of China and also a general statement from the Statistical Secretary of the Chinese Customs Service, F. E. Taylor, who calls attention to the general falling off in importations of cotton goods by reason of the erection of local cotton mills, but says:

"American goods, however, continue to increase in favor, drills showing an improvement of over 300,000 pieces, jeans of over 15,000 pieces, and sheetings of nearly 170,000 pieces—but these are almost the only exceptions to the general decline. Drills, except American show a heavy decrease, while jeans improved. Of sheetings, except American, less were imported by over half a million pieces."

Mr. Taylor's statement, however, contains a warning to American exporters of kerosene oil that their trade in China is being endangered by Russian and Sumatran oils.

Contributions to Charity.

The Charity Organization Society acknowledges with thanks the following contributions in response to its recent appeals: For $50, wherewith to provide board for a widow sixty-nine years old, feeble, and dependent: "B. T. J.," $15; "S. P. A." and "L. H.," $5 each; "A. H. S.," $2. For $300 to place in a home an old German couple who are in distress: "K.," $10; Cash, $5. For $200 to provide medical care in an institution for a young woman, crippled by rheumatism and helpless: "E. B. W.," $13; "H. R. W.," $5; "K.," $10. For $120 toward the support of a widow left without relatives or friends who are able to aid her: "E. V. J." and W. F. Decker, $10 each; "Cash" and "H. R. W.," $5 each. "A Friend" toward the support of a man, seventy-two years old, formerly a civil engineer, but unable to secure employment on account of infirmities: Miss E. Tuckerman, $50; "J. D., S. D.," $25; "J. R. A.," E. R. Wharton, Mrs. T. M. A., Mrs. Gustavy Schwab, "L." and "H. R. W.," $10 each; "A Friend" and "L. W.," $5 each. As the amounts received for these cases are not sufficient, the society renews its appeal for each one. Money may be sent to 105 East Twenty-second Street.

A Brooklyn Pastor Resigns.

The Church of the Holy Apostles, on Greenwood Avenue, in the Windsor Terrace section of Brooklyn, will be without a pastor after to-morrow, as the result of trouble that has arisen in the church. The Rev. G. F. Gladding Hoyt has tendered his resignation, and will preach his farewell sermon to-morrow. Mr. Hoyt's resignation, it is declared, is due to an anonymous petition drawn up by a faction in the church antagonistic to him. The petition called for Mr. Hoyt's resignation, but though it was freely circulated, not a name was signed to it. It is said Mr. Hoyt has accepted a call to a church at Lima, Ohio.

F. F. Hemenway a Suicide.

Frederick F. Hemenway, a mechanical engineer, sixty-one years old, who boarded at 377 Eleventh Street, Brooklyn, committed suicide in his room yesterday by inhaling illuminating gas through a rubber tube. A note was found beside the dead man. It was signed by Hemenway, and read: "I give up the fight." Hemenway had been in a despondent mood for a long time. He was employed in a small capacity in the offices of The Industrial Press, 15 Murray Street, of which his nephew, Lester G. French, is editor.

Stenography in Evening School.

Stenography is now being taught in the evening classes in Public School 43, at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. The instruction is free, and the classes are open to men and to boys more than sixteen years old. Instruction is also given in bookkeeping, drawing, arithmetic, English grammar, and penmanship.

Pond's Extract Ointment first soothes, and then permanently cures itching or bleeding piles, however severe. It is a specific in all skin diseases, and gives quick relief in burns and bruises. Testimonials from all classes prove its efficacy. Price 50 cents; trial size 25 cents. All druggists, or sent by mail. Put up only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Av., N.Y. City. There isn't anything "just as good."

THE EPISCOPAL COUNCIL

Question of Church Unity Debated at Length by the House of Deputies.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE LAWS

Resolution that Congress Be Urged to Make Them Uniform Throughout the United States Submitted by Spencer Trask.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Church unity was again the absorbing topic before the House of Deputies of the Episcopal Convention to-day the discussion of yesterday being continued on the Rev. Dr. Huntington's proposition to broaden the scope of the Church by permitting Bishops to take under their spiritual guidance outside congregations not conforming strictly to the Episcopal Liturgy.

Before taking up the main subject, some miscellaneous business was transacted.

A resolution by George C. Thomas of Philadelphia providing that as the American flag was to be raised over Puerto Rico on the 18th instant—St. Luke's Day—special reference to this National event be made in the prayers of that day, was unanimously adopted.

A resolution was adopted creating a new diocese of the northern part of the present diocese of Indiana, in accordance with the recommendation of a committee.

Spencer Trask, lay delegate from the Diocese of Albany, N. Y., presented the following, which was referred:

Whereas, Marriage and divorce in the United States are now governed by the laws of the respective States; and

Whereas, The said laws differ in essential particulars in the different States, thereby, in cases of marriages contracted or divorces procured in one State often giving rise in other States to confusion and uncertainty in the status of the parties affected and to injustice and hardship to children and innocent persons; and

Whereas, The evils and abuses so resulting can only be cured by laws which shall be uniform throughout the United States; and

Whereas, If Congress has the power, as it now has, to provide for the determination of the financial status of citizens of various States by establishing uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcy throughout the United States, there can be no reason why it should not have the power to establish uniform laws on subjects of marriage and divorce;

Now, therefore, be it Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the interests of the entire country would be conserved, the social order thereof safeguarded, and the existing evils and abuses remedied by the establishment of such laws.

Be it further resolved, That a joint committee of the two houses be appointed to prepare a suitable memorial, to be submitted to the Congress of the United States and to the Legislatures of the several States, expressing the sense of this convention, and urging that appropriate steps be taken to secure an amendment to the Constitution which shall give power to Congress to establish uniform laws on the subjects of marriage and divorce throughout the United States.

A petition urging a radical change in the Prayer Book was summarily tabled against the protest of the Rev. McKay Smith of Washington, that in all constitutional bodies petitions were of right received and respectfully considered.

The Rev. Dr. John Fulton of Pennsylvania opened the debate involving church unity. He supported the Huntington amendment to the constitution, as calculated to facilitate the high aim of making the Church National in character.

Francis L. Stetson of the New York lay delegation urged the amendment as widening the educational as well as the spiritual influence of the Church.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Carsey of Albany spoke of the American Church as one embracing not only Anglo-Saxons, but truly American in embracing all nationalities coming to the American shore, and as such it should open its doors to new-comers.

Arthur Ryerson, Chicago lay delegate, characterized the amendment as revolutionary, and pointed out that if adopted it would bring into the Church congregations without baptism and without confirmation.

Numerous amendments were proposed, but Dr. Huntington secured the defeat of all that modified his proposition in any substantial form.

In speaking against the amendment, the Rev. John H. Hopkins of West Missouri declared that this move was so radical that it would require a new kind of baptism, a new kind of confirmation, a new kind of communion and a new kind of clergyman.

The Rev. John Williams of Nebraska said he brought a message from the Swedish Archbishop, denying that the Swedes were favoring church unity and declaring that the Swedish bodies entering the Episcopal Church had been stolen.

After further debate, the final disposition of the question went over until Monday.

The House of Bishops adopted a proposition extending the offenses for which Bishops may be tried to include "conduct unbecoming a Bishop." Another amendment adopted extends the provision against alienating church property.

A special committee of Bishops was created, consisting of the Bishops of Chicago, New York, and Vermont, for the examination of candidates for holy orders.

The Bishops also passed Articles IV., VII., and VIII. of the amendments to the constitution, already passed by the house. Article VII. covers the "provincial system."

Nominations were made for the vacant Bishoprics in North Dakota, Sacramento, and Boise, but the names were withheld until final action is taken.

At 2:30 both houses adjourned, in order to permit the Bishops and deputies, some 400 in number, to start on the pilgrimage to Jamestown Island, near Richmond, Va., where 300 years ago the Church was first established in America.

WILL OF J. P. TOWNSEND FILED.

Testator Wishes Old Homestead to Remain in Hands of the Family.

The will of John P. Townsend, President of the Bowery Savings Bank, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. The value of the estate is not known.

To his widow, Elizabeth J. Townsend, the testator leaves all of his furniture and bric-à-brac, all securities and investments, and the insurance on his life. Mrs. Townsend also gets Raynham homestead, the family home of the Townsend family since 1788. It is situated at Chester, N. H. In his will Mr. Townsend gives a history of the homestead, saying that the land was acquired by his great-grandfather in 1783. Upon the death of Mrs. Townsend the homestead is to go to the son of the testator, Charles. Mr. Townsend expresses the wish that the place may always remain in the hands of the Townsend family, and makes the request that his son Charles may spend as much of his time there as possible. It is requested by the testator that the place may pass into the hands of the male heir of his son Charles if any male children are born to him.

To his son John Henry and his daughter, Mary T. White, Mr. Townsend bequeaths $10,000 each. To Charles H. Townsend, a brother; S. H. Kay, Kate S. Wright, Ellis S. Cusack, Alfred L. White, and Louise W. Townsend the testator leaves $50 each with which to buy some token in memory of him.

As to the Townsend Scholarship of Constitutional Law and Political Institutions at Rochester University, Mr. Townsend says that the principal, $5,000, has never been actually paid. He directs his executors to pay the interest annually, however, during the life of his wife, and at her death the principal is to be paid. The residue of the estate is to be divided equally among the three children. Edward Tuck, the wife's two sons, and daughter are appointed executors of the estate.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Third Biennial Convention of the Luther League of America.

REPRESENTING ALL SYNODS

Important Meetings to be Held Here Next Week—2,000 Delegates Will Attend—The Closing Rally.

Young Lutherans to the number of several thousand, and representing all synods, will be in this city for three days of next week in an endeavor to show their loyalty to the great German reformer, to their church, and to the cause of Christ. The occasion is the third biennial convention of the Luther League of America, which had its origin in this city, and which is unlike the young people's organizations in any other of the religious bodies. The convention will open next Tuesday and continue until Thursday evening.

An official Luther League train is expected to reach this city from Chicago next Tuesday morning bearing the delegates from Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. Large delegations are expected from different parts of this State, and many will come from Pennsylvania, in which State the church is exceptionally strong. The delegates who are expected to be present will represent a membership of about 60,000 young people, and the convention will bring together many of the most prominent Lutheran ministers and laymen of America.

One of the prime objects of the Luther League is to bring about a better feeling among Lutherans, who are divided not always upon doctrinal, but in great part upon National lines, into many different synods. The league is doing in its way the work which young people in other bodies have attempted to do.

There is to be a great awakening of Lutherans of all synods in this city, who are making elaborate plans to welcome the visiting delegates. Usually the New York State Convention is a meeting of considerable moment, but this year it has been purposely reduced to business routine to enable the members to attend the larger National gathering. It will be held in St. James's Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-third Street, next Monday evening. The National Convention, which meets every two years, will hold its business and general sessions in the Church of the Holy Trinity, in Twenty-first Street, near Sixth Avenue, the Rev. Dr. C. Armand Miller, pastor. The evening of the opening day will be given to a social hour, but there will be addresses of welcome, including one from ex-Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn. A session on Wednesday afternoon in the same church will be on the work of the Lutheran Deaconesses, at which the Rev. A. Spaeth, D. D., of Philadelphia will speak for the Mary J. Drexel Mother House, and the Rev. A. H. Studebaker, President of the Mother House of Baltimore, for that institution.

Four simultaneous meetings are to be held on Wednesday evening in old St. John's Church, in Christopher Street; in St. Peter's Church, Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn; in St. Paul's Church, 149 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, and in Gustavus Adolphus's Swedish Church, Twenty-first Street, near Third Avenue.

The close of the convention will be a grand rally in Carnegie Hall on Thursday evening, when President Ellert will preside, and the orators will be United States Senator Wellington of Maryland, the Rev. Dr. C. A. Swensson, President of Bethany College, Kansas; the Rev. Dr. S. A. Ort, President of Wittenberg College, Ohio, and the Hon. E. Augustus Miller of Philadelphia.

The Luther League Choral Union, a large body made up of the singers from the Lutheran churches of Manhattan and Brooklyn, will provide the music for the different services. Among other selections Luther's battle hymn, "Ein' feste Burg," will be sung.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selected for Oct. 23.

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SUBJECT—Isaiah called to service. Isaiah vi., 1-13.

GOLDEN TEXT—I heard the voice of the Lord saying, Whom shall I send, and who will go for us? Then said I, Here am I; send me.—Isaiah vi., 8.

The prophet Isaiah in the Old Testament, and the Apostle John in the New, stand in a very close relation to each other. Like John, Isaiah seems to have leaned upon the bosom of his Master. Both of them, therefore, are able to speak of Him as do no others. For sympathy and support, in our Christian experiences, we instinctively turn to the Psalms, for the upbuilding of our faith we turn to St. Paul, but to be instructed as to the love of God toward rebellious sinners we go to Isaiah or to John. To the one was given the revelation of how God would manifest His grace to His people long before Christ came; to the other, the revelation of the full fruition of that grace when He should come again. It is not strange, therefore, that the prophet should be called "The Fifth Evangelist," (Bishop Kip,) or that "The Revelation" should abound with quotations from the prophecy. Neither is it strange that there is no book in the Old Testament so often quoted from in the New, and to which our Lord Himself more frequently refers, than this prophecy.

The work of Isaiah in Judah must have been very similar to that of Elisha in Israel. His very name was made up in very much the same way, and it signified the same thing. In the Hebrew text it is "Ye-shavahu," or, "Salvation of Jahu or Jehovah" (Smith's Dictionary) and it is not difficult to see how this word should pass through the changes, "I-sha-jah-hu," "I-sha-jah," to "I-sai-ah," signifying that "Jah (is) Helper," (Young.) So we find, just as in the case of Elisha, that God, through him, revealed to the people His great plan for the "help," or redemption of men. He was emphatically "The See-er," or "Seer," and what he declares, he says, was a "vision," or what he saw. It was something which the men of his time did not see, of themselves, or of God, as he looked out upon men he saw everywhere the spiritual Temple as much out of repair as was the material Temple in the days of Joash. As he looked up to God he learned how it was to be repaired, not only then, but in all the ages. We will understand this better if we examine very briefly into the state of things in Judah in this period of its history.

To repair the material Temple, Joash found to be comparatively easy work. But in keeping his own spiritual Temple in repair, he utterly failed. When Jehoiada died, at the age of one hundred and thirty years, the Temple stood before him somewhat as it stood when he first entered its precincts as a boy. But after his death "the princes of Judah," like "the young men" in the days of Rehoboam, "made obeisance to the King, and the King hearkened to them." Through their flattery and influence, Joash turned away, not only from the house of God, but from God Himself. (Second Chron., xxiv., 17-18.)

HAZAEL KING OF SYRIA.

"Then Hazael, King of Syria," came against him, and instead of looking to God for help he deliberately robbed His house, which he had repaired to purchase peace with the heathen. (Second Kings, xii., 17-18.) Among other prophets who rebuked him was Zechariah, the son of Jehoiada, and his successor as high priest. But the reproof only angered the King, and at his command Zechariah was stoned—a crime which our Lord Himself said had not been fully expiated, even in His day. (Matt., xxiii., 34-39.)

Before the year was out, when this dastardly deed was done, his country was again invaded by "a small company of men" belonging to the army of the Syrians, "and the Lord delivered a very great host" of Judah's defenders into their hands. He also afflicted Joash with "great diseases," and while in this helpless condition—defeated and diseased—"his own servants conspired against him and slew him on his bed." So he died, after a reign of forty-one years. "They buried him in the city of David, but not in the sepulchres of the Kings." (Second Chron., xxiv., 23-27.)

His son Amaziah succeeded him upon the throne. He was twenty-five years old. In his youth he had seen father's good work and in his manhood he had seen him make shipwreck of his faith. For twenty-nine years he reigned. "He did that which was right in the sight of the Lord, yet not like David, his father; he did according to all things as Joash, his father, did." (Second Kings, xiv., 3.) We have already glanced at his career. At first he obeyed the law of Moses, but it was not long before he was lifted up with pride, because of his success against the Edomites. He even set up the idols of Seir to be his gods. Then he could not be restrained from seeking war with Jehoash, King of Israel, notwithstanding the earnest effort—probably by the counsel of Elisha—of that King to avoid a collision. The result was his complete overthrow, the breaking down of the wall of Jerusalem, and the despoiling of the Temple his father had labored so earnestly to repair. (Second Chron., xxv.) A few years later "they made a conspiracy against him in Jerusalem, and he fled to Lachish; but they sent after him to Lachish and slew him there." They buried him, however, "at Jerusalem, with his fathers." (Second Kings, xiv., 19-20.)

His son Uzziah, at the age of sixteen, succeeded him. As a child he had evidently been well trained by his mother, "Jecoliah of Jerusalem," and in his youth he was guided by the wise and holy counsel of "Zechariah, who had understanding in the visions of God." (Second Chron., xxvi., 3-5.) He thus developed into a man of much higher character and ability than his father. During his reign of fifty-two years the country again rose to a high place among the nations. His arms were successful, his commerce extensive, agriculture and manufactures flourished, and in all material things there was everywhere great prosperity.

But in spiritual things there was a constantly increasing decay. There is no record that he did anything to restore the Temple which had been despoiled in the days of his father, or that he took any active measures to bring the people to worship God "in spirit and in truth"; they "sacrificed and burned incense still on the high places." (Second Kings, xv., 4.) The Temple services were not neglected and God was not forgotten. But the services were merely religious forms. As is generally the case when a nation is wealthy and prosperous, there was no lack of religious activity; it became a fashion; but there was a great lack of religious sincerity. It was only worldliness wearing the garments of piety. It did indeed appear beautiful outwardly, but within it was full of all uncleanness. (Matt., xxiii., 27.) It is not difficult to see that this had been going on ever since the days of Joash; only under the prosperity of Uzziah its progress became more rapid and more pronounced.

THE BIRTH OF ISAIAH, THE PROPHET

In such times as these the prophet Isaiah was born in Jerusalem. "He appears to have been a Benjamite, and was the son of one Amoz, of whom we know nothing beyond the name, for the various Jewish traditions that he was no other than Amos the prophet or a brother of King Amaziah are mere unfounded inventions. His great-grandson (Jer., xxix., 21; Neh., xi., 7) and his great-great-grandson are said to have been prophets, and the name of one of his great-grandchildren—'Kolaiah'—'The voice of Jehovah'—appears to show that prophecy was a special endowment in the family through successive generations. It is noteworthy also that when Isaiah married he chose a wife who was herself a prophetess." (Isa., viii., 3.) (Geikie.)

Probably he began his ministry—as recorded in the first five chapters of his prophecy—some time before Uzziah's death, but the "vision" brought before us in this lesson marked his official entrance into his work as he himself recognized it. That "vision" was given him, he says, "in the year that King Uzziah died." At that time he was evidently a young man, between twenty and thirty years of age. As he continued his ministry during all the reigns of Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah—his grandson, and great-grandson—Isaiah—he must have lived to be an old man of about ninety years. Then, according to a long-standing but not very well founded tradition, he was put to death by being "sawn asunder." (Heb., xi., 37.)

Growing up as he did in this time of wealth and prosperity, occupying a good social position, of a warm, earnest temperament, and with a careful religious training, he was one of those rare young men sometimes met with even now, who are not carried away with the glamour of its prosperous worldliness. As he looked out upon society, he saw how hollow it all was, as it leaned upon the world and its pursuits and pleasures and rewards, and thought that it could find in them the satisfaction which it craved. Even when he looked into the Temple and at its services, he found it thronged with people, with multitudes of sacrifices and burnt offerings, but there was no heart in their service, every one was cold and formal. When they went into the Temple, they appeared devout and humble, but when they came out they were just as worldly and selfish and proud as those who never went in. There was no perceptible difference between those who professed to be godly and those who made no profession at all.

To his spiritual mind, looking at men as God looked at them, such a state of things he could not understand. The opening of his prophecy records his astonishment; it is the astonishment of God Himself, "Hear, O heavens, and give ear, O earth, for the Lord hath spoken; I have nourished and brought up children and they have rebelled against me." The dumb beasts of the field were better than intelligent men, for each of them knew "his master's crib" and his master's voice, "but Israel doth not know, my people doth not consider." There was no lack of religious services, but "to what purpose is the multitude of your sacrifices unto me? saith the Lord; I am full of the burnt offerings of rams and the fat of fed beasts; and I delight not in the blood of bullocks or of lambs or of he goats; it is iniquity, even your solemn meeting." (i., 1-17.)

In this state of mind Isaiah apparently had the "vision" to which our lesson calls attention. It was a revelation to him to prepare him for his ministry. He must not only see and be grieved over the condition of men, but he must himself, as a partaker of that condition, be fitted to be effective. The same necessity has rested upon every one of his successors to the present time.

A VISION OF HEAVEN.

In this "vision" he appears to stand at the entrance to the holy place in the Temple. As he looked in through the open doors, even beyond the altar of incense, and through the great veil which closed the entrance into "the holiest of all," (Heb., ix., 3,) he appears to look "into heaven itself," for "the holy places, made with hands," were "the figures of the true." (Heb., ix., 24.) There he saw God surrounded by cherubim and seraphim and all the angelic host. He was seated "upon a throne high and lifted up and His train filled the Temple." The attending seraphim stood before Him in all their glory, but in His presence even they covered their faces and their feet in reverence, while they spread their wings to fly swiftly as His messengers. Led by them, the whole angelic choir burst forth in praises as "one cried unto another, Holy, holy, holy is the Lord of hosts; the whole earth is full of His glory."

So full and grand was this outburst of melody that all the courts of heaven resounded with the sound. The very posts of the doors trembled with the reverberating echo and the whole "house was filled with smoke." John says it was "from the glory of God and from His power." (Rev., xv., 8.) It was a vision of the majesty and holiness of God, and, like Paul when he was "caught up into the third heaven," Isaiah saw heavenly things and "heard unspeakable words, which it is not possible [margin] for a man to utter" (Second Cor., xii., 2-4) or describe. He not only saw God as he had never seen Him before, but he saw himself as never before. Exalted and esteemed as he was among men, and interested as he was in their welfare, when he stood thus before God he saw that he was only and altogether a sinner. As such the majesty of God overwhelmed him. He could only cry, "God be merciful to me, a sinner," for "woe is me! I am undone, because I am a man of unclean lips, and I dwell in the midst of a people of unclean lips, for mine eyes have seen the King, the Lord of hosts." How could such a one as he go to such as they among whom he dwelt and preach to them of righteousness and truth?

But then, behold a marvel of grace. As he stood thus before the throne of God, confessedly guilty and undone, one of the seraphim spread his wings and flew toward him. But he did not come to him directly. He stopped at the altar of sacrifice where atonement for sin had been made. From that altar, over which the blood of the sacrifice had flowed, he took "a live coal" out of the fire by which the offering had been consumed. With this coal he touched the "unclean lips" of the prophet. By that touch of blood and fire they were made clean, his iniquity was taken away, and his sin was purged. (Verse 7.)

Then he was fitted for his work. Through the atoning sacrifice he was brought into new relations to both God and man. Then when he heard the voice of the One, Triune God, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, saying, "Whom shall I send and who will go for us?" he was ready to respond, "Here am I, send me."

Such is the preparation needed by every sinful man to fit him to go with the message of God to the people among whom he dwells. And the same atoning sacrifice which cleanses him must be presented as the only way of cleansing them, "for there is none other name under heaven given among men whereby we must be saved" (Acts, iv., 12) but the name of Jesus Christ, who "hath loved us and hath given Himself for us an offering and a sacrifice to God for a sweet-smelling savor." (Eph., v., 2.)

But when Isaiah was sent on his mission he was told plainly that his message would not be received; the light might shine, but darkness could not comprehend it. Men would hear, indeed, but they would not understand, not that they could not, but they would not. No passage in the Old Testament is so often quoted in the New as this warning. None has found a more perfect fulfillment in all ages. And so it will be probably to the end. But in every age there is found a remnant—some who will hear and understand. And as many as receive Jesus Christ as their Saviour, to them will be given "power to become the sons of God, even to them that believe on His name." (John, i., 12.)

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

How the prophet Isaiah and the Apostle John related, and what is said of the prophecy of Isaiah?

What is said of the prophet's name and work?

What change took place in Joash after the death of Jehoiada, and why?

How was he punished and what did he do when he was reproved by Zechariah?

What is said of Amaziah?

Who succeeded him, and what was the material condition of Judah during his reign?

What is said of the spiritual condition?

Who was born in these times, and what is said of him?

What marked the beginning of his ministry, and how long did it continue?

What did he see in the social and in the religious world?

How was he affected, and what did he say?

For what purpose was the "vision" of this lesson given him?

Where did he appear to stand in this "vision," and what did he see and hear?

In what light did he see himself when in the presence of God?

How was he fitted for his ministry, and what is said of its teaching for us?

What was told Isaiah concerning his message, and what is said of it?

New Church of St. Jerome.

Archbishop Corrigan will lay the cornerstone to-morrow of the new Church of St. Jerome, at Alexander Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street. He will be assisted by the rector, the Rev. P. W. Tandy, and a number of visiting priests. The new edifice, which is to cost about $90,000, is designed to take the place of the church now used by this congregation.

Church Notes.

The Beach open-air Gospel service will be held to-morrow afternoon at the foot of West Fifth Street, Coney Island. At this service the Christian flag will be raised.

Service of the Metropolitan Independent Church, the Rev. Henry Frank, pastor, will be conducted to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock at Berkeley Lyceum, 19 West Forty-fourth Street.

A new English Lutheran Church is to be started to-morrow in the neighborhood of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and the Western Boulevard by a minister appointed by the Home Mission Board of the General Synod.

The Thirty-second anniversary services of the Long Island Baptist Association will be held in the Emmanuel Baptist Church, Lafayette Avenue and St. James Place, Brooklyn, next Tuesday. Services will be held also on Wednesday and Thursday.

The Rev. J. E. Bushnell, pastor of the Phillip's Presbyterian Church, will address the men's meeting at the East Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, 158 East Eighty-seventh Street, to-morrow afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

The sixty-third anniversary of the Tuesday Meeting for the Promotion of Holiness, instituted by Mrs. Phoebe Palmer Lankford in 1835, will be celebrated next Thursday in the Central Metropolitan Temple, Seventh Avenue, near Fourteenth Street.

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters will preach in the Bloomingdale Church, Boulevard and West Sixty-eighth Street, to-morrow morning, on "The Lost Arts in Church Life," and in the evening on "The John Storms of the Church," founded on Hall Caine's "The Christian."

At the Hanson Place Baptist Church, 94 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn, the pastor, the Rev. Dr. A. C. Dixon, will preach to-morrow at both services. At the morning service his subject will be "Jonah and the Gourd," and in the evening he will deliver a special sermon to young men.

The Fifth Avenue Baptist Church will make a special effort to reach the students of this city during the Winter. In addition to the large students' Bible class on Sunday morning, and a class in the Greek New Testament, the pastor, Dr. Faunce, will begin on the first Sunday in November a series of Sunday evening sermons to students.

A convention of Sunday school workers of the Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx will be held in the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, at Madison Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, next week, beginning on Thursday and ending Saturday evening. The themes to be employed at the rally will be appropriate to the International, Blakeslee, or other systems of study. The convention will be held under the auspices of the New York Sunday School Association. The officers are: President—Rev. A. F. Schauffler, D. D., of the New York City Mission; Vice President—John W. Mills of the Church of the Strangers; Secretary—Rev. A. H. McKinney of Olivet Memorial Church; Treasurer—Caleb B. Knevals of the Broadway Tabernacle. A volunteer chorus choir, composed of 100 or more voices, under the direction

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TWELVE PAGES

AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TWO INSTRUCTIVE SPEECHES.

We venture to say that any Democratic or Republican independent who has determined to vote for THEODORE ROOSEVELT will find his resolution seriously shaken by a perusal of EDWARD M. SHEPARD'S speech printed in THE TIMES yesterday morning. Mr. SHEPARD'S high character and his habit of spurning the trammels of party when they are a fetter upon the conscience give him the right to address independent voters. No man has a better right. And no political utterance of his has ever given any voter, regular or independent, the least occasion to challenge his sincerity or his intelligence. The mere announcement that a man of Mr. SHEPARD'S high and severe standards of politics is a supporter of Judge VAN WYCK is an assurance that the Democratic candidate is not what, in their recklessness and desperation, his Republican opponents charge, a tool of the bosses. And when he gives reasons for supporting that candidate in a speech so eminently candid and convincing as that delivered in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, the experienced observer in either party perceives at once that Mr. SHEPARD has become an important and influential figure in the campaign.

In truth, he thrust the iron pretty deep into the enemy's soul. The arrant trumpery and false pretense of the Republican attempt to raise the issue of sound money have been nowhere and in no way so mercilessly exposed as by Mr. SHEPARD'S exhibition of their President, who can do much if not everything for sound money, still shirking and puttering with the issue at Washington, while ROOSEVELT, who is absolutely without power or function in respect to the issue, rushes upon it with dauntless breast and loud outcries at Oyster Bay.

But the serious argument of Mr. SHEPARD, in reply to the demand of the Republicans for an anti-silver campaign, is one that no earnest and patriotic man will pass lightly by. THE TIMES pointed out very early in the campaign that it was the duty of sound-money men who could conscientiously act with the Democratic Party to act with it this year when it has repudiated the errors of 1896 in order that it might be strengthened in its resolution to keep to the true path. Surely, no sound-money man can do a greater service to that cause than by helping to drive free silver wholly out of politics, and that would be the effect of the abandonment of Bryanism by the Democratic organizations in all the Eastern States. Mr. SHEPARD makes the appeal in these strong words:

"I venture to ask those to whom the first political cause to-day is sound currency, whether, on reflection, they think that their cause will be promoted by a defeat of the Democratic Party in New York. Two years ago it was defeated by a majority of upward of 200,000, when it stood upon the silver platform of Chicago. If now, when it does not stand on the platform, but when, with courage and wisdom, it turns to issues appropriate to a State campaign upon which all conservative and patriotic citizens can stand with it, if now it be treated in the same way as it was in 1896, do you not plainly see that your cause of sound currency will be hurt rather than helped? Is that cause a mere asset of the Republican Party, useful only to maintain its power and support its corruption? Or do you desire that it shall be securely founded in the convictions of all citizens, Democrats and Republicans alike? If so, is it not your interest and duty to give to the Democratic Party, when it does not ask support for silver, a support so much greater than it had in what you and I, whether rightly or wrongly, think its days of heresy, as to strengthen and encourage those who desire and will mightily strive that it may never stand there again?"

The Republican attempt to raise the silver issue has a double motive. They hope and trust that the mere outcry about free coinage will still be potent to influence many voters, just as they trusted to the cry of rebel Brigadiers to keep their party together after the scandals and corruptions that came to light during GRANT'S second term had turned the nauseated people against it. They were willing to keep sectionalism alive then just as they are willing to keep the free silver agitation alive to-day, for the sake of the partisan profit there is in it. The Republicans are compelled to turn to National issues in order to get the people's minds off the damning scandals of their administration in this State. In the short time since the executive control was intrusted to the Republican Party in New York it has been guilty of six flagrant abuses of power, not to mention a multitude of lesser shortcomings. These are the appointment of PAYN; the wasteful and corrupt management of the canal deepening insomuch that the nine millions which was asked for them and granted by the people on the express understanding that it would complete the work is all spent and twelve millions more must be voted to finish the improvement; the enactment of the starchless civil service law; the Metropolitan elections law, which denies to this city constitutional rights enjoyed by all other cities in the State; the Raines law, which centralizes at Albany police and excise powers which every community should exercise for itself; and the waste of the public moneys in extravagant appropriations and the multiplication of State commissions both costly and useless. Here is an array of public sins big enough and black enough to damn any party. These matters are uppermost in the public mind, but ROOSEVELT dare not discuss them, his managers avoid them as they would the plague. To cloak these rascalities and turn the thoughts of the people into other channels they are striving desperately to make National issues paramount. Col. ROOSEVELT, joining, we hope with disgust rather than with enthusiasm, in the campaign of humbug, declares that they are paramount. Mr. SHEPARD strips the party of all its disguises and leaves it naked and shivering.

Nor does Judge VAN WYCK himself, though a Democrat of more steadfast "regularity," make an appeal which any independent voter can read without being attracted by its straightforward honesty. There is no clap-trap about it. It is a frank, clean-cut, vigorous discussion of the matters in hand. Judge VAN WYCK leaves the voters in no doubt as to what he will do if he is elected Governor. He believes the people will not submit to wrong, will not be tricked into forgetting that they have been wronged, and that they demand that the delinquent and unworthy be driven from power. That is a duty to which he pledges himself unreservedly. ROOSEVELT'S Presidential ambitions might make him shrink from offending the powerful bosses who will control the choice of delegates to the Republican National Convention of 1900. VAN WYCK could in no way so enhance his reputation, in no way make himself so strong with the people, as by turning all the rascals out and making honesty and efficiency the fixed principles of his administration.

ROOSEVELT has indorsed the administration of BLACK, and he stands upon a platform that declares that administration to have been wise, economical, and statesmanlike. The people know that it deserves condemnation, not indorsement, and that it has been wastefully shameless and corrupt. They can condone and approve by electing ROOSEVELT. They can rebuke and punish by electing VAN WYCK. We have not much doubt which they will choose.

THE PRESIDENTIAL PROGRESS.

Presidential progresses are like royal progresses in that the progressor is not expected to say anything in particular, and that if he says nothing with grace and dignity he is held to have discharged his entire duty. There have been Presidents who have been greatly benefited, and there are others who have been seriously injured, by making progresses and dropping casual speeches from the tails of trains at way stations. The present President has evidently a notion of his own about the kind of speech that will help him, and that is the kind of speech that he has been making. It is what he thinks the people expect to hear and like to hear. He thinks the American people are the "rebellious people, lying children," of ISAIAH, "which say to the seers, see not, and to the prophets, prophesy not unto us right things; speak unto us smooth things, prophesy deceits." Accordingly during his journey to and from Omaha he has been speaking smooth things and prophesying deceits in a way to depress and discourage every patriotic American and to show that no aid and comfort can be expected from the President of the United States by those who have read the lessons of the war and who see the urgent necessity there is upon us to set our house in order.

We have beaten in war a bankrupt cripple. There is not a military nation in Europe which has not had its representatives present following this war, and endeavoring to draw from it the morals that concerned their respective nations. It is our business, first of all, to learn and apply the lessons of this war for our benefit. Some of these have lain upon the surface, but not one of them has been brought home to the President. He has not even learned the obvious lesson that until we eradicate Algerism from the management of the United States Army we cannot afford to go to war with a real enemy. He has even spoken with a show of indignation of those who have perceived and endeavored to inculcate this lesson. Because we have beaten a bankrupt and retrograde nation of seventeen millions, his position is, therefore, that we can beat anybody, and it is unpatriotic to point out the weaknesses in our own system of defense which this little war has "writ large." This easy optimism seemed appalling to ISAIAH. It must seem appalling to every thoughtful American. Yet it overflows from every casual speech the President of the United States has made.

We have already commented upon his declaration that criticism of the War Department was "impeachment" of the men who had endured the hardships and won the victories of the war. Perhaps an even more typical instance of his unresisted tendency to "speak smooth things," and "prophesy deceits" was the speech he made night before last at Galesburg, Ill. In this he said that "when the war came on there were 200,000 volunteers within sixty days marching under the banner of freedom." The fact was there were 200,000 volunteers, that they were not properly officered, not properly equipped, not properly fed, not properly clothed, not properly disciplined. They were not an army, but a mob, and they would have been an easy prey to a quarter of their number of real soldiers. A quarter? The regular army of the United States available for the war was the army which fought the war, and it numbered scarcely 20,000 men. Is there any American who doubts that these 20,000 of real soldiers were far more than a match for the "200,000 volunteers marching under the banner of freedom"? Certainly there is no competent judge who doubts it, nor who doubts that a mob of 200,000 men of any country could be beaten by an army of 50,000 men of any country? And it is in the face of this awful revelation of our unpreparedness for a real war that the President of the United States seizes the occasion to "prophesy deceits."

Obviously there is no help whatever to be had or expected from the President in the way of "army reorganization," of the eradication of Algerism from the army, or of any measure whatever that will fit us to cope with the enlarged responsibilities to which the orator invites us with the recklessness and the cheerfulness of a child.

NINE MONTHS' EXPORTS.

The returns of the Bureau of Statistics, just published, cover the "exports of domestic products" for three-fourths of the present calendar year. These embrace breadstuffs, provisions, cotton, and mineral oils. How rapid and considerable has been the increase is shown by the totals for the first nine months of each of the last four years, in the following table:

EXPORTS DOMESTIC PRODUCTS, NINE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER.

1895	$337,007,126
1896	399,503,357
1897	444,612,306
1898	533,367,362

It will be seen that the increase has been steady in each year over the preceding year, and that the exports for this year are nearly 60 per cent. greater than those of 1895.

The largest share of this increase, as is well known, has been in the exports of breadstuffs, of which $140,000 more were exported in 1898 than in 1895; but between these two years there has also been an increase of $26,000,000 in provisions, of $22,000,000 in cotton, and of $7,000,000 in cattle and hogs. All these, however, are natural products; the exportable surplus in each case depends very largely on favorable natural conditions, while the demand from abroad depends upon the relative crops in other lands. The prosperity that comes in this way is not to be counted on with the same degree of security as that which is derived from the cheap production and export to foreign markets of domestic manufactures.

Fortunately for the country, these latter are also steadily and rapidly advancing. But though the advance may thus be described, relatively to the past, we cannot forget that the level attained is still a very modest one, and that, apart from natural products, we are still playing the part of a consuming rather than a producing Nation. The change has begun. We are throwing off the swaddling clothes of "infant" industry and commencing to challenge the world to yield to us the share in its trade to which we ought to be entitled. If we could be sure of the absolutely firm establishment of the gold standard and could break down the barriers of our absurd tariff, our share would be larger and we should sooner attain it.

POOR FRANCE!

It is impossible to discern any motive for founding an international claim upon the presence of Major MARCHAND and his explorers at Fashoda, except the need of politicians at Paris of finding some issue that may divert attention from domestic affairs. It is plain that the "representatives" of France upon the Upper Nile are subsisting upon the bounty of Gen. KITCHENER, and that if they ever get out alive they will owe their escape to his intervention in their behalf. A demand that their benefactor should be evicted would belong to the domain of opera bouffe, not of international politics.

The London Times seems to be sustained by the facts when it says that there is nothing to negotiate in the appearance of a party of distressed Frenchmen in the path of the Anglo-Egyptian advance. That is what Lord SALISBURY said when he declined to attach any political significance to the emergence of MARCHAND from the wilderness. The Times is further in the right when it says that France cannot found any claim to "compensation" upon the appearance of a French explorer at a point at which the British had to rescue him in order to save his life.

Those French politicians who expect to gain anything by Major MARCHAND'S motion avowedly rely upon the help of Russia. M. DELFOSSE, the Royalist leader, says that France went out of her way to help Russia bully Japan, which is quite true, and that therefore Russia ought to go out of her way to help France bully England. But the intervention of Russia in such a case would be in comical contrast to the recent amicable pronouncement of the Czar. The intention of any such intervention is distinctly repelled at St. Petersburg. The Novoe Vremya, in the most unfeeling manner, declares that France has got herself into a scrape from which she must extricate herself without assistance, and predicts that the British contention will prevail. The "entente," the "ties so precious," and even the "alliance" are to go for nothing when it is the French chestnuts that are to be pulled out of the fire. As it is absurdly out of the question that France should, by her own strength, make good her claim to a station across the British line of march in Africa, it is to be expected that she will withdraw that claim. Doubtless Great Britain will help her to withdraw with as much grace and dignity as the situation allows.

UNIFORM DIVORCE LAWS.

The resolutions introduced by Mr. SPENCER TRASK of this city in the triennial Episcopal Convention in Washington on the need of uniform divorce laws relate to a subject peculiarly appropriate for the united action of all religious bodies. The Episcopal Church has always sought to promote the adoption of a high ideal of the marriage relation, but other Churches are not less interested in checking an evil which saps the foundations of morality and of social order wherever it prevails.

The present condition of things tends in the most direct fashion toward what, without exaggeration, may be termed legalized concubinage. When it is possible to get rid of the obligations of marriage by methods that utterly disregard the nature of those obligations and make their observance a matter of choice, the choice being often dictated by the basest motives, the consequences are often deplorable and to society most dangerous. And since this evil exists because of the varying legislation of the several States, no remedy for it can be applied except by the force of general, earnest, and active public opinion, which the Churches are particularly adapted to arouse and direct. The legislation by Congress suggested in the resolutions is, so far as we can see, without authority in the Constitution, except of an indirect and doubtful character.

FOR THE HOME.

Among the very many kind comments made by our readers upon THE TIMES, apropos of the reduction in its price, we have been especially pleased by those recognizing its excellence as a paper for the home. That is what we try, faithfully and persistently, to make it. It is our sincere desire and constant effort to bring to the home as much as possible of what is valuable or attractive for an American family in all of the varied departments of modern journalism, and to introduce nothing that can be harmful or offensive. We have a keen appreciation of the influence exerted by a journal which day by day is read in the home by the members of a family, and the contents of which become the subject of daily attention, reflection, and discussion. The wish that the influence of THE TIMES, as we strive to shape it, should be felt in a larger number of homes, was a motive for the change in price that has been cordially recognized and welcomed.

We believe that we may fairly ask any reader of to-day's TIMES to examine it, from the first column of its news department to the last column of THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, and judge for himself or herself how far it is fitted for the home. Since no greater pains is taken to-day than is always taken to secure that fitness, the judgment will apply to the paper generally. And we would suggest to all who find the paper satisfactory to direct their newsdealers regularly to deliver it at their homes. Both from business considerations and from our strong desire to strengthen the influence of our paper in the family, to reach those to whom our efforts are most constantly and earnestly directed, we should be glad to have as extensive clientage as possible in the homes of New York.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—One by one the facts underlying the revolt of the Minnesota Indians are coming to light, and, with each increase of real information on the subject, there is a marked diminution of the mystery which at first overhung this hopeless struggle against overwhelming odds. The earliest dispatches told of legal processes ignored or resisted, and then the convenient and usually adequate explanation of "whisky" was brought forward to account for the adoption of a course so distinctly foolish by a tribe that hitherto had shown itself to be particularly intelligent and progressive. But somehow or other the Indians have managed to get their grievances into print. Even while the little war was in progress we heard of red witnesses summoned to a distant court, and, after giving evidence, robbed of their mileage fees and forced to make their way home on foot. After a few such experiences the Indians naturally acquired a distaste for such journeys. Next it was revealed that the plan for removing the Pillagers from the present reservation to a new one did not include any provision for compensating them for the improvements they would have to leave behind. In other words, they were to exchange cultivated farms and comfortable houses for wild lands and no houses at all. Now it appears that enterprising white men, including at least one official whose sworn duty it was to protect the Nation's wards, have been stealing large quantities of timber from forests explicitly allotted by treaty to this tribe. It is probable, therefore, that the Indians, after making vain efforts to bring these wrongs to public attention by ordinary peaceful methods, finally concluded that for desperate evils only desperate remedies would avail, and determined to fight, not for an impossible victory over the United States Army, but for an honest inquiry into their grievances. This their campaign, though absurd as a military operation, has undoubtedly secured. It is the old, old story—the story, so far, at least, as origin goes, of nineteen in twenty Indian outbreaks. And yet it is said that we cannot govern the red men! Nonsense; we have always found them easy enough to control when the task was intrusted to honest and capable men—of whom this country contains large numbers.

—Poetry and politics rarely go well together, and it can hardly be said that Mr. KIPLING'S latest poem, "The Truce of the Bear," gives very striking proof that the combination is at least occasionally successful. As a tale of adventure the verses certainly deserve a place in Mr. KIPLING'S collected works—which is warm praise as regards verses in the abstract, but somewhat indefinite in that it says nothing as to the rank to be held by "The Truce" in that distinguished company. Still, one cannot help regretting that the poem must always carry the date 1898, and that through all the years to come it must be considered, not merely as a product of the author's genius, but rather as an expression of his views on the Czar's appeal for disarmament, and on the way England should interpret that appeal. Now, seeing that the world is not very well supplied with great poets, and that Mr. KIPLING is one of them, it really behooves him to let transitory things like the Anglo-Russian relations of to-day alone, and devote himself to matters more permanent and more important. Suppose "Adam-zud" turns out to be a man after all, instead of a large animal that walks and stands and looks like his betters? Suppose that an Occidental "Matun" named Salisbury lowers his rifle and yet doesn't get his eyes clawed out and his nose clawed off? Or suppose that the new "Matun" fires and misses? Will not the poet-politician in any of these contingencies be confused, embarrassed, sorry he spoke? And that would be lamentable! We are all more than willing to admit that Mr. KIPLING can tell short stories in prose or verse as well as, perhaps better than, any of his contemporaries; we know that he is something of a philosopher, too, with a clear right to speak with authority about the habits and hearts of Man and Woman, both in general and in particular; but what we do not admit or know is that his opinions on international questions are worth any more than those of any other Briton of imperialistic tendencies and—prejudices. Therefore should he not force us to put these opinions in the scrapbook reserved for the Achievements of Geniuses.

—Just for the sake of diversifying the proceedings, why don't those curiously careful and carefully curious investigators at Washington call before them a few private soldiers, preferably volunteers, already mustered out of the service and therefore perfectly free to speak their minds? We would not in any way intimate that the officers of rank more or less exalted who have been testifying before the board of inquiry are untruthful men; the chances are that every one of them, so far as he went, described things as he saw them, and explained things as he understood them. In the case of all these witnesses, however, good reasons existed for not forcing information as to abuses upon the President's chosen defenders, and it must always be remembered that part of the truth is not the truth. Another thing to be remembered is the fact that hunger, thirst, fever, lack of proper clothing and of medicine—all the consequences, in short, of neglect and incompetency—must be personally endured to be thoroughly appreciated. And the officers endured few or none of them, while the private soldier went through the whole experience. Therefore the private soldier would make to short questions long and interesting answers. He would mention names; he would enter into minute details and, if he had been mustered out, he would not be thinking of the arbiters of promotion. In other words, he would be a good witness. Too good.

—Col. ROWAN, who, ever since the war with Spain began, has shown a troublesome inclination to class the Cubans with real human beings, and to report good things done and wise things said by them, now arrives at Havana after an overland trip from Santiago, and brings with him the news that the arch-bandit, old MAXIMO GOMEZ, is perfectly content with the doings of the Americans, and will use all his influence and power to further their plans and policies! Col. ROWAN says so, at any rate, and unless he is a deceiver those of us who have believed that GOMEZ was sulkily waiting for an opportunity to resume hostilities with a new foe must revise our expectations. And apparently the Colonel must be believed. His reputation for sticking to facts is well established, and his opportunities for studying the armed Cuban have been extensive. To add to the difficulties and confusion of good folks who judged a people by one detachment of guerrilla troops and the starving blacks in a single district, MASSO, the man whom it has been very comforting to designate as "the so-called President of the Cuban Republic," makes his appearance at Manzanillo, and he, too, talks exactly like an intelligent patriot! If things go on this way much longer the tendency, hitherto very prevalent in this country, to credit the Spaniard with vast superiority over the Cuban will need restraining.

—Just incidentally, why has Gen. LAWTON left Santiago? As commander of the military department of which that city is the centre he has done admirable work—or at least he began work admirably. There has been some talk to the effect that he is ill and wanted to come home, but he seems to have been well enough to take part in the farewell ceremonies that were arranged in his honor by the residents of the city. It's really a mysterious problem.

As to Anonymous Letters.

A number of letters without the names and addresses of the writers are constantly received at this office. Recently the number has increased very largely. It is necessary, in consequence, to repeat the notice that anonymous letters are not printed. In all cases the names and correct addresses of the writers must be furnished, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. While on this subject, we extend a request for the names of the writers of three letters signed, respectively, "A Reader and Well-Wisher," "Anon," and "A Homemaker Who Reads THE TIMES Every Day."

WILL VOTE FOR ROOSEVELT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES bothers me much. It is at variance with my political views about half the time—notably so at present. I am a Democrat, but I am going to get up very early in the morning to vote for the man who advertises himself by leaving a snug berth in Washington to become a target for Spanish bullets, and I know legions of Democrats who are going to do the same thing. May such advertising dodges always pay! THE TIMES has ever been a friend of "Teddy" until the present juncture. I know not the cause of its change of front, but if one of the missiles of destruction which filled the air at Guasimas and San Juan Hill had suddenly terminated his career, methinks your paper would be the last to deny that Col. Roosevelt would have been an ideal candidate for any office in his countrymen's gift.

THE TIMES now vexes me further by selling an article easily worth 5 cents for a penny. It is painful, but if the cheaper price of your paper will succeed in weaning some of the "yellow" journal sucklings from their daily pap, perhaps it is justifiable. At any rate, having had the paper sent to me without a day's interruption since September, 1884, I am not goinng to let go now. Hardly! Much success to your lofty and high-toned journal, but not to its present politics. J. K. C.

New York Oct. 13, 1898.

"The Two Candidates."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me, as a reader of your admirable paper, and also as a Democrat, to compliment you on the straightforward and manly way in which you have discussed the political issues of this campaign in your able editorial columns.

I have particular reference to your editorial in the issue of yesterday, entitled "The Two Candidates," in which you compare the utterances of the two nominees, and any intelligent person, irrespective of party ideas, cannot help but see and admire the true spirit of frankness and display of honesty which you certainly exhibit in these discussions.

I sincerely trust that your valuable paper will enjoy a long and prosperous career, and, in closing, I have the honor to be, CUSTER F. WELSH.

Office of the New York Central Railroad, 413 Broadway, New York, Oct. 14, 1898.

ALGER A REPUBLICAN "JONAH."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The seat of maladministration of the War Department which moved from Santiago to Camp Wikoff has now been regularly established at Puerto Rico. Here the incompetency of staff officers is working as much mischief as the peaceful avocations of the troops permit. Major Seaman and other equally courageous witnesses distinctly charge that the very same abuses which have cost so many valuable lives at the home camps and at Santiago are in full operation at Puerto Rico. The President is manifestly unable to remove the head devil of the War Department. His money or his political services, or both, seemed to have sufficed to cast discredit upon the entire Republican Party, making it more than probable that the next House of Representatives will be Democratic.

In fact, such a contingency is the prayer of many who voted to make McKinley President, for they see no other way of releasing him and the War Department from Alger's nefarious power. This Michigan vampire, who is sucking the blood of Republicanism, and who has already exhausted the moral vitality of our beloved President, bids fair to appear in history as the "Jonah" of his party, as he has already won that distinction in the War Department. The whole Nation, Republicans and Democrats alike, regard Alger with distrust and aversion and wonder at McKinley's neglect of duty. Our only hope is that when Congress throws him overboard the "whale" will have a better digestion than his Scriptural prototype. R. S. P.

New York, Oct. 14, 1898.

THE SILVER ISSUE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your article on "The Two Parties in New York," replying to the inquiry "Why you are now not the supporters of the present Republican nominee for Governor, Theodore Roosevelt," you say, "For our part we do not think the danger of a silver triumph is so great as to constrain us to listen to the Republican appeals to make National issues paramount." This, if I mistake not, implies that in case of serious danger of the kind you would be inclined to regard National issues as paramount, and seems to imply that if paramount you would favor Roosevelt, the unmistakable sound-money candidate, in the present campaign. However that may be, since you defend your support of the Democratic candidate with a slighting allusion to the danger of a silver triumph, I beg to offer the following reasons for apprehending such danger to be actual and great:

First—The platform of the Democratic Party.

Second—The indorsement of that platform by the Democratic Party of this State in its last official utterance concerning it.

Third—The support of that platform by the vote of the present Democratic nominee for Governor, Augustus Van Wyck.

Fourth—Augustus Van Wyck's supposed personal sympathy with the attitude of his party on the silver question (and also on every other question) in State and Nation. In support of this supposition we have his vote, no known opposition on his part to any plank of the Chicago platform, and his general acceptability to the dominant and overwhelmingly the strongest element in his party—the silver element.

Fifth—The positive and significant strength of the silver element in the rest of the Democratic State ticket.

Sixth—The silence of the party as represented in the recent Syracuse Convention on the issues presented by the Chicago platform, (a silence of expediency in nowise indicative of a change of attitude.)

Seventh—The natural and of late habitual to-and-fro movement of National elections between the two great parties.

Eighth—The narrow margin by which these elections are lost and won, making New York confessedly and pre-eminently a pivotal State.

Ninth—The tremendously swinging character of the New York State vote.

Tenth—The fact that this is, as elections go, not unlikely to be a Democratic year.

Eleventh—The natural loss to the Republican Party of a considerable vote by reason of war scandals in the Nation and canal scandals in the State.

Twelfth—The commonly understood purpose of the Democrats, if successful, to continue Edward Murphy in the United States Senate.

I submit that the danger is actual. It is an open danger, and perilously close. It is not slight, but very great, and awful in its threat of politico-economical disaster if nothing worse. For it is to be remembered that it is the whole of the Chicago platform, and not merely the 16 to 1 limb of it, that Democratic success in the coming State election will quicken into new and vigorous life. But I like to encourage myself in the hope that whatever may be your course editorially, your readers will, while continuing to appreciate and prize the many excellencies of your paper, vote for Roosevelt.

STEPHEN F. MASSETT.

456 West Thirty-fourth Street, New York, Oct. 12, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Fully Recovered.

"Has your husband fully recovered from his army experience?"

"Oh, quite. He finds fault with the victuals every day now."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

True for Once.

First Clerk (smoking cigarette)—Where there is smoke there is generally fire.

Old Cashier—You're right. And if the boss sees you with that coffin nail the "fire" will be discovered by you immediately.—Syracuse Herald.

The Boston Girl.

"Were you out in all that rain?" asked the Clifton girl.

"No," said the young woman from Boston, "I was merely in the portion of the rain that descended in my immediate vicinity."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Straw.

"I didn't know until yesterday that Bickerman was a candidate for office."

"Is he a candidate? This is the first I've heard of it."

"He must be. I saw him at the County Treasurer's office paying his taxes, and he wasn't making any kind of a kick about it."—Cleveland Leader.

WHEN A FELLOW BEGINS TO GET BALD.

From The Denver Evening Post.

As age creeps upon us we try to stay young
And frisky as long as we can,
And show to the world by both action and tongue
We yet are a mighty good man.
We laugh at gray hairs as no token of age,
But look in the mirror appalled
As we find we are facing that worrying stage
When a fellow begins to get bald.

It fastens a look of deep care in the eyes,
It anchors a dread in the soul,
For here is a feature we cannot disguise,
A skating rink up on the poll.
The fiend of anxiety tortures the brain,
Our taste for enjoyment is palled,
Our pleasure is tinged with a color of pain
When a fellow begins to get bald.

We blow in our money for tonics and creams,
We try all the lotions in sight,
But ev'ry preventive we plaster on seems
To hasten the hair in its flight.
We wear out our shoes on the specialist's stairs,
Experts into council are called,
But every day adds to the burden of cares
When a fellow begins to get bald.

We sit away back at the naughty display
Of tights at the high-kicking show,
Through fear that our friends may inhumanly say
We've hit the old bald-headed row.
At night our once pleasant, delectable dreams
By visions of wigs are enthralled,
When waking, the brain with keen misery teems
When a fellow begins to get bald.

Whenever we meet lady friends on the street
We blush while uplifting our hat,
And though they may smile us a greeting most sweet
We know they have got us down pat.
We seem to care little when to our reward
In the realms of the blest we are called,
For half of the pleasure of living seems floored
When a fellow begins to get bald.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

Joint Session at Paris Spent in Discussing the Cuban Debt Question.

OFFSETS TO SPAIN'S CLAIMS

The United States May Demand Compensation for the Destruction of the Maine — Great Concern Shown in Madrid.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—Commander Bradford, United States Navy, who has arrived here from Washington, was examined this morning by the members of the United States Peace Commission relative to the conditions prevailing and the main features of interest in the Philippine Islands, with which the Commander is well acquainted.

The fifth joint session of the two commissions was convened at 2 o'clock to-day and adjourned at 6:10 P. M. This session was two hours longer than any previous one. It may be said that the first, second, and third meetings scarcely penetrated the surface of any protocol point and less still the marrow. Last Tuesday, however, marked the Spanish presentment regarding the Cuban debt, which, during recess, brought the Americans to serious preparation, adjustment of their diplomatic forces, and the formulation of a plan in relation to the Cuban phase of their mission here.

Since Tuesday's meeting the Americans, who had been exceedingly busy, had determined upon an attitude toward the Spanish proposition that the United States assume the Cuban debt in whole or in part, and it had been reduced to writing for presentation to the Spaniards, stating the American views broadly as to what is the Cuban debt, what proportion is fairly chargeable to the island as legal and beneficial thereto, and the proportion to be charged to Spain as beneficiary of the so-called Cuban debt. A hasty conclusion, however, should not be drawn from the fact of this careful weighing of the Spanish proposition by the Americans that they accept either alternative classification of the Cuban obligation; but rather that they are acting on a line and purpose to meet every point raised as exhaustively as presented.

The American reply to the Spanish presentation of Tuesday was submitted to-day and read. An oral discussion followed, occupying the time until the adjournment to Monday next. It is believed that the Spaniards submitted in their construction of the protocol that it was just to consider Spain as having equities fairly dischargeable by the American assumption of Cuban obligations. It is not unlikely that the Americans voiced the conviction that fair equities to the United States, in war expense, were incurred by the United States, and possibly, though not positively, the Americans may have scheduled the value of the battleship Maine as among the expenditures possible of classification against the so-called Cuban debt.

It may be considered certain that the commissions have arrived at a point in the negotiations from which henceforth the joint sessions will be occupied by oral discussions, as well as by written presentations of propositions. The work is now thoroughly entered upon, though it is not likely that any segment has yet been published for a place in the final treaty. The Philippine question has not yet been entered upon.

The Spanish Ambassador, Señor Leon y Castillo, will give a breakfast in honor of the Spanish Commission to-morrow, and the United States Ambassador, Gen. Horace Porter, will give a breakfast on Tuesday, at which M. Cambon, the former French Ambassador at Washington; Gen. Wesley Merritt, and Commander Bradford will be present.

BAYONNE, France, Oct. 14.—According to advices received from Madrid, a rigorous censorship has been revived there since yesterday. Señor Sagasta and his colleagues are said to be greatly concerned regarding the demands of the United States Government, which, they assert, not only refuse to assume any of Spain's colonial debts, but wants to take the heavy artillery in Cuba and the floating dock recently sent to Havana.

OBSTACLES TO AN AGREEMENT.

Exchanges Between the Commissions Slow and Americans Unyielding to Spanish Pleas.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says:

"The peace negotiations are necessarily slow, being conducted less by exchange of words than exchange of notes and statements. Señor Montoro Rios, President of the Spanish Commission, does not understand English. Consequently, the few words exchanged must be interpreted, and even then they are not definitive till committed to paper.

"The Cuban debt question had already been laid on the table, and the American Commissioners had already given a peremptory refusal to discuss a principal which had been settled, as they considered, by the peace preliminaries. Faithful to the attitude adopted by them from the outset, they seemed resolved to take their stand on the instructions—or, rather, as I have already said, the precise and concise orders—which they brought with them; but the Spaniards, on their side, did not think themselves bound to bow with docility to the imperative instructions of another Government.

"They returned to the charge to-day, if I am well informed, urging the generally admitted principle which imposes on conquerors the burdens belonging to the territory conquered, either in their own behalf or that of their clients. They insisted that it would be an extraordinary course to saddle Spain, already in so lamentable a financial position, with the Cuban debt, while surrendering to the victor the security with which it should be paid.

"They remarked, according to my information, that if they had asked the United States for permission to raise interest out of the customs revenue, they would naturally have met with a refusal. How, then, can they be asked to leave to the victor the pledge allowing payment of interest and yet retain the burden of the debt? They observed, moreover, that, as Cuba is the key to the Gulf of Mexico, the United States will thus be able to pass the only barrier which they had hitherto been unable to cross at will, and that is worth some sacrifice.

"Hence the Spanish Commissioners insist, in the name of recognized international law, that the debt should not rest solely on Spanish shoulders. It is impossible to foretell the American reply; but it is not likely that Mr. Day and his colleagues will yield. An idea is afloat—and said to be warmly advocated by the friends of peace and justice—that the interest should be reduced to 2½ per cent., but even to 2 per cent., and jointly guaranteed by the Spaniards and the future rulers of Cuba, each thus bearing only a very slight burden and the bondholders being protected from loss on their investment. This last information does not emanate either from Spaniards or Americans; but there is an intention of backing it so as to give it some chance of success."

The Madrid correspondent of The Standard, under date of Thursday, and by way of Bayonne, France, says:

"The results of the Paris Commission excite a daily increased interest here, since it has become known that America insists upon no modification of the terms of the protocol. Inspired paragraphs have appeared in many papers alluding to the possibility of matters coming to such a pass, through the exaggerated pretensions of the United States, that Spain may be obliged to appeal to the European powers to arbitrate or intervene.

"Both the Government and public opinion of Spain have indulged the illusion that diplomacy would obtain from the United States in the Philippine question and the Cuban debt compensations for the loss of the West Indies and for the grave consequences which foreign and colonial wars will have upon Spanish finance."

Claude Keene to be Married.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 14.—Claude Keene, a son of the late Thomas Keene, the tragedian, has secured a license to marry Miss Evaline Stewart, a young lady residing on Vine Street, this city. Mr. Keene lately was connected with his mother's stock company at Robinson's Opera House, appearing under the name of Claude Eagleson.

MILITARY PLOT IN PARIS

Alleged Conspiracy Discovered to Overthrow the Republic and Revive the Monarchy.

LEADING GENERALS INVOLVED

Rumors Connect Prince Louis Bonaparte, the New Leader of the Imperialist Party, with the Affair—Officials Reticent.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—It was announced here this morning that a military plot against the Government had been discovered. The Rappel, Aurore, and Petite République Française published almost identical stories on the subject, to the effect that the plot was discovered by a General holding an important position. The plotters were to have taken action on Saturday, during the absence of the Minister of War, Gen. Chanoine. Upon the publication of the report, Gen. Chanoine canceled the engagement which was to have called him from the capital.

It is said that when the Government was warned of the plot the Ministers were not surprised, having already obtained information regarding the conspiracy. The Premier, M. Brisson, was among those who were not surprised when notified of the plot. He promised to take action in the matter.

The Government officials refuse to furnish any information regarding the discovery of the plot, but it is rumored this afternoon that the conspiracy involved Prince Louis Bonaparte who is a Colonel of Russian lancers, and in whose favor his elder brother, Prince Victor Bonaparte, recently resigned the leadership of the imperialist party. It is added that certain political personages handed the Premier important documents, including a cipher dispatch compromising certain military men.

The Liberté asserts that the military men alleged to have been concerned in the conspiracy are Gens. Boisdeffre and Pellieux. Attempts, it is added, were also made to compromise Gen. Zurlinden, the Military Governor of Paris, who, for a short time, was Minister of War; but it appears the Minister of War, Gen. Chanoine, refused to countenance it.

According to the Jour, the rumor of the plot arose from a forged letter, purporting to have been sent by Gen. Boisdeffre to Gen. Zurlinden, containing the words:

"Let us be ready for Saturday."

The semi-official Temps minimizes the affair, and says the officials of the Ministry of War formally deny that a plot existed.

The Temps suggests that misinterpretation was placed on some of the numerous dispatches now being exchanged between the different garrisons in connection with the present movements of troops, which led to strange reports of plots.

The Matin says the plot was not in favor of one of the pretenders to the throne of France, but was only for the purpose of changing certain officials of the Government without touching the President.

A long and vague semi-official statement appeared this evening suggesting various possible motives—such as Dreyfusite intrigues or an attempt by the Socialists to frighten the Government into dispersing the troops that now prevent the success of the strike—to explain the rumors of a military conspiracy. The mysterious allusions, however, and the absence of any straightforward denial tend to encourage the belief that there must be some ground for the rumors, especially as the statement mentions the telegrams alleged to have been sent by a French General to Prince Napoleon, which, it says, it is difficult to believe possible in view of the control exercised by the telegraph authorities."

It is impossible to pick out the truth from the mass of rumors current regarding the alleged military plot. The general idea is that it was intended by a pretended revisionist demonstration to insult and provoke the army into some act which might have led to the arrest and incarceration of a Dreyfusite and the proclamation of a military Government.

Apparently the Orleanists were at the bottom of the movement, and an English Duke is mentioned. There is little doubt that the plot has been frustrated, but a very uneasy feeling prevails.

The fact that Gen. de Boisdeffre has just undergone an operation for anthrax is regarded as showing that he had nothing to do with the conspiracy. On the other hand, it appears that quite recently the gendarmerie were withdrawn from the great towns of Normandy and Picardy to Paris, because, it may be assumed, this fine body, under orders from the Prefect of Police and the Minister of the Interior, can be put in movement without first proclaiming a state of siege.

A reliable estimate of the troops recently brought to the capital on account of the strike puts the number now here or within easy distance at 40,000 men.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says:

"It is impossible to obtain clear proofs of the existence of a plot. I believe, however, that the idea of some act of force haunts certain military minds, maddened and stung by violent criticisms of the army arising out of the Dreyfus affair, they are especially irritated at the attitude of civilians in claiming to interfere in the detention of Col. Picquart, for which the entire military authority is responsible.

"Looking to the excited state of men's minds at the present time of conflict between the military and civil authorities, it is only surprising that such alarms are not more frequent."

THE DUKE OF ORLEANS ALERT.

He Arrives at Brussels to Watch Events in France—Reports of a Coup Credited.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 14—Midnight.—The Duke of Orleans, accompanied by Comte Sabran Ponteves, has arrived here to watch events.

The papers here believe the reports of a coup. The Etoile Belge regards it as "the last desperate effort of the French General Staff to save itself from downfall."

Other papers say that the conspirators had been meeting clandestinely at Versailles, and that M. Brisson has intercepted cipher correspondence pointing to a design to seize fifty prominent Republicans.

FRANCE JOINS ABYSSINIA.

Reported to Have Concluded a Treaty to Resist England in the Fashoda Affair.

ROME, Oct. 15.—The Italie says this morning:

"France has concluded a treaty with Abyssinia against England in the Fashoda affair."

FASHODA REPORT FOR FRANCE.

A Member of Major Marchand's Party Arrives at Khartoum.

CAIRO, Oct. 14.—A steamer having on board an officer belonging to the French force, under the command of Major Marchand, now at Fashoda, on the Nile, has arrived at Khartoum. This officer is the bearer of the report sent for by the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Delcasse, by courtesy of the British Government, over the Anglo-Egyptian lines of communication.

It is presumed that the officer will proceed to Cairo in order to be able to use the official cipher of the French Consulate here for transmitting the report to Paris.

THE FRENCH STRIKE SUBSIDING.

Railroad Men Refuse to Obey the Orders of Their Committee.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—The Railroad Workers' Union posted placards ordering a strike to-day, urging the strikers to refrain from violence, and informing the public that if danger threatened the country the strikers would return immediately to their posts. This strike was to include the Algerian Provinces.

In spite of the placarding, the threatened general strike did not take place. The workmen stopped to read the placards announcing the strike, but there was no disorder. Nearly all the laborers are at work and the railroad service is uninterrupted. The railroad men apparently having ignored the decision of the committee representing them.

A SERIOUS VIEW IN LONDON.

Revolution in France Might Lead to War with England.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The situation in Paris is regarded in well-informed quarters here as being more serious than at any time since the Commune. The St. James's Gazette says:

"A military revolution, however peaceful, which replaces the Brisson Cabinet with the nominees of the Generals, would imperil the relations between England and France almost to the breaking point. The semi-official and partly inspired Paris papers are still pretending that negotiations are proceeding between the two Governments, and France believes it, although everybody in England knows the statement to be ridiculous. Even supposing Major Marchand is unconditionally withdrawn from Fashoda, the difficulties with France will in no way end. Behind it lies the whole question of the Bahr el Ghazal, the richest prize in the Soudan."

LOST HIS ALL AT MONACO.

A Baltimore Man, Ruined by Roulette, Commits Suicide.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily News says:

"The body of a man named Erard, from Baltimore, was found at Condamine, near Monaco, on Sunday. He had blown his brains out with a revolver. In one of his pockets was a note saying that he had lost everything at roulette."

FOREIGN DEMANDS IN CHINA.

French and Italian Ministers Act—The Emperor a Prisoner.

PEKIN, Oct. 14.—The new Italian Minister, Signor Martino, has arrived here, and demands the customary audience of the Emperor. Much interest is aroused in the part the Dowager Empress will take in the ceremony. The French Minister, M. Gérard, has strongly urged the immediate necessity of obtaining the release of a Frenchman who is now in the hands of the Szechuan rebels, and has threatened to take strong measures, which will include French troops crossing the frontier.

The Emperor is practically imprisoned in the island palace, which is strongly guarded. Not a boat is allowed to land there, except with the express consent of the Dowager Empress. All the decrees are now issued by the Dowager Empress, the last pretense of the Emperor's power having been abolished.

PLOT TO MASSACRE EUROPEANS.

Rumor to that Effect in Circulation in the Chinese Capital.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The Pekin correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"There is a rumor in circulation that a plot is on foot for a massacre of the Europeans."

BURIAL OF QUEEN LOUISE.

Many Royal Personages Present at the Funeral in Copenhagen.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 14.—After a mourning service in the death chamber, the coffin containing the remains of Queen Louise of Denmark, who died Sept. 29, was borne to-day to the funeral car by the King of Denmark, the Czar of Russia, the King of Greece, the Crown Prince of Denmark, and other members of the royal family. The funeral cortege then proceeded to the railroad station, followed by all the royal family on foot. The route was lined by dense crowds of bare-headed people.

The train with the coffin on board started at 5 o'clock for Roskilde, nineteen miles from here, the residence of the Danish Kings of the Middle Ages, where the remains were placed in the vault prepared for that purpose. Thousands of people awaited the arrival of the funeral train at Roskilde, where the same distinguished personages carried the coffin from the train to the hearse. Ladies in deep mourning strewed flowers ahead of the body throughout the route to the cathedral. Behind the hearse walked the King of Denmark and his three daughters. On arriving at the cathedral the royal bearers reliffted the coffin to its place on the catafalque within.

Conditions in Jamaica Improved.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 14.—The criminal charges against the Maroons have been withdrawn, thus reducing the case against them to one of simple trespass under the Civil Code. Five Maroon leaders have been convicted of trespass and fined £2 each. The others have been discharged. The tribe professes satisfaction with the result, and the incident has closed so far as the Maroons are concerned. The presence of the troops in the disturbed district has created an excellent impression, and has stopped all riotous demonstrations. Perfect tranquillity now prevails, but the Government recognizes the necessity for vigilance until the present disturbed economic conditions have changed for the better.

Reply of the Powers to Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 14.—The Ambassadors of the powers have transmitted to the Turkish Government the decision of their Governments on the subject of Crete, which sets forth that, while adhering strictly to their ultimatum, Turkey may possibly, later, be permitted to maintain a small force on the island, as an emblem of Turkish authority.

New Ministry in Cape Colony.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 14.—The Hon. W. P. Schreiner, the Afrikander leader and former Attorney General of Cape Colony, whose motion of want of confidence in the Government recently overthrew the Gordon-Sprigg, or Rhodes Ministry, has succeeded in forming a new Ministry. It is regarded as being a strong Afrikander combination.

The Britannic in Bad Weather.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 14.—The White Star Line steamer Britannic, Capt. Haddock, which left New York on Oct. 5 for Liverpool, by way of Queenstown, arrived here at 8 o'clock this morning, without having communicated with Queenstown, owing to the bad weather prevailing at the time.

TRUNK FELL OUT OF WINDOW.

Schluter Went After It and Now He Is in the Hospital.

William Schluter, twenty-three years old, boarded at 17 Greenville Avenue, Jersey City, until yesterday, when he concluded to move. He had a large and unusually heavy trunk, and not wishing to carry it down stairs, he concluded to lower it from the window of his room, which was on the second floor. He procured a block and tackle, which he rigged to the cornice of the house. Then he proceeded to hoist the trunk through the window and lower it to the sidewalk.

The operation was conducted successfully until the trunk slid from the window ledge. Then the great weight carried it down with a rush, and Schluter, unable to hold it and not having sufficient presence of mind to let go of the rope, was dragged through the window and fell to the walk on top of the trunk. His right leg was broken, and he was taken to the City Hospital.

WOMAN SUES FOR $1,100.

Judge Olcott, in the City Court, Special Term, yesterday granted the motion of counsel for Florine La Rachelle Martin, to advance the suit she has brought against James Seldon McCobb to the short-term calendar. The order to advance was granted for the first Monday in November.

The plaintiff seeks judgment for $1,100 against McCobb on the ground that she made an agreement with him on July 25, 1897, whereby, in consideration of her agreement not to bring any legal proceedings against him, he was to pay to her $100 per month for the period of five years. She says that this sum was paid to her for the months of August, September, and October, 1897, when payments ceased.

McCobb filed an answer through his counsel, Job E. Hedges, in which he denies all of the allegations made by the woman. He also avers that she has been pursuing him and threatening him with civil and criminal proceedings unless he complied with her demands for money. He denies that he ever promised to pay her any money or that she has any just cause of action against him.

FIRST DAY'S REGISTRATION

Reported Figures Show a Falling Off from Last Year.

WORK OF ELECTION DEPUTIES

Some Not Well Informed as to Their Duties—No Trouble with the Police.

The first day of registration in New York began yesterday. The number of citizens registered, so far as the returns were reported at an early hour this morning, showed a decided falling off from the figures of last year, when the first greater city election was held, and still a more marked difference from the Presidential year of 1896.

The Thirty-fourth Assembly District in Manhattan and the Bronx, for instance, gave 6,569 names in 1896; 5,437 last year, and 4,523 for the first day this year. The falling off in the other districts was not far from the same proportion. The falling off in Brooklyn was also noticeable, and returns came in slowly.

Richmond Borough complete returns show 3,028, against 4,142 in 1897.

The registration in Queens was unusually heavy during the early part of the day, but after the storm began it dropped off, and during the evening few names were entered. The districts in the First Ward, Long Island City, which were turned in during the night, showed an increased registration. The total registration was 5,828, against 6,391 last year.

Registration began at 7 A. M. and closed at 10 P. M. The three remaining days of registration will be to-day, Friday, Oct. 21, and Saturday, Oct. 22.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

The following tables show in part the first day's registration for five years in the Boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx, and Brooklyn:

Assem. Dist.	First Day, 1894.	First Day, 1895.	First Day, 1896.	First Day, 1897.	First Day, 1898.
1	2,519	1,436	2,358	1,721	1,671
2	3,324	1,955	3,108	2,340	2,417
3	2,484	2,363	3,508	2,510	2,375
4	2,169	2,131	3,230	2,308	1,928
5	2,231	2,498	3,040	2,052	2,000
6	3,190	2,186	3,427	2,591	2,728
7	4,071	2,551	3,966	3,016	2,553
8	4,361	1,314	2,204	1,681	1,573
9	4,251	2,594	4,043	3,281	2,610
10	3,701	2,364	3,423	2,619	2,412
11	2,887	2,212	3,209	2,471	2,241
12	3,940	2,512	3,812	2,947	2,788
13	3,042	2,226	3,032	2,342	2,014
14	3,425	2,567	3,574	2,917	2,597
15	3,236	2,431	3,460	2,901	2,480
16	3,389	2,395	3,348	2,468	2,011
17	2,980	2,313	3,354	2,749	2,498
18	3,286	2,441	3,561	3,219	2,845
19	3,593	2,599	3,709	3,437	3,341
20	2,578	2,430	3,676	2,858	2,605
21	3,136	3,674	6,537	5,839	4,719
22	2,831	2,533	3,568	2,883	2,640
23	5,558	3,176	5,077	4,648	3,928
24	3,606	2,236	3,214	2,510	2,221
25	3,174	2,015	4,403	2,956	2,340
26	4,134	2,674	4,042	3,488	3,100
27	5,405	3,031	5,841	4,723	3,559
28	4,182	2,639	3,562	3,026	2,365
29	3,746	2,418	4,817	3,686	2,592
30	2,860	2,907	4,288	3,380	2,879
31	....	3,450	5,962	4,966	3,901
32	....	2,906	4,358	3,758	3,834
33	....	2,508	3,958	3,081	2,683
34	....	4,516	6,569	5,437	4,523
35	....	4,134	6,210	5,573	4,396
An. Dist.	....	848	1,089	1,225	778
Total	102,812	89,315	139,225	111,507	94,590

The complete returns from all the Assembly districts were not received until 3 o'clock this morning.

BROOKLYN.

1	1,997	1,337	2,342	1,898	....
2	763	506	719	619	589
3	1,654	1,287	1,851	1,522	1,270
4	1,184	829	1,324	1,087	1,005
5	1,635	1,094	1,624	1,473	1,240
6	2,914	2,184	3,413	2,692	....
7	3,577	2,664	4,160	3,339	....
8	2,352	2,074	3,167	2,789	....
9	3,031	2,351	3,903	3,160	....
10	3,052	2,544	3,192	2,855	....
11	1,997	1,440	2,239	1,846	....
12	1,954	1,598	1,960	1,719	....
13	2,031	1,646	2,391	1,876	1,498
14	1,947	1,539	1,996	1,740	1,339
15	2,495	1,826	2,576	2,144	1,669
16	2,385	1,787	2,645	2,131	1,663
17	3,860	2,225	4,475	3,931	....
18	1,454	1,056	1,340	1,145	931
19	2,926	2,373	3,407	2,652	1,943
20	2,504	1,819	3,030	2,412	....
21	4,140	3,265	4,777	3,912	....
22	4,309	3,540	5,647	4,624	....
23	5,259	4,202	6,474	5,497	....
24	4,141	3,409	5,666	4,585	....
25	2,957	2,546	3,881	3,382	2,645
26	2,861	2,396	3,851	3,301	2,428
27	1,996	1,637	2,404	2,004	1,559
28	3,847	3,258	5,144	4,413	....
29	1,226	932	1,417	1,280	874
30	946	647	1,089	1,046	727
31	951	651	927	828	682
32	....	....	418	377	245
Totals	76,146	59,868	90,185	75,181	....

The total of seventeen wards in Brooklyn at 2:30 this morning was 22,293. Returns are yet to come from fifteen wards.

The public for the first time had an opportunity to become acquainted with Elections Superintendent McCullagh's deputies yesterday. Some citizens resented their questioning as impertinent, and were inclined to rebel, but concluded, on the whole, that it was best to qualify for voting and be satisfied. The 700 deputies were scattered at the registration places all over the different boroughs, and so far as reported had no serious trouble with either citizens or members of the regular police force.

Some of the election officers showed their unfamiliarity with the law. In the Thirty-fourth Election District of the Nineteenth Assembly District, a man registered in the morning, but was asked no question as to enrollment for primaries. Somewhat surprised at this omission, he inquired, and was told by the men in charge that they did not have anything to do with such a matter. He went away. During the afternoon another citizen asked the same question of the same officials. He was enrolled, the officials having evidently in the meantime picked up some information concerning their duties. As a rule the deputies and policemen get along well together.

The indifference displayed by a large proportion of voters as to whether they wanted to be enrolled for the purpose of participating in the primaries was marked, so far as could be learned. It was said that there were more men who did not wish to be enrolled than those who did. Generally speaking, when a citizen found that he would be subjected to more questioning by signifying his desire that he did not care to participate in the primaries, he answered no.

The first arrest of the day was made by one of McCullagh's deputies in the Eleventh Election District of the Eighth Assembly District. The man is Harry Webber of 23 Rivington Street. Webber presented his father's naturalization papers, and was at once placed under arrest. He explained that he did it to show that he had a right to register, and not that he desired to palm off the papers as his own. He was discharged. Superintendent McCullagh said he would have the man arrested again on a warrant.

Later, Deputy Feldman arrested Morris Hyams, one of the Inspectors of Election in the Thirteenth Election District of the Eighth Assembly District. Feldman said that Hyams lived at 123 Allen Street and registered from 102 Allen Street, which is in another district. Hyams said that he had for the past seven years registered and voted in the district, having hired a room a few months before elections for the purpose of giving him that right. He was paroled by Magistrate Kudlich until Monday.

An Inspector of the Registry Board in the Twenty-first Election District of the Ninth Assembly District handed in his resignation to Capt. Halpin of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station last night, giving as a reason that he felt himself incompetent. The man's name is D. Brandon. The matter will be referred to Superintendent Rodenbough.

The law requires that the Chairman of each Registration Board shall accompany a policeman to the designated police station and hand over the returns to the Captain or the Sergeant in charge and sign a receipt. In numerous cases the Chairmen in their hurry to get down to the Election Bureau gave the papers either to a policeman or to another citizen to take to the police station. The Captains sent out policemen to hunt up these Chairmen and bring them to the station. This failure to carry out the election law has caused much inconvenience and annoyance to the police.

19TH DISTRICT INSPECTORS.

Good Government Men Ask the Removal of Certain Election Officials.

The Good Government Club of the Nineteenth Assembly District recently engaged in a movement to secure the appointment of competent election officers in that district, or at least to prevent the men from serving whose incorrect returns last year compelled Assemblyman Perez M. Stewart and Alderman Howard P. Okie to contest for the seats to which the Court of Appeals finally decided they were rightfully entitled. In a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES the Secretary of the Club, Joseph M. Price, says:

In the election of last year in the Nineteenth Assembly District the Inspectors of Election in the Seventh, Eighth, Tenth, Fourteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth Election Districts made returns of the vote for Alderman and Assemblyman—Messrs. Stewart and Okie—which were unreliable and incorrect, and which were finally ordered corrected by the Court of Appeals. We have protested to the Board of Police Commissioners against the same Election Inspectors serving in the coming election. We received word in reply that all the men appointed in these districts were new, except the following eleven:

Eighth Election District—Lewis Drucks, Dem.; Revere L. Sampson, Rep.

Tenth District—Joseph Cavanagh, Dem.; William Osborn, Rep.

Fourteenth District—Leopold Glasel, Rep.

Nineteenth District—Edward P. Whiteman, Rep.

Twentieth District—C. G. Boeman, Rep.

Twenty-first District—Charles O'Connor, Dem.; Thomas J. Carroll, Dem.

Twenty-eighth District—John P. Morrisey, Dem.; Cornelius R. Michaels, Dem.

On Oct. 5 we again addressed a letter to the Police Department, protesting against the appointment of these eleven men, as these men, among others, made affidavit to the Supreme Court that the returns and count of the votes in their districts were correct, which affidavits were false, as the final disposition of the case by the Court of Appeals showed. We have had no reply to our letter of Oct. 5, and presumably these men have been reappointed. It is against the interests of an honest election that such men as these should serve as Election Inspectors in New York City.

In view of the fact that these men among others tried to vitiate honest elections, we hope you will use the influence of your paper in protesting against these Inspectors serving, and if their appointment is still insisted upon, make the fact known that such men are appointed to supervise and make the returns of our elections. If you desire, I can furnish you with the names of all the Election Inspectors who served in the above contested districts last year, so that it can be discovered whether any of these men are Inspectors anywhere in New York City.

When the foregoing communication was shown yesterday afternoon to President Bernard J. York of the Police Board, he said, in regard to Mr. Price's second communication to the board:

"We directed that a letter be sent to Mr. Price, pointing out that we have no authority to remove an Inspector of Election when he has once been appointed, except upon charges. No charges have been preferred against the Inspectors whom Mr. Price has asked us to remove. If any are presented we shall consider them at once, and that will be our policy in every such case."

President York expressed surprise at Mr. Price's statement that he had received no reply to his letter of Oct. 5, asking for the removal of the objectionable Inspectors. He was positive that an answer had been sent.

REGISTRATION UP THE STATE.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 14.—The registration here to-day was 8,902, 219 less than a year ago and 1,613 less than on the first day of registration in 1896.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 14.—The registration to-day was 2,743 as compared with 4,042 for the first day last year.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 14.—Registration in this city to-day was not as heavy as was expected. About 5,000 names were enrolled.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 14.—The registration was light in Rochester to-day, owing to a heavy rain.

SCENECTADY, Oct. 14.—The registration to-day was 633, against 559 on the first day last year.

ELMIRA, Oct. 14.—The registration in this city is considerably larger than last year, but there is a decrease from two years ago.

BINGHAMTON, Oct. 14.—Owing to the heavy rain, the registration in this city was somewhat lighter to-day than on the first day last year.

TROY, Oct. 14.—The total registration in the city to-day was 4,474, against 3,823 in 1897.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Miss Grace Freeman will replace Miss Harriette Sterling in the part of Helen Hastings in "The Marquis of Michigan" on Monday evening.

Miss Grace Filkins, now appearing in the new production, "The War Correspondent," in Washington, will resume the rôle of Celia Pryse in Charles Coghlan's play, "The Royal Box." Miss Katherine Grey, who has been playing this rôle since the opening of the season, will retire from the cast in order to carry out other plans which she has in view.

Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court yesterday signed an order requiring Alfred S. Harris and H. E. Blair, proprietors of the Royal Italian Opera Company, now appearing at the Casino, to appear before him to-day to show cause why they should not be enjoined from producing the opera "Manon Lescaut." The injunction is asked for by Giulio Ricordi and others.

Charles Frohman has arranged to open the Madison Square Theatre every season during his management of that house with a play by George H. Broadhurst. In making this announcement, Mr. Broadhurst states that Mr. Frohman does not acquire any proprietary rights in his plays, but simply gives his attractions a certain number of weeks each season at this theatre. In consequence of this arrangement, Mr. Broadhurst's latest play, "Why Smith Left Home," will not be seen in New York until next season, when it will be the first play to be presented at the Madison Square Theatre.

Victor Herbert's mother and brother have decided to take up their residence in this country permanently, and Oct. 20 they will sail for the Auguste Victoria. Mrs. Herbert, Sr., is the daughter of Samuel Lover, the Irish poet-painter, and is said to be a woman of wide learning. Mr. Herbert's brother is a very prominent German actor, who has made quite a reputation in Germany. Mrs. Herbert has never had the pleasure of hearing any of her son's operas. Shortly after her arrival in this city a performance of his latest opera, "The Fortune Teller," will be given, which Mr. Herbert will come over especially from Pittsburg to conduct.

A report was current last night that the managers of Miss Viola Allen, who is now appearing in "The Christian" at the Knickerbocker Theatre, had made arrangements with Charles Frohman to transfer the play from that theatre to the Garden Theatre at the expiration of Richard Mansfield's engagement. As Miss Allen has four more weeks to continue at the Knickerbocker Theatre, and Mr. Mansfield's time at the Garden Theatre terminates Nov. 26, two weeks will intervene between the closing of the two attractions, during which time, it is understood, Klaw & Erlanger have arranged for Miss Allen to play in some one of the syndicate's other theatres in this city.

Theatrical managers are in the habit of getting all kinds of communications from their patrons, but that received by Manager Charles Burnham of Wallack's Theatre yesterday surpassed any he has ever had in the many years of his managerial existence. The letter is addressed to "Mrs. Wallack's Theatre, New York City," and is postmarked "Baltimore, Md." It reads as follows:

Balto, Oct. 9, 1898.

Dear Sir We would like to have A man to go in partners With 2 of us and we would Like you to find the scenery And Acters and an Manager and If Satisfy Send Word to

WM CHISHOLM
2019 Falt Ave Balta Md

The Show Cal Lost and found Or The Settlement in The West.

A report has gained currency that Edmond Rostand, the author of "Cyrano de Bergerac," which Mr. Mansfield is producing, has said that Americans are a nation of thieves and he did not have "Cyrano" copyrighted because Americans would steal it anyway. Neither Mr. Mansfield, Mr. A. M. Palmer, nor Miss Bessie Marbury, who is M. Rostand's American representative, know where this report originated. They do not believe that M. Rostand ever made such a statement. Mr. Palmer said last night that he knew "Cyrano de Bergerac" was not copyrighted for the same reason for which M. Rostand did not copyright his other plays, which have been produced in France, because he wrote them as poems for publication in France, with no thought that international fame and profit awaited "Cyrano."

Daniel Frohman announces that before the end of Mr. Sothern's engagement in New York he will present a new play, which he produced last August in Philadelphia, entitled "A Shilling's Worth," by Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson and Grace Livingston Furniss. The play has been rechristened and will be known hereafter as "The Old Love and the New." The play now being presented at the Lyceum Theatre with success, "The Adventure of Lady Ursula," will be continued a fortnight longer. As it has already been presented throughout the country before coming into New York, and as Miss Virginia Harned is going abroad after the New York engagement, "The Adventure of Lady Ursula" will be abandoned until her return. Mr. Sothern will confine himself on his coming tour to the production of "The Old Love and the New" and the "King's Musketeer."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

If the promised bright skies and cool airs arrive this morning, after yesterday's gloom and rain, there will be a small exodus of well-known men and women to Ardsley to witness the close of the women's championship golf tournament and the final match between Miss Hoyt and Miss Wetmore. Southampton and Newport are so much interested in their respective fair young champions that each place has sent a contingent of men and women golfers to Ardsley to-day to cheer them on. The decisive match will probably be played about noon, and will probably be finished by lunch time. The lunch hour at Ardsley to-day will bring together in all probability the most representative assemblage of feminine golfers that has ever yet taken place in America.

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Yesterday's rain and cloudy skies made the attendance at Ardsley comparatively small, but a number of persons journeyed there to witness the semi-finals between Miss Hoyt and Miss Eldlitz and Miss Wetmore and Miss Griscom. The scene on the course was in marked contrast to that of Thursday, when the beautiful and almost too warm weather enabled the players to lay aside their coats and play in their shirt waists. Yesterday there were comparatively few spectators, and the fair contestants went over the course to the accompaniment of chilly winds and dashes of rain. The bad weather, however, did not seem to affect their playing, and the contests were most interesting.

There is much comment in Boston society over the continued entertainment by Mr. Harrison Gray Otis of the actor E. J. Ratcliffe, who was only recently released from a term on Blackwell's Island, here, for wife-beating. Mr. Otis seems to be devoted to his actor friend, and the two are constantly in each other's company. It is a strange sight for Boston, which has so few sensations.

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Mr. and Mrs. William B. Bradford have introduced a novel sport into out-of-door life at Lenox this Autumn. They have built a switchback railroad, which is now in operation, and often take out parties of their friends to enjoy a ride. The Bradford place is on the road leading to Pittsfield, about a mile and a half from the Post Office. It is situated on both sides of the road, and a lawn a half a mile long, always exquisitely kept, fronts on the highway. Opposite the house there is a long, sloping meadow land, back of which is a steep hill leading toward the Woolsey estate. On this the switchback, or, more properly, the inclined railroad, has been constructed. It is about half a mile long, and the car rushes down a steep ascent from the woodland and as far as the highway right in front of the Bradford house. The return trip is down an incline sufficient to give the car impetus enough to carry it nearly up the other hill. There the guests are usually unloaded and a stout team of horses is on hand to drag the car up for another trip. The track is made of wood, especially constructed, and it rests upon wooden ties sunk in the ground. The gauge of the track is about three feet, and the little car which runs upon it can hold a half dozen persons.

***

Miss Helen R. Benedict of Greenwich, Conn., is a young woman who has set the example of coaching for her sex in this part of the country. Not only is she a fine whip, but so enthusiastic is she on the subject that she takes long journeys and excursions with her break. The last one of these has just ended. She tooled a break and four on a driving trip through New Jersey. Her guests were Col. and Mrs. Willie Jay, Mrs. Thomas Hastings, and Miss Louise Benedict. Mr. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., has also had a coaching party from Tuxedo to Lenox—one of the most beautiful drives in the world—and, although the party met with an accident and was overturned, they arrived at Lenox in good condition and are on their homeward way.

***

The electric light horse exhibition this evening at the American Exchange, Broadway and Fiftieth Street, will be a miniature horse show. It is one of the preludes to the sale of horses, and recently these affairs have become fashionable functions with the hunting set. The seats are filled with smartly gowned women and the horses are put through their paces. There will be another electric light show on Tuesday next, preceding the sales from the stud of J. J. Holloway, Samuel Willets, and Adam Beck, the M. F. H. of the London (Ontario) Hunt Club.

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The many New Yorkers who formerly spent their Summers in Narragansett Pier and who remember the old "brass band" of blessed memory, and whose membership was made up for the most part of a number of young Baltimore matrons and maids, will be amused to know that a new brass band is in process of formation in Baltimore. The new organization, however, is to be a brass band in reality, and its members, who are prominent society men and women, will rehearse during the Winter on various instruments for concerts to be given during the season.

***

Mr. Seth Barton French, who married Miss Fearn for his second wife three years ago, and who is now the happy father of a year-old boy as well as the grandfather of several interesting children of his daughter, Mrs. Charles Steele, has offered a silver consolation cup to the players in the invitation golf tournament at the Virginia Hot Springs next week. Mr. French has transferred his allegiance from Newport to the Hot Springs, where he spent the Summer and with which he and his wife were so greatly pleased that they purpose building a fine country residence there this Winter.

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The now celebrated Tighe will case is in a way duplicated by the Inglis will case, which will soon come before Surrogate Fitzgerald. Miss Inglis, a sister of the late Judge Inglis, who was a bachelor and who left a large fortune to his sister at his death, left by her will her entire fortune of nearly $1,000,000 to two relatives in England, Lady Margaret E. McCulloch, wife of Sir James McCulloch of Garbrand Hall, Surrey, and Mr. John Inglis of Kensington Park, London. Other relatives have filed objections to the probate of the will. The contestants state that Miss Inglis was mentally unsound.

***

The run of the Richmond Hunt, on Staten Island, will take place this afternoon. Polo has been the absorbing pastime on the island during the week, and the Rockaway team won the cup presented by Mr. Benjamin Stern, the President of the club. The game was played at Manor Farm, West Brighton, and among the participants were Harry S. Page, Rene La Montagne, G. L. Meyers, "Jack" Dallett, Maxwell Stevenson, A. C. Bostwick, "Jack" Wilmerding, Albert Stevens, and Albert C. Bostwick. The Polo Club will hold its third annual Gymkhana games this afternoon. They will include saddling, thread and needle, and novelty races, and two ten-minute periods of polo.

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A few people have not given themselves entirely to golf. They reserve a bit of their energies for other sports and of such a class are those of the Meadow Brook Hunt. The runs the last week have been particularly good, and yesterday there was a meet at Lakeville, at which there were any number of drags. It is the same set, and yesterday there were present Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Mrs. Albert Stevens, Messrs. R. N. Ellis, M. F. H. C.; Frank Gray Griswold, Samuel Willets, Harry Page, and Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg. The Westchester hounds will meet this afternoon at Rye at 3:15 P. M. and the Myopia at Eagle Hotel, Rowley, at 3:30.

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The French steamer which will bring the body of Mrs. August Belmont to America is due to-morrow morning. Mr. August Belmont and son, and Mr. Morgan, the brother of Mrs. Belmont, accompany the funeral cortège. Perry Belmont will meet his brother in the lower bay, as his yacht is in commission. The services will take place Monday or Tuesday, and the funeral arrangements will be made known on the arrival of the ship. Mr. August Belmont will remain in this country.

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The Vicomte d'Avenel, who has been entertained so handsomely at Newport this Autumn, sails to-day for France. He will return next Summer. Mr. P. Lorillard Ronalds is another passenger for Europe. He will go to pay his annual visit to his mother, who is now in London, after a Summer on the Continent.

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Mrs. J. A. Tremenheere, formerly Miss Jessie Van Auken, arrived on the Germanic from Liverpool yesterday. Mrs. Tremenheere has come home all the way from India to visit her mother, Mrs. Judge Andrews, who has been ill all Summer at the New London residence of her younger daughter, Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin. The Germanic also brought Mr. and Mrs. James Harriman, Miss Harriman, Mrs. Eugene Kelly, Jr., her brother, Mr. D. Milmo; Mr. and Mrs. James Moit, Mr. Oswald Sanderson, and Mr. T. Pearsall Thorne.

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The Campania, which sails to-day, will have among other passengers, Mr. John H. Rutherfurd, Mrs. William Fred King, and Miss Lottie Wothersp

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING.
New York, Oct. 7, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending December 1st., 1898, same to be paid December 15th, 1898, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on November 10th, 1898.

For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this company will be closed on NOV. 1st, at 3 P.M. on November 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on November 25, 1898.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.
23 WALL STREET.
New York, Oct. 7, 1898.

The above dividend of one per cent. will be payable on December 5th, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on November 10th, 1898, on the books of the Voting Trustees for certificates of Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for certificates for Preferred Stock will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on November 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on November 25, 1898.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT CO.
First Mtge. Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
DUE IN 1913.

In view of the default of the interest on the above bonds, the undersigned, owning or representing a large proportion of said issue, have consented to act as a committee, with a view to protecting the interests of all the bondholders, and invite deposits with the GUARANTY TRUST CO., corner Nassau and Cedar Sts., New York, which is now prepared to receive bonds and deliver receipts in exchange therefor.

J. W. DAVIS, Chairman, 9 Broad St.,
T. DENNY, Jr., 62 Cedar St.
F. J. LISMAN, 30 Broad St.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000, }
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS & BONDS,
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 19,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
By order of Executors.
$800 Pelham Manor Club 1st Mtge. 4 per cent. Bds., 1968.
1 Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
For account of whom it may concern:
225 shs. Johnson Building Co. pref., (Hypd.)
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
$5,000 Little Falls & Dolgeville R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 per cent. Bds., 1921, (Hypd.)
10 shs. Brighton Carrousel Co., (Hypd.)
$75,000 Galveston City R. R. Co. 2d Mtge. Bonds.
100 shs. Chatham Natl. Bank.
37 shs. Central Natl. Bank.
132 shs. National Citizens' Bank.
20 shs. N. Y. Produce Exchange Bank.
1 sh. Central Trust Co.
10 shs. Franklin Natl Bank.
75 shs. Manhattan Fire Ins. Co., (Hypd.)
$3,813.87 Mutual Fire Ins. Co. Scrip. (Hypd.)
60 shs. Brooklyn Bank.
25 shs. Pennsylvania Coal Co.
50 shs. Mechanics & Traders' Bank.
7 shs. Bay State Shoe & Leather Co., N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

Office Homestake Mining Co.,
MILLS BUILDING, 15 BROAD STREET,
NEW YORK, Oct. 13, 1898.
DIVIDEND NO. 251.

The regular monthly dividend of TWENTY-FIVE (25) CENTS PER SHARE, has been declared for September, payable at the office of the Company, San Francisco, or at the transfer agency in New York, on the 25th inst. Also EXTRA DIVIDEND (No. 252) of Twenty-five (25) Cents Per Share, payable at the same time and place.

Transfer books close on the 20th inst.
LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

Breece Mining Company,
Office 24 Broad St.
New York, October 1, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a dividend of five cents per share was declared, payable December 1st, to stockholders of record Nov. 15th, 1898. Transfer books will be closed from Nov. 15th to Dec. 5th, 1898, inclusive.

WILLIS A. BARNES, Secretary.

Stockholders owning stock not in their names will confer a favor by sending it for transfer at once.

Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad Company.
October 10th, 1898.

The semi-annual dividend of three per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on November 1st, 1898, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M., October 20th, 1898, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., November 2d, 1898. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

Rarely has Wall Street known more flagrant manipulation than yesterday showed in the trust stocks. Quotations for Sugar Trust and Tobacco Trust were lifted with a rush, and then of a sudden jammed down. Coincident with the rise and along with the drop circulation was given to stock-jobbing rumors invented offhand to suit the purposes of the jugglery. Meanwhile, both in Sugar and Tobacco Trusts, insiders sold continually—as they have been selling for a long time past—both parties confident apparenetly of their official ability to mark down quotations far enough to shake out every interested outsider.

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At the outstart of yesterday's business, announcements were current that advances were to be made in the price of refined sugar. And a little later came declarations that President H. O. Havemeyer was officially to issue a circular giving details of a combination into which the trust had entered with Messrs. Arbuckle, by the terms of which the sugar and coffee trades were practically to be amalgamated. On fables like these the stock was rushed upward to about 114. When later the utter falsity of such stock-jobbing reports was disclosed a natural relapse followed, and the closing price of Sugar was below 111.

In Tobacco Trust manipulation the process was not dissimilar to that resorted to to "work" Sugar Trust shares. Among the fictions industriously circulated was one to the effect that other important outside plants had been absorbed by the trust and that an official statement of the trust's financial status was to be issued, showing that for over two years past net earnings applicable to stock had passed 1½ per cent. per month—over 18 per cent. a year. Forecasting an official statement of facts from the Tobacco Trust appealed quickly to the ludicrous sense of Wall Street, and from around 121 Tobacco Trust shares fell below 118.

Speculators in "securities" like Tobacco Trust and Sugar Trust are entitled to slight commiseration, but yesterday's performances were really beyond the bounds of what even professional victims deserve.

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The market for railway shares was relatively at a standstill. Of the total of the day's transactions, (300,000 shares,) nearly half was represented by the goings on in Sugar and Tobacco Trusts. Only St. Paul and Northern Pacific common in the railway list reached as much as 10,000 shares apiece, and in the rest of the list only two or three others were traded in to an extent of 5,000 shares each. Conditions like these reflect the indisposition of the public to enter the market at the present time and show with what closeness outsiders are following the advice of conservative Wall Street veterans in holding aloof from activity pending election results. Commission house business has dwindled greatly. Ninety per cent. of the business done on the Stock Exchange this week has come from professional sources. This reflects no public suspicion of the intrinsic values of securities; it shows chiefly that the opinion has gained ground that this is a good time to wait and rest.

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Meanwhile business improvement seems to be increasing throughout the country. Practically all commercial news is good news.

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Government bonds were firm. There were sales of $10,800 threes, registered, at 105; $23,000 do, coupon, at 105⅜; $400 do, small, at 105⅜@104⅝, and $7,000 fours, 1907, coupon, at 112.

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In State securities, $3,000 Tennessee settlement threes sold at 93½; $20,000 Virginia deferred sixes, trust receipts, at 7⅛, and $2,000 do, funded debt, 2-3s of 1991, at 78½.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malting Co.	⅝	Minn. & St. Louis	1½
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	¾	Minn. Iron, t. r., sta.	1¾
B. & O., all in. pd.	1	N. Y. Air Brake	2
B. & O., when iss.	1	Pittsburg & West. pf.	⅝
B. & O. pf., when iss.	1¾	Pullman Car	3
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	⅝	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	¾
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	St. Paul, M. & M.	1½
Col., H. V. & Tol.	½	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	½
Hawaiian Sugar	3⅜	U. S. Rubber pf.	1⅛
Laclede Gas	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sugar Refs.	1⅝	Great Northern pf.	½
Am. Tobacco	⅛	Internat. Paper Co.	¾
Brooklyn Rapid Tr.	1⅛	Manhattan Cons.	¾
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	¾	Met. Street Ry.	1⅜
Chi., M. & St. Paul	⅝	Northern Pacific	½
Chi., R. I. & Pacific	½	Northern Pacific pf.	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	2¾
Consol. Gas	⅝	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
General Electric	¾	U. S. Rubber	⅛

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Brook. W. & W., 5s.	1	Int. & Gt. Nor. 2d.	1
Brook. City R. R. 1st	1	Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s	1
C., M. & St. P. 1st, So. Minn. 6s	1	St. P., M. & M. con. 6s	4
Chi. & N. W. s. f. 6s.	1		

Bonds Declined.

Am. Spirits Mfg. 6s.	2	St. L. & S. F. 4s	1
Peoria & Eastern 1st	2		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $129,268,635; balance, $9,048,234; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,180,813.

Money on call in London at 2½@3 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅝@3¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market quiet. Posted rates were $4.82 for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81⅝@$4.81½ for sixty days, $4.84¼ for demand, $4.84¾ for cable transfers, and $4.80¼@$4.81¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.24⅜, less 1-16 for long, and 5.23⅛ for short, reichsmarks at 94 3-16 and 94 13-16, and guilders at 39⅛@39 15-16 and 40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—5c discount. Boston—5c premium @par. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium. Teiegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ¼, to 111½; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 56¾, and Reading, ⅛, to 8⅞. Declined—Illinois Central, ¼, to 112¼; Erie, ¼, to 13⅜; Pennsylvania, ¼, to 60⅜; Northern Pacific preferred, ¼, to 78½; Union Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 67½, and Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 35. Atchison sold at 13, Canadian Pacific at 86, and New York Central at 119. British consols declined ⅛, to 109 15-16, for money, and were unchanged at 109 15-16 for the account.

The Bank of England lost £140,000 bullion on balance. In Paris, rentes sold at 101f 92½c, and exchange on London at 25f 31½c.

TOBACCO TRUST'S NEW CAPITAL.

Anxieties seem to be developing at Louisville, chief commercial centre of the tobacco trade, over the Tobacco Trust deal, by which the Drummond Tobacco Company has been absorbed. In discussing what at Louisville are regarded as new phases in the situation, The Courier-Journal of that city says:

"The suggestion is made here that the holders of American Tobacco Company preferred stock are not placed in a reassuring position by the purchase of the Drummond Company. There is $11,935,000 of this, and the 8 per cent. interest is non-cumulative.

"The capitalization has been increased by the Drummond purchase to something like $40,000,000, and if the dividends are kept up, the company must net above $3,200,000 yearly.

"If this should be hard to do, or if the company should need cash, the common stockholders would be in control, and what would become of the non-cumulative interest on the preferred?

"The purchase of the Drummond Company was managed with the assets from the sale of $3,000,000 of treasury stock recently authorized, but as the company owes $3,672,000 in scrip on which it pays 6 per cent., it can hardly be said to be in a very strong financial position."

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the first week of October to-day will cover 68 roads, and will show 5.75 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

	1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
First Week of October.			
Ala. Gt. Southern	$33,459	$3,175	....
Ann Arbor	27,656	551	....
Atlantic & Danville	13,709	1,385	....
B. & Ohio Southwest.	149,413	6,386	....
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	73,592	....	6,176
Canadian Pacific	634,000	....	34,000
Central of Georgia	136,209	1,134	....
Chattanooga Southern	1,043	....	404
Chesapeake & Ohio	241,332	11,057	....
Chi. & East Illinois	107,814	....	5,724
Chic. Gt. Western	120,721	....	962
Chi., Ind. & Louisv.	69,342	....	1,572
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	922,104	119,700	....
Chi. Term. Transfer	25,590	416	....
Chi. & West Michigan	48,506	14,292	....
Clev., Lor. & Wheel	29,010	....	9,086
Den. & Rio Grande	199,100	13,600	....
Det., Gr. Rap. & West.	29,485	1,699	....
Evans. & Indianapolis	5,685	....	665
Evans. & Terre Haute	24,721	....	165
Flint & Pere Marq.	68,580	2,782	....
Ft. Worth & Rio Gd.	17,204	3,292	....
Georgia	41,308	230	....
Georgia & Alabama	22,093	....	1,601
Gd. Rapids & Ind.	47,119	5,081	....
Cin., Rich. & Ft. W.	10,193	1,689	....
Traverse City	834	75	....
Musk., Gr. R. & Ind.	2,853	400	....
Grand Trunk } Chi. & Grand Trunk } Det. Gd. H. & M.	527,603	....	14,336
International & Gt. No.	117,682	28,944	....
Iowa Central	48,459	9,248	....
Kanawha & Michigan	10,444	....	536
Kan. City, P. & Gulf	61,058	5,114	....
Kan. City Sub. Belt	11,039	2,065	....
Lake Erie & Western	67,866	....	2,275
Louis., Ev. & St. L.	32,536	....	2,120
Louisv., H. & St. L.	11,461	....	2,825
Louisv. & Nashville	465,640	40,085	....
Mexican Central	287,407	61,095	....
Mexican National	113,286	4,836	....
Minn. & St. Louis	49,957	....	7,519
M., St. P. & S. Ste. M.	108,803	3,518	....
Mo., Kan. & Texas	330,537	16,353	....
Mo. Pac. & Iron Mt.	578,000	24,000	....
Central Branch	23,000	....	2,000
Mobile & Birmingham	8,468	2,134	....
N. Y., Ont. & West	62,118	....	5,290
Norfolk & Western	274,307	35,128	....
Ohio River	27,328	93	....
Ore. R. R. & Nav.	217,238	27,902	....
Peoria, Dec. & Evansv.	21,904	4,854	....
Pitts., B. & L. Erie	28,848	19,295	....
Pittsburg & West.	63,817	....	3,196
Rio Gd. Southern	9,000	943	....
Rio Gd. Western	57,350	....	3,800
St. Jos. & Gd. Island	36,940	5,909	....
St. Louis & San Fran.	142,057	2,537	....
St. Louis Southwest.	142,998	12,061	....
Southern Railway	507,995	38,548	....
Texas Pacific	106,242	27,048	....
Tol. & Ohio Central	36,229	....	5,186
Tol., St. L. & Kan. C.	49,489	....	1,896
Wabash	308,736	18,536	....
West. N. Y. & Penn.	63,600	....	11,400
Wheeling & L. Erie	31,343	260	....
Wisconsin Central	103,438	....	3,064
Total. (68 roads)	$8,304,959	$577,450	$125,738
Net inc., (5.75 p. c.)	....	451,712	....

THE GOLD MOVEMENT.

Announcement was made yesterday of the engagement of $500,000 gold in Europe for importation to this country. Lazard Frères are the importers. Following is the list of importing firms and the amounts which they have engaged since the beginning of the present movement, Aug. 2:

Lazard Frères	$9,700,000
National City Bank	3,000,000
Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co.	1,800,000
Bank of British North America	1,025,000
Brown Brothers & Co.	1,000,000
United States Mortgage & Trust Company	1,000,000
Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.	800,000
Kountze Brothers	800,000
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	600,000
Morton, Bliss & Co.	500,000
J. & W. Seligman & Co.	500,000
Manhattan Trust Company	300,000
Zimmermann & Forshay	300,000
Park Bank	100,000
Total	$21,425,000

In addition to this there has been imported during the past forthright $1,000,000 of gold by the Bank of Montreal from its Montreal agents.

COAL TRADE TROUBLES.

In reviewing the anthracite trade situation, The Engineering and Mining Journal to-day will say:

"As present indications favor a production of fully 450,000 tons in October and buyers show no anxiety for coal, it is plain that the anthracite market is now getting into a pretty shaky condition, and if the weather holds mild a couple of weeks longer something is liable to drop. In fact, the market, in spite of all the careful nursing earlier in the year, is pretty weak. The total output to this time this year is stated as very nearly 29,000,000 tons, as compared with 28,643,000 tons for the same period in 1897. Consumption in the West promises to be decidedly heavier this year than last, but in the East consumption is probably about stationary, and may even show a falling off. As West-bound sales have been generally made at the low prices due to the July cut, the prospects of a profitable year's business for some of the large companies are not bright. The only relief in sight may come through the meeting at Buffalo this week, when it was decided to make the price of egg, stove, and chestnut $4 on cars for Canadian and interior points in Indiana, Michigan, and other States. As one company was not represented, this agreement may hold, and then again it may not.

"The demand at Eastern points has not improved much during the week. The cut at Boston is making buyers hold off for lower prices, which they feel pretty confident of getting. At Philadelphia there is a fair demand, but no men talk of higher prices. The Philadelphia and Reading is reported to be storing considerable coal at Port Richmond. At New York buyers are having things pretty much their own way, and any one willing to inquire about can get coal pretty cheap. It is stated that some recent quotations at Boston allowing a fifty-cent ocean freight rate, are equal to a price of $3.50, free on board New York. There is not much coal changing hands, and the prices so much a matter of bargaining that it is difficult to give any regular quotations, but it is safe to say no company is getting circular figures, except for special grades. Brooklyn prices have been demoralized some time, and now it is asserted that $3.75 is about the maximum price in New York for common grades of stove. This is 35 cents less than a year ago. The small sizes are getting cheaper. Very good pea may be obtained for $2.25, free on board, New York, but we quote pea, ⅝@ $2.35; buckwheat, $1.65@$1.95; rice, $1.35@ $1.45."

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. to-day will say:

"It has never been possible to make a more satisfactory quarterly report of failures during the five years which are covered by the returns made exclusively by this paper than can be made for the past quarter. While a very few heavy failures swell the aggregate for the last quarter, those in real estate brokerage or speculation alone counting for more than 11 per cent. of the aggregate, with as much more in operations not at all reflecting the general state of business, the aggregate was nevertheless smaller than in any other month covered by our returns for many branches of business. In some branches the failures in September or in August were the smallest in any month, and also in many others failures for the quarter were the smallest in any quarter.

"With actual payments through Clearing Houses 19.2 per cent. larger than in the same week of 1892, it cannot be said that business is in any sense falling off, and yet many are complaining because the amount realized as profit is smaller than was formerly realized in good times. The man who sold $10,000 worth of products had a profit of perhaps $1,000 in 1892, and yet he sells $12,000 worth of the same product in 1896 and is not happy because his profits are but $600. But in almost every branch of business trade is now transacted on a narrower margin of profit than in any other time of fair prosperity. There is a great change, and perhaps a permanent one, in the percentage of profits derivable from trade and manufacture as well as in the profits obtainable by transporters. Progressive civilization calls for a lower range of profits and of prices, as the volume of business transacted increases, in order to make possible improvement in the condition of the working millions.

"The price of spot cotton is a sixteenth lower than a week ago, and the January option has also lost a few points, while there is a weaker tone in the market for goods. This is partly due to the official admission that the prices of print cloths, now 1-16 below 2 cents, cannot be sustained without a selling agency which is now proposed. Although the production at Fall River is in excess of demand the difficulty in prices is probably more largely due to the belief that a big yield of cotton must reduce the price of the material. While some woolen mills have started operation during the week quite as many have stopped. Although wool is about 10 per cent. lower than it was Feb. 1, the manufacturers are not buying, and the market is remarkably dull, with sales during the past two weeks of only 6,179,700 pounds at the three chief markets, against 24,331,600 last year, 14,536,300 in 1896, and 13,703,800 in 1892. The general feeling is that the price of the material must decline before the manufacture can much increase its sales. Orders for goods have been a little better, and a few mills have resumed operation, but there is as yet no such demand as is necessary to sustain current prices of wool.

"The iron manufacture again reports a small increase in weekly output, 215,635 tons, against 213,043 a month ago, and with the decrease in quantity of unsold stocks on hand outside the great steel companies, the apparent consumption for the month of September was 983,804 tons, against 980,503 in August. There are quite heavy Eastern orders for foundry iron, fully supporting prices, and at Chicago prices of local iron are strong, with less disposition to sell Southern pig at reduced quotations. The orders for finished products include a very heavy demand for plates, especially for shipyards, several of the considerable magnitude for structural works covering about 15,000 tons, and an unusually heavy demand for bars, especially on account of orders for car works, although there has been an expectation of a big break in prices of cotton ties. The arrangement in tin plates is not yet complete, and prices of black plates are still comparatively weak, but the demand for galvanized is very large. In pipes Pittsburg has been able to place orders for 30 miles ten-inch pipe, and other orders for 100 miles are practically closed.

"In minor metals tin has advanced but little on account of the marked speculation in London, which lifted the price to 16c. It is noted that freights to London are higher than to New York. Copper is a shade firmer, but without change, at 12¼c for lake. Lead is dull at 3.87½c, and tin plates are quoted at $2.82½ for full-weight Bessemer, though it is said that 95 per cent. of the manufacturers have signed the new agreement. In boots and shoes the output for the year to date has been 136,310 cases larger than ever before, and 245,289 cases larger than in 1897, or about 8 per cent., and 495,028 cases larger than in 1892, or 19.7 per cent. Yet the demand is much restricted, the dealers holding off in the expectation of lower prices."

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say to-day:

"While the advent of cooler weather in most sections of the country has undoubtedly been instrumental in causing some of the improvement in the tone of distributive trade perceptible at most markets this week, the beneficial effect upon general business, and particularly upon agricultural products, of the reported improved demand abroad for our staple cereals should not be lost sight of. At the most Western centres an improvement in the retail and jobbing trade in seasonable dry goods, clothing, and shoes is reported, and more seasonable weather at the South is responsible for some relaxation of the absurd quarantines which have done so much to cripple trade in that section. Particularly prominent in this connection is the loosening of the quarantines in the Lower Mississippi Valley, where it begins at last apparently to be appreciated that the quarantines are worse than the disease they aim to fight.

"Good export demand on general European account, smaller shipments from Russian and Danubian points, less favorable reports regarding Russian and Australian crops, and an undoubtedly active home demand for wheat for milling, superinduced by the active foreign call for flour, have all worked to strengthen the price of wheat this week, and sympathetic reflection is found in the improved call for other cereals at slightly better prices. This improved demand for breadstuffs is especially encouraging in view of the rather unfavorable showing made in September, when exports of breadstuffs, provisions, cotton, and mineral oils combined aggregated a total $18,900,000 less than September a year ago, lower prices and smaller quantities shipped alike working to reduce the volume of export trade. Another favorable feature in the foreign trade situation, too, has been the apparently satisfactory progress making in developing trade with our new possessions in the Atlantic and Pacific.

"Despite a smaller grain and cotton movement in September than in that month one year ago, it is significant of the improved conditions ruling in general business that the roads traversing the grain and cotton growing sections lead all others in percentage of gain. Additionally encouraging is the fact that the earnings of the railroads of the country, as a whole, show a gain over September one year ago, which month was a red-letter period in railroad operations. The total earnings of 110 roads, operating 91,000 miles of track, aggregate $46,653,354, a gain of 6 per cent. over last year, which month in turn showed an increase of 14 per cent. over September, 1896, and comparing with a gain in August this year of only 5 per cent., and in July of only 1 per cent. The granger roads show the heaviest increase—11.5 per cent.—followed by the Central Western group, with an increase of 7 per cent., and next by the Southern roads, with a gain of 6.8 per cent. Regarding the latter roads it might be said that September this year and last resembled each other at the South in witnessing yellow fever scares and quarantines. For the nine months' period of the calendar year the earnings of 103 roads aggregate $357,000,000, 10.9 per cent. larger than in 1897, and following progressive gains over preceding nine months for at least four years past. The Pacific roads lead in percentage of increase for the nine months, followed by the granger, the Central Western, the Southern, and the Southwestern systems in the order named.

"Bank clearings, while smaller than last week's heavy total, which undoubtedly included many monthly settlements, aggregate $1,389,261,652, 5 per cent. less than last week, but 6 per cent. larger than last year, 40 per cent. larger than in 1896, 20 per cent. larger than 1895, 46 per cent. in excess of 1894, and 54 per cent. heavier than 1893. Comparing with the next heaviest corresponding week on record, that of 1890, the increase this year is 3.2 per cent.

"Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 4,729,995 bushels, against 5,397,224 bushels last week, 5,939,720 bushels in this week a year ago, 4,156,817 bushels in 1896, 2,409,446 bushels in 1895, and 3,192,098 bushels in 1894. Since July 1 this year the exports of wheat aggregate 56,628,116 bushels, against 66,920,132 bushels during the same period a year ago. Corn exports aggregate 2,706,292 bushels, as against 3,364,710 bushels last week, 2,224,716 bushels in the corresponding week of 1897, 1,711,610 bushels in 1896, 1,680,672 bushels in 1895, and 113,553 bushels in 1894. Since July 1 this year corn exports aggregate 41,986,243 bushels, against 45,842,818 bushels last year."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Application to Stock Exchange to list trust receipts for Wisconsin Central common and preferred stock.

Statement from Chicago that officials of the Chicago and Northwestern say they cannot get cars fast enough in the Northwest to handle the vast amount of merchandise that is coming in.

Gold coming here from Canada.

Illinois Steel Company building two new blast furnaces and extensive ore-shipping docks in connection with its South Chicago plant.

Directors of the Standard Distilling and Distributing Company to declare the first quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on Wednesday next.

Increase of $314,644 in imports of dry goods for the week as compared with the previous week and increase of $313,896 as compared with corresponding week last year.

Increase of $623,033 in Pullman's Palace Car Company's surplus for the year ended July 31.

Reduction of half a cent in posted rates for long sterling exchange.

Anthracite coal production for September officially placed at 4,270,000 tons, an increase of 200,000 tons over the same month last year.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$304,815,105
Gold reserve	243,783,810
Net silver	6,295,460
United States notes in Treasury	28,860,446
Treasury notes of 1890	1,512,685
Total receipts this day	1,458,573
Total receipts this month	18,242,543
Total receipts this year	143,750,429
Total expenditures this day	3,468,000
Total expenditures this month	26,138,000
Total expenditures this year	210,886,114
Deposits in National banks	89,318,107
National bank notes received for redemption	239,785
Government receipts from customs	486,957
Internal revenue	648,056
Miscellaneous	23,559

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	217	218½
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	27	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	57	60
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	51½	53½
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	98	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	350	370
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	70	72
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	114½	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	99	101
Kings County Elevated	5	5¾
Kings County Inc.	9½	10½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	3½	3¾
New Orleans Traction pf	8	11
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consols	114½	116
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	12	12¾
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	95	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	120	125
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107¾	108½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	97	99
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	70	72
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	39	40
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry pf	95	96
Union Ferry	44	45
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	73½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85½	87½
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock	83	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio and Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	25¼	26½
Amsterdam preferred	63½	65
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	99	99½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	22½	22½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	93	94
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	101¾	103
Columbus Gas	86	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	80	83
Mutual of New York	300	312
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex. int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex. int.	108	109
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on.)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	47	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	82
Standard Gas, New York	124	127½
Standard Gas pfd	140	147
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	118
Syracuse Gas Co. stock	17

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Oct. 14, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
36¼	36¼	2,050	American Cotton Oil..	36½	36¾	36¼	36⅝	— ⅛
85½	87	147	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	85¾	85¾	82¾	85¾	+ ⅜
30	30½	200	Am. Malting Co.....	30½	30½	29½	30	+ ⅛
11¼	11¼	150	Am. Spirits Mfg.....	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
110⅜	110⅞	111,480	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	112⅝	113⅞	110⅜	110⅝	— ⅝
106½	107	125	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	106⅝	113⅞	110¼	110⅝	+ ¼
118	118¼	37,855	American Tobacco	118⅝	120⅜	116⅞	118	— ⅛
28	28⅜	315	Am. Steel & Wire Co..	28¼	28½	28¼	28½	+ ⅛
87½	88¼	1,000	Am. S. & W. Co. pf..	87¼	87½	87½	87½	+ ¼
35	36	100	Ann Arbor pf.....	35	35	35	35	.....
33¾	33¾	5,682	At., T. & S. F. pf.....	33¾	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
45	45½	800	B. & O., all in. pd....	45	45½	45	45½	+ ½
31¾	33	100	B. & O., when iss....	32	32	32	32	+1
69¼	69¾	1,402	B. & O. pf., when iss..	68⅝	70	68⅝	70	+1
65¾	68¼	200	B. & O. Southw. pf....	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	+1⅜
64¼	64⅝	7,860	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	63¾	65¾	64¼	64½	.....
122	123	182	Brooklyn Union Gas..	122¾	122¾	122¼	122⅝	— ¼
25	26	215	Central Pacific	26	26	26	26	+ ⅛
21¼	21½	750	Chesapeake & Ohio....	21¼	21⅝	21¼	21¼	.....
114⅜	114⅝	5,197	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	115	115¾	114¼	114⅝	— ⅛
14⅜	14⅝	5,535	Chicago Great West.	14½	14½	14	14⅜	— ⅛
26¼	28¾	10	Chi., Gr. West. pf., B.	26	28	28	28	— ¾
27½	28	252	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	23	28	28	28	— ¼
107¼	107⅜	12,721	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	107¾	108¼	107¼	107¼	— ⅜
160	160½	903	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	160	163¼	160	160¼	— ⅝
130½	131	246	Chicago & Northw....	131	131¼	131	131	+ ¾
101⅜	101¼	1,380	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	101½	101½	101¼	101¼	+ ⅛
81¼	81½	24	Chi. Term. Trans.....	8	8	8	8	.....
34	34¼	330	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	34	34¼	34	34¼	+ ½
39½	40½	2,815	C., C., C. & St. L....	40⅜	40¾	39½	39½	+ ½
16¼	16½	100	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
44¾	45	450	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf..	45	45	44⅞	44⅞	— ⅛
20½	21	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron..	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
4¾	4¾	515	Col., Hock Val. & Tol.	4½	4¾	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
170	171½	385	Consolidated Gas	170	171¾	170	171½	+ ½
104	104½	26	Delaware & Hudson...	104¾	104¾	104¼	104¼	— ½
53⅞	54¼	103	Denver & R. G. pf....	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	.....
10	10	10	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	123	123	123	123	.....
39⅝	41⅛	400	Erie 1st pf.....	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	.....
16⅞	17¼	200	Erie 2d pf.....	17	17	17	17	— ⅛
33	33½	66	Evans. & T. H.....	33	33	33	33	.....
78¾	79½	630	General Electric	79⅞	79⅞	79	79	— ¾
139	140	2,100	Great Northern pf....	140¾	140¾	139	139½	— ½
38	39½	41	Harlem	352	352	352	352	.....
108¾	109¼	720	Hawaiian Sugar	37¾	39⅝	37¾	39⅝	+ ⅜
54	55	225	Illinois Central	109	109	109	109	— ¼
83½	87¼	50	International Paper...	54	54	54	54	— ¼
17⅜	17½	100	Int. Paper pf.....	87	87	87	87	— ¾
47	48	500	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf....	175	175	175	175	.....
13½	14½	5	Laclede Gas	46	47	46	47	— ¼
61½	62¼	345	Lake Erie & West....	15	15	15	15	.....
54⅝	55	3,582	Lake Erie & West. pf.	61½	61⅝	61½	61⅝	+ ⅛
94½	94⅝	9,840	Louisville & Nashville.	54⅞	55¼	54⅜	54⅜	.....
162⅝	163	2,180	Manhattan Con	95	95¾	94	94¼	— ⅜
26	28	200	Metropolitan St. Ry...	164	164	161¾	162¼	— ⅜
123	124¾	650	Minn. & St. Louis....	27	27½	27	27½	— ⅛
10½	11	100	Minn., Iron, r., std..	124½	125	124¼	124¾	+ ¼
30	30½	390	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	11	11	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
32½	33	426	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	30¼	30½	30¼	30½	+ ⅜
175		4	Missouri Pacific	33¼	33¼	33	33	.....
32¼	32⅝	840	Morris & Essex	175	175	175	175	.....
95	96¾	10	National Biscuit Co....	32½	32½	32⅜	32⅜	— ⅛
108½	112	5	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf....	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	— ⅛
2¾	3	400	National Lead Co. pf..	110½	110½	110½	110½	+ ¼
*87	88¼	5	National Linseed Oil..	3	3	3	3	.....
102	104	1,040	New Jersey Central ..	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	— ⅛
115½	116	240	New York Air Brake..	101	103	101	102	+ ⅛
49½	50¼	1,203	New York Central....	115½	115½	115½	115½	.....
40¼	40½	29,480	Norfolk & West. pf..	49⅞	50½	49⅞	50	+ ⅛
75⅜	75⅝	2,210	Northern Pacific	41⅜	41⅝	40¼	40¼	— ⅛
15	15⅜	200	Northern Pacific pf....	76	76	75¼	75¼	— ⅛
26	30	3	Ontario & Western....	15¼	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
81	84	100	Oregon Short Line....	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
32¾	32⅞	100	Pacific Coast 1st pf....	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	— ⅛
117	117¾	260	Pacific Mail	32⅝	32⅞	32⅝	32⅞	— ⅛
103⅜	103½	2,630	Pennsylvania R. R....	117½	117½	117¼	117½	— ⅛
43	46	100	People's Gas, Chicago.	104	104¼	103¾	103¾	— ⅛
9¾	10¼	200	P., C., C. & St. L....	43¾	43¾	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅛
195	197	537	Pitts., & West. pf.....	97¼	97⅜	97¼	97⅜	— ⅛
17	17¼	280	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	195	196	195	196	— ⅝
40¼	40⅝	2,170	Reading 1st pf.....	17	17¼	17	17¼	— ⅛
19⅝	19¾	720	Reading 2d pf.....	40½	40⅞	40¼	40¼	— ⅛
7¼	7½	400	St. L. & San Fran....	19¾	19¾	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
63¾	64	253	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf..	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
29¾	30½	160	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf....	64	64	64	64	— ⅛
11¼	12¼	200	St. Louis Southw. pf..	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
172	175	100	St. P., M. & M., ex div.	11½	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
78½	79½	100	St. Paul & Omaha pf..	172½	172½	172½	172½	— ⅛
155	165	100	St. Paul & Omaha pf..	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	— ⅛
23	29¾	500	Southern Pacific	160	160	160	160	— ⅛
338⅜	338⅜	3,657	Southern Railway pf..	23¼	23⅝	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
6	6⅜	373	Standard R. & T.....	33½	33⅝	33¼	33⅜	— ⅛
26⅞	27¼	1,960	Tenn. Coal & Iron	6¾	6¾	6¼	6¾	— ⅛
13¼	13½	100	Texas Pacific	26½	27	26½	26¾	— ⅛
140	145	75	Third Avenue	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
32¾	33	8,280	Union Pacific	145	145	145	145	.....
65¼	65¾	4,128	Union Pacific pf.....	32⅝	33¼	32⅜	32⅜	— ⅛
17⅜	2	1,120	U. P., D. & G., t. r....	62½	63¾	62½	63¼	— ⅛
6	6¼	320	United States Leather.	2¼	2¼	1⅞	2	— ⅛
64	64½	705	U. S. Leather pf.....	6	6	6	6	— ⅛
38½	38⅝	980	United States Rubber..	64¼	64¼	64	64¼	— ⅛
100½	102	366	U. S. Rub. pf., ex div.	39½	39½	38¼	38⅝	— ⅛
20¾	20⅝	750	Wabash pf.....	101	102	101	102	— ⅛
2	2⅛	300	West Chicago Street..	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
91¼	91½	672	Western Union Tel....	93¼	93⅝	93¼	93⅜	+ ⅛
8½	8¾	200	W. & L. E., 4th as. pd.	91¾	91⅝	91⅜	91⅜	— ⅛
Sales.....		330,929		4	4	4	4	

*Ex dividend.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express 4s
1,500.....100⅝
500c.....100½
5,000.....100¾
Am Cotton Oil Co 8s
4,000.....109
Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s
1,000.....81
At, T & S F adjst 4s
10,000.....71½
54,000.....71⅝
8,000.....71⅜
15,000.....71⅝
5,000.....71½
10,000.....71½
10,000.....71⅝
6,000.....71⅝
1,000.....71¼
10,000.....71½
Gen 4s
1,000.....93½
5,000.....93⅜
50,000.....93½
90,000.....93⅜
130,000.....93⅝
1,500.....93⅞
35,000.....93¾
10,000b3.....93⅞
23,000.....94
3,000.....93⅞
24,000.....94
1,000.....93⅝
10,000.....94
30,000.....93⅞
B & O 3½s, when issued
100,000.....
10,000.....95¾
5,000.....95⅞
55,000.....95⅞
B & O 4s, when issued
65,000.....
20,000.....93½
5,000.....93¾
20,000.....94
30,000.....94¼
Brooklyn City 1st
6,000.....115
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs
6,000.....89¾
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s
18,000.....116½
Bklyn W & W Co 5s
8,000.....88
Canada So 1st 5s
3,000s3.....109½
Cent of Georgia Ry, Mac & Nor Div 5s
1,000.....91
Cent of N J gen 5s
14,000.....114
10,000.....113⅞
2,000.....113¾
Registered
4,000.....113¾
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
2,000.....111¾
Chi, B & Q cons 7s
1,000.....86¼
Chi & E Ill gen 5s
1,000.....116¼
Chi, M & St P, Southern Minn Div
8,000.....120
Chi, M & St Paul gen 4s, Series A
38,000.....105⅞
12,000s20F.....105⅞
Chi & N W S F 6s
1,000.....117
Chi, R & P gen 4s
11,000.....104½
2,000.....104⅝
40,000.....104⅜
Chi Term Transfer 4s
2,000.....89⅝
42,000.....89¾
2,000.....89¾
Cleve & Canton 1st, Tr Co certfs
2,000.....68½
Col Midland 2-4s
2,000.....
Col, H V & T 5s, J P M & Co certs, $85 paid
6,000.....78½
Den & Rio Grande 4s
2,000.....97⅛
Den & Rio Grande 4½s
8,000.....106½
Dul & Iron Range 1st
5,000.....106¼
Evans & T H gen 5s
5,000.....95
Total sales.....

Detroit City Gas 5s
2,000.....93
3,000.....93¼
Erie gen lien 4s
10,000.....
9,000s3.....76⅝
2,000.....70½
10,000.....70½
71
Ft W & R G 1st 3-4s
2,000.....61
Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac 1st 5s
1,000.....74
Green Bay & W deb, B
2,000.....4½
H & Tex Cent gen 4s
7,000.....85
Int & Gt Nor 2d
2,000.....87
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st
18,000.....75
2,000.....75¼
10,000.....75¾
10,000.....75
Kings Co Elev 1st
4,000.....97⅛
Knox & Ohio 1st
12,000.....117
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s
2,000.....105⅞
3,000.....105
Lake Erie & West 2d 5s
5,000.....100
L S & M So Div bonds
11,000.....102
L S & Mich So 3½s
2,000s20F.....107
Louis & Nash, N O & Mobile 1st
1,000.....124¼
Unified gold 4s
15,000.....90⅜
20,000.....90½
Met St Ry gen 5s
1,000.....113¾
29,000.....114
Mexican Inter 1st 4s
9,000.....78¼
Mil & N 1st, 1910, main line
2,000.....121
Minn & St L con 5s
1,000s3.....108½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
12,000.....107
Mo, K & T 2d
5,000.....88¼
Missouri Pacific cons
3,000.....104⅜
Mobile & Ohio gen 4s
500.....77¾
Mutual Fuel Gas 5s
5,000.....102
Nash, C & St L con
1,000.....103
9,000.....102¾
N Y Central & Hudson, Lake Shore col 3½s
100,000.....94½
N Y Central & Hudson, Mich Cent col 3½s
8,000.....93¼
N Y Cent & H ext 4s
6,000.....106½
N Y, C & St L 4s
1,000.....104½
N Y, O & W refdg 4s
3,000.....102¼
10,000s20F.....102¼
5,000.....102½
Norf & W Ry con 4s
2,000.....74⅝
5,000s20F.....74½
4,000.....74½
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
2,000.....66⅞
10,000.....66¾
10,000.....66¾
15,000.....66¾
Oregon S L 1st con 5s
1,000.....107
1,500.....106½
Income A 5s
2,000.....74⅝
1,500.....74½
1,500.....74½
Inc B & col trust
10,000.....54⅜
2,000.....54½
15,000.....55
Nor Ry of Cal 5s
10,000.....101¾

Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
4,000.....100⅝
13,000.....100½
Oregon R & N 4s
25,000.....90⅜
16,000.....90½
Pac Coast 1st 5s
22,000.....105½
Peo & Eastern 1st
1,000.....74
Pitts & West 1st
35,000.....95
3,000.....94½
Reading Co gen 4s
20,000.....81¾
20,000.....81⅞
20,000.....81½
Rio Grande West 1st
2,000.....87½
13,000.....87¾
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s
4,000.....97⅛
1,000.....97⅜
6,000.....97
2,000.....97⅛
97
St L & S F G M 5s
5,000.....105½
St L & S F 4s
2,000.....78¾
St L S W 2d inc
5,000.....78
St P, M & M consld 6s
4,000.....131½
St P & Sioux City 1st
1,000.....133
St Paul & Duluth 5s
5,000.....
San An & Ar Pass 4s
1,000.....67⅝
So Car & Ga 1st 5s
1,000.....97
So Pac of Cal 1st
1,500.....100
Southern Ry 1st 5s
11,000.....97½
1,000.....97⅝
3,000.....97½
Tenn C, I & R 6s, Birmingham Div 1st
2,000.....92
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
2,000.....106¾
8,000.....107
Tex & Pac 2d inc
15,000.....45
5,000.....44¾
Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust Co certfs
1,000.....91
5,000.....91¼
3,000.....91⅜
Union Pacific 4s
14,000.....
2,000.....90¼
500.....90⅛
60,000.....90¼
4,000.....90¼
3,000.....90¼
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs
10,000.....
9,000.....77½
1,000.....77¼
77
Wabash 1st 5s
8,000.....113
11,000.....113¼
Wabash 2d 5s
1,000.....88⅜
2,000.....88
Wabash deb, Series B
25,000.....31⅞
6,000.....32
10,000.....31⅞
20,000.....32
West Shore gtd 4s reg
4,000.....109¼
2,000.....109⅜
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs
10,000.....51¼
15,000.....59
50,000.....58¼
5,000.....59¼
15,000.....59⅜
5,000.....59½
30,000.....59¼
5,000.....59½
10,000.....59⅝
10,000.....59⅝
10,000.....59⅝
5,000.....59⅝
5,000.....59⅞
20,000.....59¼
.....
$2,379,000

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	76	76	76
1st week Oct....	$23,599	$23,183	.....
From July 1.....	318,892	289,441	.....
CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	581	581	581
1st week Oct....	$48,505	$34,213	$32,419
From Jan. 1.....	1,444,694	1,209,083	1,234,215
DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	451
1st week Oct....	$29,485	$27,786	$22,561
From Jan. 1.....	1,117,980	957,980	907,132
WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA—			
Mileage	651	651	651
1st week Oct....	$63,600	$75,000	$67,900
From July 1.....	710,577	769,709	.....
BRIDGEPORT TRACTION COMPANY for September—			
Gross	$32,987	$28,508	$28,418
Net	17,121	15,416	10,668
From July 1 to Sept. 30:			
Gross	108,214	92,882	98,745
Net	57,104	49,709	44,975

UNITED TRACTION COMPANY OF PITTSBURG for September—

	1898.	1897.	Increase.
Gross	135,884	122,514	13,370
Net	56,339	55,953	386
Charges	79,545	66,561	12,984
Surplus	51,489	47,658	3,831
	28,055	18,903	9,152

MISCELLANEOUS EARNINGS.

ST. PAUL GAS LIGHT COMPANY (net)—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
September	$23,586	$20,820	$21,965
From Jan. 1.....	190,708	172,375	172,874

ST. JOSEPH GAS COMPANY (net)—

September	5,272	5,144	.....
From July 1.....	13,299	11,441	.....

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $1,703,109, against $1,388,465 last week, and $1,389,213 for the corresponding week last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,717,769, against $1,430,647 last week, and $1,287,405 in the same week of last year.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1801.....	99	
3s, r., 1918.....	104⅞	
3s, c., 1918.....	105⅜	
3s, 1918, small.....	105	
4s, r., 1907.....	110½	
4s, c., 1907.....	110½	
4s, r., 1925.....	127¼	
4s, c., 1925.....	127¼	
5s, r., 1904.....	127¼	
5s, c., 1904.....	127¼	
Currency 6s, 1899-1924	112⅜	
Cherokee 4s, 1899-1902	..	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s...117½	..	..
Adams Express...108	114	
Alb. & Sus.....180	..	
American Coal....118	122	
Am. Dist. Tel.....	40	
Am. Express.....128	133	
Am. Mal. Co. pf.. 73½	80	
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.. 34½	35	
Am. T. & C.....	98	
Am. Tobacco pf...118	125	
Ann Arbor..... 11	12	
A., T. & S. F.....103	12½	
Bay State Gas..... 3	3½	
Boston & L.....105	108	
Brunswick City.... 7⅞	8¼	
Buff., R. & P.....130	33	
Buff., R. & P. pf.. 67½	75	
Bur., C. R. & N.... 80	..	
Canada Southern.. 52½	54	
Canadian Pacific.. 83	84½	
Chi. & Alton..... 152	158	
Chi. & Alton pf...170	..	
Chi. & E. Ill.....533½	541½	
Chi. & E. Ill. pf...105	106½	
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A. 39¼	40	
Chi. Gt. W., deb.. 70	72	
Chi., Ind. & L.... 7⅛	8	
Chi. & N. W. pf...176	..	
C., C. C. & St. L. pf....	90	
Cleve. & Pitts.....169	..	
Col. & I. Dev.... ⅜	⅝	
Col. Midland..... 6	7	
Col. Midland pf... 16	17	
Col. & H. C. & I.... 5	5½	

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotation yesterday.

	Bid.	Ask'd.
C. H. V. & T. pf. ...	24	..
Consol. Coal..... 46	48	
Consol. Ice..... 47	48	
Consol. Ice pf..... 87½	91	
Del., L. & W.....	140½	
D. M. & Ft. D..... 14	15½	
D. M. & Ft. D. pf. 80	..	
Eighth Avenue....360	..	
Erie 13	13⅛	
Ev. & T. H. pf.... 60	64	
Flint & P. M.....	14	
Flint & P. M. pf.. 35	39	
Ft. W. & R. G..... 12	15	
Green Bay & W.... 30	..	
H. B. Claflin..... 80½	98	
Homestake 56	..	
Ill. Cent. l. l..... 96	100	
Ill. Steel Co., tr. r., stamped 90½	95	
Iowa Central..... 8½	9	
Iowa Central pf.... 32	34	
Jollet & Chicago..160	..	
Kanawha & Mich. 5	6	
Keokuk & D. M.... 3	4	
K. & D. M. pf..... 13	15	
Keokuk & West.. 29	32	
Kingston & Pem.... 3	5	
Laclede Gas pf...91	93	
Lake Shore.....192½	194	
Long Island..... 47	54	
Mah. Coal R.....120	..	
Mah. Coal R. pf..105	..	
Manhattan Beach. 3	6	
Md. Coal pf..... 45	52	
Mexican Central.. 4⅜	5	
Mex. Nat. certfs.. ½	..	
Michigan Central..100	108	
M. & St. L. 1st pf. 89	91½	
M. & St. L. 2d pf. 58	60	
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf..... 10	..	
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf..... 22	..	
Mobile & Ohio.... 26	28	
Nat. Lead..... 32½	33	
Nat. Starch..... 5	7½	
Nat. St. 1st pf.... 60	75	
Nat. St. 2d pf.... 15	20	
New Cent. Coal... 35	42	
N. Y. & N. H.....190	192	
N. Y., C. & St. L.. 11½	13½	
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf..... 60	80	
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf..... 31	34¼	
Norfolk So..... 55	66	
Nor. & West..... 13	15½	
North American... 6¼	6½	
Ont. Mining..... 4¼	..	
Ore. R. & N..... 52	55	
Ore. R. & N. pf... 72	75	
Pacific Coast..... 46¾	47¼	
Pac. Coast 2d pf.. 61	62	
Penn. Coal.....330	..	
Peo., Dec. & Ev... 1	1⅜	
Peo. & Eastern.... 3½	5	
P., C., C. & St. L. pf..... 65	67	
P., Ft. W. & C.....170	..	
Quicksilver 1⅝	2	
Quicksilver pf..... 5¾	6	
Rens. & Saratoga.185	..	
Rome, W. & O.....126	..	
*Rio Grande W.... 27	29½	
*Rio G. W. pf.... 65	67½	
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.. 6	7¼	
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf..... 55½	58	
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf..... 18	21	
St. L. S. W..... 4⅝	5¼	
St. P. & Duluth.... 21	24	
St. P. & D. pf..... 86	90	
Sil. bullion certfs.. 59¾	60½	
Sixth Avenue.....200	..	
Southern Ry..... 8½	8¾	
T. P. Land Tr..... 7	8	
Tol. & O. C.....	28	
Tol. & O. C. pf.... 40	50	
Tol., Peo. & West.	20	
Twin City R. T.... 26	30	
U. S. Express..... 40	44	
Wabash, pf..... 7	7⅞	
Wells-F. Express.120	125	
W. & L. E. pf., 4th ass. paid 18½	19	

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10..	Am. Sp. Mfg.....	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
46,430..	Am. Sug. Refs....	113¼	113¾	110½	110⅝
4,140..	Am. Tobacco.....	118⅝	121	117¾	118⅛
510..	A., T. & S.F. pf.	33¾	33¾	33⅝	33⅝
100..	B'klyn Elevated.	23¼	23⅞	23⅜	23⅞
2,080..	B'klyn R. T.....	64¾	65⅝	64½	64½
3,970..	Chi., B. & Q....	115	115⅞	114⅜	114½
6,000..	Chi., M. & St. P.	107⅝	108¾	107⅜	107⅝
120..	Chi., R. I. & P.	101¾	101¾	101¼	101¼
20..	Chi. Gt. West....	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
1,080..	Louis. & Nash....	84½	84¾	84¼	84¼
4,640..	Manhattan	54⅝	55¼	54⅝	54⅞
50..	Met. St. Ry.....	95⅜	95¾	94⅝	94⅝
90..	Mo. Pacific.....	163½	163½	163½	163½
8,450..	Nor. Pacific....	33¾	33¾	33¼	33¼
380..	Nor. Pac. pf....	41¾	41¾	40¾	40¾
300..	People's Gas....	104¼	104½	103¾	103¾
100..	Reading 1st pf..	40½	40½	40½	40½
10..	Southern pf.....	33¾	33¾	33⅜	33⅜
740..	Tenn. C. & I....	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
320..	Union Pacific....	33	33¾	32⅝	32⅝
600..	Union Pac. pf...	65¾	65¾	65⅛	65⅛
50..	West. Union.....	91¼	91⅜	91¼	91⅜
80,720					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$35,000..	A., T. & S.F. adj.	71½	71⅝	71½	71⅝
15,000..	S. A. & A. P. 4s.	08	08	08	08
24,000..	U.P., D. & G. 1st	77¼	77½	77½	77½
43,000..	Wis. Cent. 1st..	59	59½	58½	59½
$117,000					

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 14.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.04	.04
Alpha Con.....	.01	.02
Andes	.01	.02
Belcher	.08	.08
Best & Belcher.....	.07	.08
Bullion	.17	.18
Caledonia	.01	.02
Challenge Con.....	.20	.20
Chollar	.12	.13
Con. Cal. & Va.....	.10	.11
Crown Point	.67	.72
Gould & Curry.....	.10	.10
Hale & Norcross.....	.15	.18
Julia	.98	1.00
Justice		.01
Kentuck Con.....	.65	.04
Mexican	.02	.02
Ophir	.13	.15
Overman	.47	.51
Potosi	.02	.02
Savage	.12	.12
Scorpion	.06	.07
Sierra Nevada.....	.03	.03
Standard	.75	.78
Union Con.....	1.70	1.70
Utah Con.....	.19	.20
Yellow Jacket	.05	.06
Silver bars, 59¾; Mexican dollars, 47¼@47¾; drafts, sight, 17½; telegraph, 20.		

COLORADO SPRINGS, Oct. 14.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	2½	3	3	3¼
Anaconda	46	50	46	51
Anchoria	75	74	73	75
Argentum	23	24	22¾	23¾
Battle	36½	37	37½	37⅝
Columbine.....	13½	14	14½	14¾
Consolidated	7¾	8	8⅛	8⅜
Elkton	106½	107	110½	110⅞
El Paso.....	10¼	11⅜	11¼	11⅜
Golden Fleece.....	20	40	20	40
Golden King.....	76	78	76½	77¼
Gibson	21	24	21	23
Gold Coin.....	130	135	144	144
Garfield	11½	12

SPAIN FAST LEAVING CUBA

An Official Statement that 6,617 Troops Have Left the Island.

2,200 MORE ARE GOING SOON

By the End of the Month About Half the Island Will Have Been Turned Over to the United States.

HAVANA, Oct. 14.—The Spanish Military Commissioners to-day delivered an official note to the American Commissioners, stating that 6,617 Spanish troops have been shipped to Spain up to the present. The transports Montserrat and Miguel Gallart will take 2,200 additional men.

It was announced that transports to carry the entire garrisons of Gibara, Holguin, and other places near these cities will leave Oct. 20, Oct. 24, Oct. 26, and Oct. 30. It is pointed out that after they shall have sailed about half the Island of Cuba will have been entirely evacuated.

Gen. Luque, the commander of the Spanish troops at Holguin, has assured the Commissioners that if the American troops happen to arrive at the end of the month at Eastern ports, before those ports are completely evacuated, the Spanish forces remaining at those points will be camped in separate places.

MADRID TALKS OF DELAY.

Spanish Newspapers Say the Evacuation of Cuba Will Be Delayed Until the Peace Treaty Is Signed.

BAYONNE, France, Oct. 14.—Madrid advices say the Madrid Imparcial announces that the Government has cabled Capt. Gen. Blanco not to turn over any further territory to the Americans until the peace treaty has been definitely signed.

MADRID, Oct. 14.—The Liberal to-day says it is believed in official circles that Capt. Gen. Blanco will return to Spain at an early date, and the paper adds: "Blanco will not be the last Spaniard to exercise the supreme command in Cuba, for it is known that his relations with the Government are strained."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The Peace Commissioners at Paris are still dealing with propositions relating to Cuba. From an insistence on the strictest construction of the articles of the protocol, the Spanish Commissioners have swung to the opposite extreme, and are now looking for amelioration of conditions therein laid down, on the ground that the agreement was hastily drawn and under great pressure.

There is an evident wish on their part to associate Cuba and the Philippines in their final disposition, which may explain the latest application of the Spanish Military Commissioners for an extension of the time allowed for the evacuation of Cuba. This application will be duly considered, but nevertheless this Government will insist that the administration of Cuba be relinquished by the Spanish officials on Dec. 1, even if the Spanish troops have not all been embarked for return to Spain.

DEATH OF LIEUT. PULLEN.

Naval Officer on the Resolute Victim of Yellow Fever — Stenographer Dalbey Ill.

HAVANA, Oct. 14.—Lieut. Pullen, who was taken to the Tortugas Islands two days ago on the transport Resolute, died there yesterday of yellow fever. The Resolute is coming here to transfer the naval reserves now on board the transport to the Ward Line steamer for shipment to New York.

Stenographer Dalbey was removed to-day from the Trocha Hotel, at Vedado, the headquarters of the American Military Commission, to the Quinta del Rey Hospital. He is suffering from malarial fever.

Lieut. Pullen, who was appointed as an officer from New Jersey for service in the war with Spain, received his commission May 20, and at once joined the transport Resolute, which sailed from this port the next day. He remained in active service on board that ship until stricken with the illness that proved fatal.

In a press dispatch from Havana, dated Oct. 12, announcing the death in that city from yellow fever of Major S. S. Beebe, an attaché of the United States Military Commission, it was stated that the fever had broken out on the Resolute. "Lieut. Pullen having a mild attack." The dispatch stated that the Resolute had been ordered to the Dry Tortugas, and added: "It is understood that Lieut. Pullen occupied the berth used by Major Beebe on his return trip from Nuevitas, and contracted the infection in that way."

SAMPSON IN GOOD HEALTH.

He So Informs Secretary Long, Replying to a Telegram.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—In consequence of the recent newspaper statements that Admiral Sampson was in a bad state of health in Havana and might have to be relieved from further service on the Cuban Evacuation Commission, Secretary Long sent him a telegram asking as to the truth of the matter.

He has just received a telegraphic reply from Admiral Sampson, saying briefly that there is no truth in the reports and that he is well.

Alger to Visit Cuba and Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Secretary Alger said to-day that he hoped to visit the ports occupied by the United States in Cuba and Puerto Rico some time during the Winter, after the affairs of the islands become settled under the United States authority.

CONDITIONS AT SANTIAGO.

Considerable Sickness Caused by Rain — Gen. Wood's Works of Improvement.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 14.—Heavy rains during the last ten days have caused much sickness, especially among the members of the Signal Service. Out of fifty-three men, only seventeen are available for duty. The death rate at Santiago, however, continues very low. Persons who have lived here all their lives are unable to understand this low death rate, averaging for October up to date, only ten a day. During the same period of last year the deaths averaged 183 a day.

Gen. Wood is indefatigable, in sun and rain alike. He is here, there, and everywhere, and his friends fear he is overworking himself. The result of his labors is apparent in every branch of the service, civil and military. The General yesterday visited the hospital, and found considerable negligence, and at once ordered changes. The patients are reaping the result in better attendance and improved food and cooking.

The three hundred prisoners in Santiago Prison in future will be made to work building roads for the city. The rock for this purpose will be hauled over the railroad from the Songo quarries. It will be delivered at the rate of 40 cents a ton, with the exception of 500 tons, which the railroad has offered to deliver free, as its share of the work of improving the city. The criminals have been brought here from all parts of the province and have been kept in jail in idleness. They like it, but Gen. Wood is determined to make the lazy prisoners work.

Col. Ray reports that the Spaniards are moving from Manzanillo to Cienfuegos material designed for a military railroad, which it was intended to run from Rio Cauro to Bayamo. It has been decided here that there is no law to prevent rails not laid from being regarded as movable property.

The Orphan Asylum, which formerly was property under the protection of the Spanish Government, was turned over to the Catholic Church, and the representatives of the Church now find themselves in a queer position. Being Church property, the Government cannot recognize the Orphan Asylum beyond furnishing its inmates with rations. The teachers and employes, who have been for months without their salaries, want to know what to do about it.

Gen. Wood has received word from Guantanamo that Gen. Perez, the insurgent commander there, refuses to disband his men. This is not understood here, as previous reliable reports announced that Perez had disbanded his troops. The American officer in charge at Guantanamo during the absence of Col. Ray has been requested to report on the subject.

"BOOTY" TOBACCO AT SANTIAGO.

Enters Duty Free to be Sold for the Benefit of the Cuban Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Assistant Secretary Powell of the Treasury Department has consented to the admission free of duty into Santiago of 100,000 pounds of Cuban tobacco in the possession of Gen. Franco Sanchez, having charge of the insurgent army at Mayari. This is a lot of "booty" tobacco and the proceeds of the sale will be expended for the benefit of the Cuban army, which needs supplies of clothing and subsistence.

The question was referred to the War Department by Gen. Lawton, and in turn sent to the Treasury Department for its recommendation. The Assistant Secretary finds no objection to the free entry inasmuch as the tobacco is of Cuban production and the island is soon to come into possession of the American forces.

Filipinos Desert Aguinaldo.

MANILA, Oct. 14.—A rumor here says that Macabulos, chief of the five northern provinces of the Philippine Islands, has rebelled against Aguinaldo, and that hard fighting has already taken place between the opposing factions. It is also reported here that Gen. Rios, the Spanish commander at Iloilo, has sent emissaries from that place to undermine Aguinaldo's influence and induce the natives to demand that Spain retain the Philippine Islands.

A COUNTY TREASURER SUED.

Supervisors Want Charles Phipps to Turn Over $16,699.14.

County Treasurer Charles Phipps of Queens County is defendant in a friendly suit brought by the Queens County Board of Supervisors to determine whether the County Treasurer has the power to withhold funds when ordered by the Supervisors to turn them over. There is a balance of $16,699.14 in the possession of the County Treasurer which was left over after the roads of Jamaica were improved. The Supervisors asked the County Treasurer to turn this money over to the County Court House Building Fund.

There is a law which permits the County Treasurer to transfer funds from one road fund to another, but the County Treasurer says the law does not permit him to transfer road funds to the building funds. The Supervisors claim that county bonds were issued for the improvement of the Jamaica roads, and that the money left over is county funds, and that it can be applied to any fund the Supervisors may see fit.

WANTS A HUSBAND.

French Governess Unfolds a Tale of Woe to Justice McKean.

An appeal was made yesterday in the Seventh Judicial District Court to Justice McKean by May Rascin for a judgment for $30 against Max Bernheimer of 222 East Ninety-fifth Street. The woman told Justice McKean that she was a governess in a wealthy family, and that she came to this country from France a year ago. She wanted a husband, and she asked Bernheimer to get one for her. He said he could, and she paid him $30.

"The first man he brought me," said the governess indignantly, "was cross-eyed, knock-kneed, and red-headed. A glance was sufficient. Then he got me a doctor. I liked him and approved of him, but the doctor told me that he wanted to marry for money and could not think of a penniless wife, and he was lost to me. I was then introduced to a German he found, and who, he said, was just the man for me. I thought the German very nice. He was John Pfenning, and said he owned a saloon at 440 East Twelfth Street and was worth $5,000. I decided to take him, but I found out that he didn't own the saloon, but his brother did."

The young woman then weepingly took a clipping from her purse and showed it to Justice McKean. It was from a New York newspaper of July 25, and stated that John Pfenning had been found dead in his room with a large dog. The man's body was mangled, and it was believed, the story stated, that the dog had bitten him. The woman said she had been very unfortunate and wanted to go back to her own country.

Bernheimer said that he was willing to get a husband for the woman, and pleaded that he had already introduced three men to her. Justice McKean gave judgment for the plaintiff, and said he thought Bernheimer's act a criminal one. The woman's lawyer said he would begin such an action.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

Paymaster's Clerk H. S. Clarke, appointed for duty on the Essex, has resigned, and his resignation is accepted.

Lieut. J. H. Bull's order of Oct. 7, detaching him from the Richmond and ordering him to the Yorktown as executive officer, is revoked; he is ordered to the Yorktown as executive officer.

Lieut. C. Thomas is detached from the Wheeling, and ordered to the Yorktown as executive officer.

Carpenter F. J. Hart is detached from the San Francisco when put out of commission and ordered to duty as assistant superintendent of construction at the works of Neafie & Levy, Philadelphia.

Acting Gunner G. W. Phillip is detached from the San Francisco, when put out of commission, and ordered to the Lancaster.

Commander W. Swift is ordered to additional duty as senior member of the Paint Board.

Lieut. G. T. Emmons is ordered to the Wheeling as executive officer.

Lieut. J. M. Helm is detached from command of the Hornet, when put out of commission, and ordered to the Richmond as recruiting officer.

Civil Engineer Fred Thompson is ordered to the navy yard, New York.

Assistant Surgeon T. G. Odell is detached from the Caesar and ordered home.

Assistant Surgeon J. J. Snyder is detached from the Vermont and ordered to the Caesar.

Ensign G. P. Eustis is ordered to temporary duty in connection with the case of Olinde Rodriguez, New York, Oct. 15, and then home.

Ensign L. E. Tuzo and Assistant Surgeon G. M. Coates are honorably discharged, Oct. 13.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Leonidas arrived at Port Antonio Oct. 13.

Eagle arrived at Norfolk Oct. 13.

Scorpion arrived at Matanzas Oct. 13.

Iris sailed from Brooklyn for Bahia Oct. 13.

Montgomery arrived at Fort Monroe Oct. 13 and at Norfolk Oct. 14.

Dolphin sailed from Portsmouth and arrived at Boston Oct. 14.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Private Sales Involve Properties of Small Value—Two Transactions at Auction.

Isaac B. Wakeman has sold for Mary T. Quirk the two three-story American basement dwellings 565 and 567 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, each 18 by 55 by 99.11.

Charles S. Taylor & Co. have sold for the estate of Lizetta J. Schumacher to J. P. Hansen, for $7,000, the two-story frame dwelling 128 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, on a lot 20 by 100.

McVickar & Co. have sold for Richard Mortimer and William M. Macbean, executors and trustees of the estate of William C. Mortimer, to Henry A. Robbins, a plot of about nine acres at Southampton, L. I. The property fronts on the lake and on Main Street, and adjoins the four acres sold for the same estate to Charles Steele.

Martin Metzger is the buyer of the plot, 50 by 110, on the west side of Fifth Avenue, 44.11 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, sold by the Wilkie estate.

David Klingenstein has bought 69 East Third Street, giving in exchange 59 Seventh Street.

W. C. F. Paul has sold to C. M. Miller the four-story dwelling 424 Park Avenue, 16.8 by 83.4.

The five-story tenement at the northeast corner of Stanton and Suffolk Streets, 25 by 67, has been sold to a Mr. Froelich.

The John O'Neill estate has leased to Hencken & Haaran for twenty years, at $18,000 a year, the ground floor and basement of the building at the northeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, 52 by 62, with a similar portion of the adjoining building, on Twenty-second Street, 33 by 98.9.

Two additional stories covering an area 300 feet by 186 feet will be erected at once on the easterly part of the Siegel-Cooper Company's store, at Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, after plans by De Lemos & Cordes.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Bryan L. Kennelly sold, in partition, to George J. Kenny, for $10,900, the four-story brick tenement, with store, and the four-story brick tenement at the rear, 311 East Twenty-fourth Street, 20 by 98.9.

Charles A. Berrian sold, in foreclosure, to Arthur W. Sias, for $10,000, the plot Jerome Avenue, east side, 733 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 150 by 242 and irregular.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 267.10 feet west of Seventh Avenue, for a five-story brick tenement, 24.6 by 84; Robert L. Askey of Astoria, L. I., owner; Pollard & Steinman, architects; cost, $18,000.

One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, north side, 104.1 feet east of King's Bridge Road, for three three-story and basement brick dwellings, 16.8 by 45; Florence M. Kehoe of 518 West One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, owner; Edward S. Kehoe, architect; cost, $24,000.

Eighty-ninth Street, north side, 96.8 feet west of Columbus Avenue, for four five-story brick flats, 22 by 90.8 and 27 by 87; Mark E. Stevens, owner; C. C. Manning of 58 East Eighty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $76,000.

Fifty-eighth Street, west side, 28 feet north of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, for three two and five story brick tenements, with stores, 20.10 by 54 and 26 by 86; William H. Hall of 265 West Seventy-third Street, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $56,000.

Nos. 37 and 39 Gouverneur Street, for a six-story brick flat, 49 by 52.4 and 50.9; Friedman & Feinberg of 66 Monroe Street, owners; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $30,000.

Garfield Street, south side, 150 feet west of Columbus Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 55, and a one-story frame stable, 14 by 25; A. D'Andrea of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owner; F. S. Baldwin, architect; cost, $4,350.

Glebe Avenue, east side, 235.6 feet north of Westchester Avenue, for a three-story frame dwelling, 15 by 45; August Burger of 2,008 Third Avenue, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $5,000.

Prospect Avenue, west side, 198.3 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, for two two-story frame dwellings, 16.6 by 50; Schmitz & Enderstein of 967 Tremont Avenue, owners; Arthur Boehmer, architect; cost, $7,000.

Cross Street, south side, 85 feet east of Main Street, City Island, for a two-story frame laundry and kitchen, 25 by 50; Edward Flynn, City Island, owner; John C. Began of 407 East One Hundred and First Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, south side, 26.6 and 68.8 feet east of Prospect Avenue, for two three-story frame tenements, 20 by 60, and three two and three story frame dwellings, 20 by 55; Bowman & White of 2,088 Honeywell Avenue, owners; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $23,800.

Alterations.

Forty-first Street, south side, 180 feet east of Third Avenue, to a five-story brick store and tenement; Josephine Hogan and others of 221 East Forty-ninth Street, owners; R. Van Lehn, architect; cost, $2,400.

No. 143 Stanton Street, for a three-story and basement brick dwelling and store; Marks & Rosenberg, premises, owner; S. Sass of 23 Park Row, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 34 East Twenty-first Street, to a five-story brick dwelling and salesrooms; Joseph W. Stern & Co., owners; H. Stern of 230 East Sixty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

Forty-second Street and Vanderbilt Avenue, to the east wing of the Grand Central Station; New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, owner; H. E. Hartwell, architect; cost, $6,000.

No. 2,026 Third Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; Mrs. Lizzie Ball of 171 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, owner; E. W. Gries of 36 Union Square, architect; cost, $400.

Brook Avenue, west side, 69.5 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, to a two-story frame tenement; W. Hendrickson, owner; John De Hart of 1,637 Fox Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Oct. 14.

ANTHONY AV, w s, 375.3 ft n of Burnside Av, 25x100; William C. Bergen to John J. Morris $1

ATTORNEY ST, 10, 20.7x100; Anna E. O'Rourke to Max Miller 17,250

ATTORNEY ST, e s, 100 ft s of Grand St, 20x100; Harriet A. Hartmann to Max Miller 15,500

BANK ST, 119, n s, 25.8x114.2x26.3x109.1; Louis Goldfarb to A. C. Grimme 21,500

BATTERY PL, as widened, s w corner of 174th St, 100x114.6; Bradley N. Phelps to Arnold Pfenning 15,500

COOPER AV, w s, Lot 30, map of the estate of William Cooper, 25x100 to Franklin Av; Louis Freedman to Michele Sasso 300

FRANKLIN AV, e s, Lot 30, map of estate of William Cooper, 25x100; Louis Friedman to Michele Sasso 300

HARRIS, Mary E., to Ida Hertz; 234 and 236 West 25th St 1

MADISON AV, 1,719, e s, 25.11x93; Michael Conlan and another to Martin Frank 1

MORTON ST, 14, 25x90; Samuel Cohen to E. M. Boehem 31,250

MORTON ST, 14, 25x90; Eugene M. Boeheim to Ann E. Timpson 100

MOTT AV, 580, 16.8x100.10; Rose Frank to Joseph Wiener 1

OAKLAND PLACE, e s, 100 ft w of Crotona Av, 23x98.9; John J. Morris and wife to William C. Bergen 1

PROSPECT AV, w s, 108 ft n of 165th St, 50x175; John A. Ehne to Christina Montag ..... Exchange

RIVINGTON ST, 30, n s, 25.1x100.3; Jonathan Friedmann to Jacob L. Friedman.. 40,000

SANTON ST, n e corner of Forsyth St, runs e 48x s 70x e 7x s 5x w 55 to Forsyth St x n 75; Algemeine Verein, by John H. Judge, referee, to the Church of St. Stanislaus 1

STANTON ST, s e corner of Attorney St, 25x100; Urrv Goodman and wife to Bessie Shweitzer and another 1

UNDERCLIFFE AV, w s, 156.5 ft s e of corner of Lot 39, map of Undercliff Terrace; Townsend Wandell to New York City Church Extension and Missionary Society of Methodist Episcopal Church.. 2,585

WASHINGTON AV, w s, Lot 17, map of Belmont Village; Francis G. Young to George W. Stephens 2,700

WEST FARMS ROAD or Westchester Av, n w corner of Benson Av, 98.9x155x53x147.6; Catharine Cordes to Henry Cordes and others 1

WEST 3D ST, 87; Eugene M. Boeheim and wife to Ann E. Tompson 100

1ST AV, s w corner of 105th St, 100.9x100; Simon Adler and another to Pepi Wertheim 43,000

2D AV, s e corner of Walnut St, 50x100; 6th Av, w s, lots 69, 70, 175, and 176, Map of Mount Eden; Louis V. Bright, referee, to William B. Ewing 1

3D AV, n s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x102.2; William J. Nicklas to John K. McAfee 13,000

8TH AV, 608, e s, 24.4x75x irregular; Harris Mandelbaum and others to Isaac Harlem 100

3D ST, 87 West, 25x109; Louis Beer and others to E. M. Boehelm 100

3D ST, 69 East, 20x96.2; Susan Delhougne to Jacob Klingenstein 10

7TH ST, 59, n s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 25x ½ block; Jacob Klingenstein to Susan Delhougne 1

17TH ST, 212 West, 25x92; Gustav Uhlig and wife to Ann E. Timpson ..... Exch.

61ST ST, 235 West, 25x100.5; Louis Hanneman to Fannie Falk and others, executors 16,100

74TH ST, 209 East, 25x102.2; David Sussman to Benjamin Sussman 4,250

77TH ST, 142 West, 17.6x102.2; Frederick Richards to Matilda Oppenheimer 100

82D ST, n s, 538 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 19x102.2; Helen J. Erickson to Mary C. Hollingsworth 1

85TH ST, 203 and 205 West; Lawrence N. Martin to Estelle L. Salomon, (re-recorded) 100

85TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of West End Av, 0.5x102.2x0.6x102.2; Helene Stein to Elias Kempner 1,125

86TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 11th Av, 25x100.8; Mary C. Hollinsworth to Helen J. Erickson 10

91ST ST, n w corner of Madison Av, 36.8x100.8; Mary Fisse to Ellen Hurley. 39,500

104TH ST, 55 East, 25x100.11; Carl A. John to Lena John 1

112TH ST, 219 West, 16.8x100.11; Ella A. Maguire and others to Adelina Montanye 1

118TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of Lenox Av, 100x100.11; Manfred Veit to Manhattan Improvement Company 100

136TH ST, s s, 255 ft w of Lenox Av, 15x99.11; Robert J. Blake to Howard Mercer 1

144TH ST, n s, 97 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 28x100; John W. Hutchinson, Jr., referee, to Charles F. Mattlage 1,150

176TH ST, n s, 179.2 ft w of Boston Road, —x164.6x—x169; Elm St, e s, part of Lot 25, map of heirs of Thomas E. Walker, 80x—x—x—; Washington Av, w s, 50 ft n of 173d St, 50x100; John C. Weaver to Julia E. Weaver 1

Recorded Leases.

DICKERSON, E. N., to John J. O'Donnell; 90 and 92 Beaver St and 137 to 141 Pearl St; 5 years 2,500

MACDONALD, Charles, to Le Roy Brown; 70 West 82d St, 3 years 1,900

MURPHY, Bernard, to Lillian Vigoe; 128 West 86th St, 3 years 1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

ABELMAN, Abram, and another to Judson S. Todd; St. Ann's Av, n w corner of 157th St, 1 year $13,000

ABELMAN, Abram, and another to Judson S. Todd; w s of St. Ann's Av, 75 ft n of 157th St, 1 year 9,000

ABELMAN, Abram, and another to Judson S. Todd; w s of St. Ann's Av, 50 ft n of 157th St, 1 year 9,000

ABELMAN, Abram, and another to Judson S. Todd; w s of St. Ann's Av, 25 ft n of 157th St, 1 year 9,000

BAILEY, Fred, to Martense B. Story, trustee; s s of Park Av, 179.11 ft s of 171st St, demand 10,500

committee; e s of Park Av, 140 ft s of 171st St, demand 7,000

BARGEBUHR, Jenny L. and Adolph, to James Buchanan and another, trustees; n s of 102d St, 291.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 5 years 20,500

BOEHEIM, Eugene M., to Samuel Cohen; 14 Morton St, 2 years 2,375

BOEHEIM, Eugene M., to Louis Beer and another; 87 West 3d St, 1½ years 4,000

BUNKE, Ratje, and Henry H. Cording to Title Guarantee and Trust Co; n s of 136th St, 110 ft w of 5th Av, 125x irregular to 137th St x 50, 3 years 22,000

BUONOCORE, Maria T. and Domenico, to Assunta Buonocore; 33 Spring St, 6 years. 1,000

CALHOUN, Minnie W., and others, executors, &c., to George A. Meyer; e s of Hamilton Terrace, 72.6 ft n e of 141st St, 3 years 3,000

CELLA, Louisa, and others, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 111 Sullivan St, 1 year 10,000

CONLAN, Michael, and Terence Gannon to Newburg Savings Bank; 1,719 Madison Av, 5 years 15,000

COOK, Josephine and John C., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Lot 66, map of the Village of Morrisania, 1 year 7,000

DELHOUGNE, Susan, to Jacob Klingenstein; 69 East 7th St, secures 5,000

EHNI, John A., to Christina Montag; e s of 3d Av, 150 ft n of Rose St, old line, 1 year 1,500

FAY, Michael, and another to Emma D. Stone; 37 Catharine St, 5 years 30,000

FISCHER, Barbara, and Joseph N. Serf to West Side Savings Bank; 305 West 38th St, 1 year 2,500

FRIEDMANN, Jacob L., to Jonathan Friedmann; 30 Rivington St, 2 years 2,000

HARLEM, Isaac, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; e s of 8th Av, 73.9 ft n of 39th St, 5 years 18,000

HERTER, Peter J., to Judson S. Todd; n s of 24th St, 400 and 425 ft w of 9th Av, (two mortgages,) 1 year 42,000

HERTER, Peter J., to Judson S. Todd; s s of 25th St, 400 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year. 19,000

HOLLINGSWORTH, Mary C., to Helen J. Erickson; n s of 82d St, 538 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 2 years 2,500

HUBENER, Henry, to Samuel T. Carter; s s of 106th St, 154.11 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years 18,000

INNET, Mary J. and William H., to Albert H. Bierwirth; n s of Christopher St, 122.2 ft w of Waverley Place, ½ part, 1 year 1,000

JOHNSON, Andrew J. and Anne, to Hannah Radt; 163½ West 102d St, installments 2,000

KOUPAL, Eliza J., to Ignatz Rosenberg; e s of 1st Av, 50.3 ft n of 105th St, 2 years 1,500

LAKE, William H., to Citizens' Savings Bank; s w corner of St. Nicholas Av and 194th St, 1 year 106,000

LAKE, William H., to Jacob D. Butler; s w corner of St. Nicholas Av and 154th St, ½ year 44,500

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 606 8th Av, 1 year 18,000

McAFEE, John K., to William J. Nicklas; n s of 83d St, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 87,000

MILLER, Max, to Anna E. O'Rourke; 10 Attorney St, 1½ years 13,750

MILLER, Max, to Harriet A. Hartmann; e s of Attorney St, 100 ft s of Grand St, 1½ years 12,000

MILLER, Max, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 10 and 12 Attorney St, or e s of Attorney St, 100 ft s of Grand St, 1½ years 6,900

MONTANYE, Adeline and William C., to William E. Davies; 319 West 112th St, 3 installments 2,500

MORGAN, Thomas, to Mary M. Shields and another, trustees; n s of Burnside Av, 57.11 ft w of Anthony Av, 3 years.. 4,500

MORGAN, Thomas, to Mary M. Shields and another, trustees; n s of Burnside Av, 39.3 ft w of Anthony Av, 3 years.. 4,500

MORGAN, Thomas, to Mary M. Shields and another, trustees, n s of Burnside Av, 20.6 ft w of Anthony Av, 3 years.. 4,500

MORGAN, Thomas, to Mary M. Shields and another, trustees; n w corner of Burnside Av and Anthony Av, 3 years.. 7,500

MORRIS, John J., to William C. Bergen; w s of Anthony Av, 375.3 ft n of Burnside Av, widened, 3 years 700

MULLER, Henry, to Sara A. Lawrence and another; s s of 130th St, 256.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 3 years 15,000

MURPHY, Daniel, to P. Ballantine's Sons; 61 Catharine St, store lease, secures note. 3,167

NATIONAL LIFE ASSOCIATION to Frank H. Mackintosh; s e s of Park Av, 40 ft n e of Ann St, 1 year 25,000

NATIONAL LIFE ASSOCIATION to Frank H. Mackintosh; s e s of Park Row, 40.2 ft n of Ann St, 1 year, (3 mortgages) 100,000

PFENNING, Arnold, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Bathgate Av, s w corner of 174th St, 2 years 12,000

QUIGLEY, David, and Charles Walker to Frederic J. Middlebrook; e s of Brook Av, 236 ft s of 168th St, 1 year 4,500

RUGGIERO, Vincenzo, to Carmine Cipolla; lot 3, map of new village of Jerome, William's Bridge, one-half year 175

SALOMON, Estelle S., to the National Savings Bank, City of Albany; 205 West 85th St, 2 years 5,000

SCHMUCK, Herman, and another to William M. Kingsland; n s of 112th St, 235 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years 28,000

SCHMUCK, Herman, and another to Frederick H. Hatzel and others, trustees; n s of 112th St, 295 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years 28,000

SCHNEIDER, Mary, to Frank Schmitz; n s of 129th St, 180 ft e of Park Av, all title, 2 years 250

SCHWEITZER, Rachel and Bessie, to Herman Mendel; s e corner of Stanton and Attorney Sts, 1 year 7,000

SCHWEITZER, Rachel and Bessie, to Herman Mendel; 184 Forsyth St, collateral mortgage 7,000

SEIFERD, Louis, Jr., to New York Dispensary; n e corner of 4th Av and 89th St, 3 years 3,000

SHIELS, James H., to Thomas Barry; e s of Clinton St, 100.10 ft n of Cherry St, 3 years 2,000

STOLZ, George, to Martin D. Fink; s s of 135th St, 400 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 2 years 3,000

STREIFLER, Laura, to Michael Huber, executor, &c.; w s of 3d Av, 82 ft n of 176th St, 3 years 15,000

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH of New York to the Teachers' Mutual Benefit Association; 86th St, n e corner of Lexington Av, 3 years 1,000

THE NEW YORK CALEDONIAN CLUB to Warwick Savings Bank; 846 7th Av, 5 years 10,000

TOELBERG, John and Rose E., to Mary Moriarty; e s of Brook Av, 151.4 ft s of 160th St, 3 years 4,000

TOELBERG, John and Rose E., to Mary Moriarty; e s of Brook Av, 118 ft s of 160th St, 3 years 5,000

TOELBERG, John and Rose E., to Mary Moriarty; e s of Brook Av, 134.8 ft s of 169th St, 16.8x100.6, 3 years 5,000

UECKERMANN, William, to Milton E. Oppenheimer; n e corner of Bathgate Av, widened, and 173d St, ¼ year 5,000

VEIT, Manfred, to Edward Oppenheimer and another; s s of 118th St, 275, 290, 336, and 366 ft w of Lenox Av, (four mortgages,) 3 years 72,000

VEIT, Manfred, to Edward Oppenheimer and another; s s of 118th St, 316 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years 18,000

WERTHEIM, Pepi, to Simon Adler and another; s w corner of 104th St and 1st Av, 1 year 15,000

WERTHEIM, Pepi, to Simon Adler and another; s w corner of 104th St and 1st Av, 1 year 52,000

WERTHEIM, Pepi, to Simon Adler and another; n w corner of Cherry and Oliver Sts, collateral 5,000

WILLIAMS, John M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 126 and 130 West 128th St, 3 years, (2 mortgages) 14,000

WILLIAMS, John M., to Mary M. Hyde; 128 West 130th St, 3 years 7,000

WILLIAMS, John M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 132 and 134 West 128th St, 3 years, (two mortgages) 14,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 150th St, 100x100; George A. Pease against Frederick Haas, owner and contractor... 460

MADISON AV, n w corner of 9... St, 100x170; Deegar & Co. against James and Edward Kilpatrick, owners and contractors 1,664

PRINCE ST, 116; John Crowley against J. F. Mermont, owner; Neil Campbell, contractor 28

3D ST, 301 to 307 East; Samuel Greenwald against Bernard Isaacs and Morris Jacobson, owners and contractors 1,000

35TH ST, 47 to 151 West; the Hecla Iron Works against William E. Conklin, owner; William Somers, contractor 1,667

56TH ST, 83 EAST; the Fordham Stone Renovating Company against Laura G. Weller, owner; Frank M. Weller, contractor $105

56TH ST, 85 and 87 East; the Fordham Stone Renovating Company against Frank M. Weller, owner and contractor. 600

87TH ST, 104 West; the Fordham Stone Renovating Company against Ferdinand F. Cimiotti, owner and contractor 145

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

MADISON AV, 1,078; Mayer S. Auerbach, with James W. Wilsey, 10 payments $11,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 153d St 127.9x134.9x124.11x107.10; Jacob D. Butler, with Maurice Polk, 9 payments.. 100,000

1ST AV, s w corner of 104th S... 90.9x100; Simon Adler and another, with Pepi Wertheim, 10 payments 52,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ASPINWALL, John, and another, executors, &c., to John Aspinwall and another, trustee ..... Nom.

ELY, Emily L., to Charles H. B. Pratt, trustee ..... Nom.

GUSTHAL, Leopold, and another, executors, &c., to Clara R. Gerken 11,000

KING, Sarah A., to Orlando A. Miller.... 4,200

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to Theodore F. Jackson and others, trustees 10,500

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to Theodore F. Jackson and others, trustees 10,500

SLOANE, Mary E., to Louisa Dean 14,250

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Theodore F. Jackson and another, trustees, 2 assignments.... 21,000

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Theodore F. Jackson and another, trustees 10,500

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Elizabeth Casey 5,000

TOMPKINS, Theodore F., executor, to Oscar C. Reed, trustee 700

VAN NOSTRAND, Alfred, trustee, to Edward McCue 1,000

VERHAGEN, John B., to Charles A. Johnson 2,000

WERNER, Hattie, to Banned Friend..... 1,800

WINSLOW, Edward, to William N. Crane. 10

Lis Pendens.

MONROE ST, 250 and 252; Department of Buildings against Abraham Levy, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

RIVINGTON ST, 325 and 327; Michael McGrath against Mary J. Sullivan and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. Kearney.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 29.7 ft n of 117th St, —x—; Department of Buildings against Maud Nesbit, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

WATER ST, n s, 113.7 ft n of Montgomery St, 20.7x56.10x20.7x56.9; Robert I. Murray and another against Sarsfield H. Lavelle, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. K. Murray.

2D ST, 156 and 158, n s, 90 ft e of Avenue A,—x—; Department of Buildings against Solomon Bachrach, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

3D ST, 50 and 52 West; John J. Fleming against Francis Spaulding, (notice of attachment;) attorney, L. R. Wills.

7TH AV, 5, and 235 West 33d St; Emma C. Deane and another against John A. Deane, (action to declare deed void;) attorney, J. Ridgway.

14TH ST, s s, 60 ft e of 10th Av, 28x180; Frederick W. Meyer and another, executors, &c., against William C. Doscher and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. B. Wesselman.

33D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Lexington Av, 88.4x80; John H. Hankinson and another, trustees, against John H. Kearns and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. F. Edsall.

60TH ST, 22 West, 37.6x100.5; Harvey D. Allen against Charles H. Plyer, (notice of attachment;) attorneys, Baldwin & Blackmar.

64TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of 8th Av, 30x100.5; Henry E. Co

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58TH ST., 306 WEST.—Three large rooms; superior accommodations; reasonable rates; with board; private American family.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L. Station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

TO LET—Pleasant room in private house, near Madison Square; gentleman. 117 East 26th St.

VARICK ST., 133.—Two parlors; front and rear; furnished; one or both.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid; will assist with children and sewing. Can be seen at present employer's, M. Hatch, 312 West 75th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By accomplished Parisian visiting governess, (lessons;) perfect French, German, piano, kindergarten; references. Mademoiselle, 198 East 58th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—As lady's maid to elderly or invalid lady; good experience. H. G., Box 294 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a competent, experienced French nurse for growing children; five years' excellent references. Can be seen in present situation, 105 East 61st St.

Miscellaneous.

ASSISTANT.—By an experienced and competent young lady as assistant in office; best of references. X. Y. Z., Box 101 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER.—By reliable and competent bookkeeper; 28; double entry; salary moderate. B., 376 Clinton St., Brooklyn.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Where one or more other men are kept or parlormaid, by a thoroughly competent young Englishman; best New York City references; would prefer to go to Washington, D. C., for Winter months. Address Butler, Rose Lawn, Bellevue Av., Newport, R. I., till Oct. 18.

Caretakers.

CARETAKER.—By a Swedish man and wife; one to take care of private house, furnished or unfurnished; best references as caretaker from present employer. Honest, Box 874 Times Uptown Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Chefs.

CHEF.—In private family or club; excellent cook; best references for years. Werner, 320 East 62d St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly experienced; has lived with best families, as references will prove; temperate, careful city driver. Walsh, care Flandrau, carriage builders, 372 Broome St.

COACHMAN.—By German, speaking English fluently; understands his duties thoroughly; reliable driver; honest and sober; best city references given. Reith, 1,080 5th Av.

Grooms.

GROOM, &c.—By a young man as groom and useful man about house and care of furnaces; good references. G., Box 309 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—Understands steam or hot air furnaces; good housekeeper; help in pantry; private family; references. P. M., Box 1, 1,242 Broadway.

Waiters.

WAITER or VALET.—By young man, colored, as waiter or valet; private family; good reference. 224 West 62d St.

Miscellaneous.

INSURANCE.

A man who can influence considerable insurance and has had a large experience in placing insurance and adjusting losses wishes to connect himself with a first-class insurance company. Special references as to ability, experience and integrity. Address F. J. DICKINSON, Care Baldwin & Blackmar, 31 Nassau St.

COOK, &c.—By a first-class baker and pastry cook; best references; elderly man; moderate wages. B. B., 205 West 29th St.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, &c.—By Canadian, (24,) as private secretary, or other position of trust; capable correspondent; 6 years' experience with leading Canadian financial institution; shorthand and rapid typewriter; highest references; bond if desired. N. Y. Z., No. 24, 837 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED.—We want an agent in every town to secure subscribers to The Ladies' Home Journal, to look after renewals and distribute advertising matter. We offer profitable employment for the Winter, also special rewards for work, $1,000 will be given to the agent sending the largest list up to April 15 next; $500 to the next best worker, and so on—distributing $11,500 among 500 best agents the coming season. Good pay is assured every agent whether he or she secures one of the extra awards or not. The Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Penn.

WANTED—An experienced canvasser of good address for newspaper advertising; references required. Address S. M., Box 101 Times Office.

WANTED—One or two educated and refined gentlemen to interview and write up prominent citizens Call 2008, 150 Nassau Street.

EXCURSIONS.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY"
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier..9 "
Returning, due in New York 7:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS
Regular excursions, including Sat., Oct. 15th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A WELL-KNOWN MONTHLY MAGAZINE OFfers an unusual opportunity to a gentleman of literary and artistic tastes to acquire a profitable and congenial position. Address Q., Box 199 New York Times.

SUMMER RESORTS.

New Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.

ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

Miscellaneous.

MILLBROOK INN,
Millbrook, Dutchess Co., New York; a few very choice rooms left; good table; excellent golf links; long-distance telephone.
Address THOS. WETHERAL, Mgr.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BEBUS, MARY J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, duly made on the 23d day of September, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY J. BEBUS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Booth & Deane, No. 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of May, 1899.—Dated New York, the 29th day of September, 1898.
JOHN W. BEBUS, Administrator. BOOTH & DEANE, Attorneys for Administrator, 271 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.
o1-1aw6mSa

CUGNONI, JOSEPHINE JARVIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE JARVIS CUGNONI, otherwise known as JOSEPHINE JARVIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Coudert Brothers, his attorneys, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1898.
JAMES J. NORTON, Executor. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y. te11-1aw6m8

SURROGATE NOTICES.

COMBS, ADELAIDE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELAIDE COMBS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Edward P. Orrell, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of April, 1898. ANDREW EWALD, Jr., GEORGE F. EWALD, Executors. EDWARD P. ORRELL, Attorney for Executors, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap30-1aw6wSa

GARR, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE GARR, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, with the office of Messrs. Hatch & Wickes, No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the fifteenth day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, the seventh day of May, 1898. JOSEPH K. GARR, Executor. HATCH & WICKES, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. my7-1aw6mSat.

GREENE, BARTHOLOMEW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARTHOLOMEW GREENE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 15 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of September, 1898. BARTHOLOMEW A. GREENE, HENRY F. GREENE, ELIZABETH G. GREENE, Executors, &c. VEDDER VAN DYCK, Attorney for Executors, 15 Wall Street, N. Y. City. s17-1aw6mSa

HAHN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, dated the 14th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES HAHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 55 East Third Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the twenty-seventh day of May, 1898. FRANK JOSEPH HAHN, Executor, &c. EDWARD P. HASSEY, Attorney for Executor, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City. my28-1aw6mS

HARRINGTON, CATHERINE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHERINE C. HARRINGTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. Woolsey Shepard, No. 290 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1898. MARY A. HARRINGTON, Executrix. J. WOOLSEY SHEPARD, Attorney for Executrix, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York. je11-1aw6mS

HOW, HALL J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HALL J. HOW, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at No. 3 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of January, 1899.—Dated New York, July 9, 1898. JOHN G. HOW, Administrator, with the will annexed of said deceased. HOWARD VAN SINDEREN, Attorney for Administrator, 35 Wall St., New York. jy9-1aw6mS.

HOWLAND, ALBERT EDWARD.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Sophia C. Ranft, Marie L. Medairy, Nellie M. Webster, Samuel W. Doberer, Carl Kleim, the heirs and next of kin of Albert Edward Sheible, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas Nathan Salsbury of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of ALBERT EDWARD SHEIBLE, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate's Court of the County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 7th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made directing the sale, mortgaging, or leasing of the real property of said decedent, LITHIE S. DOWNES, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the payment of her debts and funeral expenses. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the City of New York, the 23d day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
[L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

HORWITZ & SAMUELS, Attorneys for Petitioner, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s17-1aw6wS

SLOAT, HARRIET E.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent.—To Grace V. Sloat, whose first name is unknown to petitioner and cannot be ascertained by petitioner after due diligence but who is the surviving husband of HARRIET E. SLOAT, late of the County of New York, deceased; Grace V. Sloat, a daughter of said deceased; Mr. Sloat of Boston, whose first name is unknown to petitioner and cannot be ascertained by petitioner after due diligence, but who is another brother of said Grace V. Sloat; Mr. Sloat, whose first name is unknown to petitioner and cannot be ascertained by petitioner after due diligence, but who is another brother of said Grace V. Sloat; a cousin of said Grace V. Sloat, whose name is unknown to petitioner and cannot be ascertained by petitioner after due diligence, but who resides with said Grace V. Sloat at No. 253 West 72d Street in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and who is said to be of exactly the same name as herself; William M. Hoes, as Public Administrator of the County of New York; and to all persons interested in the estate of said Harriet E. Sloat, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, and to all persons having a right to administration upon said estate prior or equal to that of the petitioner, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the fifteenth day of November, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why letters of administration on the goods, chattels, and credits of Harriet E. Sloat, late of the County of New York, deceased intestate, should not be granted to William M. Hoes, Jr., Stokes of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, a creditor of said deceased, who has made application for the same, or in the event of the next of kin or the public administrator failing to claim the same that some competent person be appointed such administrator; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the City of New York, the 23d day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
[L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
HENRY B. B. STAPLER, Atty. for Petitioner, 48 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o1-1aw6wS.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SMITH, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mary Smith, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Weed, Henry & Meyers, No. 62 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of August, 1898. CLARENCE P. SMITH, Executor. WEED, HENRY & MEYERS, Attorneys for Executor, 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au20-1aw6mS.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, New York County.—AARON H. ROSENBERG, plaintiff, vs. HARRIS FORDINSKY, Harnah Fordinsky, his wife; Meyer Silvermann, Harry Tanenbaum, Ella Tanenbaum, his wife; John A. Philbrick, Priscilla Philbrick, his wife; Louis Bernay, Fanny Bernay, his wife; Simon Franke, David Franke, John Frankel, comprising the partnership of Joseph Frankel's Sons; Earl Mansfield, William Edler, Paul Pfohenhauer, Baltimore High Grade Brick Company, Adam Hopp-l, Jacob Rabinowitz, Henry Michaelson, individually and as agent for Jacob Rabinowitz; Nathan Stromenger, John Rosenbaum, Isaac A. Sheppard & Co., The Mercer Company, Horace G. Booth, Millage G. Patterson, Charles A. Corbett, John W. Ryan, Benjamin Berriman, Julius M. Lyon, Adolph Picker, Isidore Picker, Frederick Picker, Otto Wissner, August Schneeman, Harry Bales, Albert George, John Massey, Henry Dick, Frederick Jung, Joseph Fleming, the names Albert, John, Henry, Frederick, and Joseph being fictitious, the real names of said defendants being unknown to plaintiff, and Abram Barrasch, Morris Hahn, Frank W. Sturvy, defendants.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated August 3rd, 1898.

TOWNSEND & McILVAINE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendants Harris Fordinsky, Hannah Fordinsky, Harry Tanenbaum, and Ella Tanenbaum: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 27th day of August, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 31st day of August, 1898.—Dated New York, August 30, 1898.

TOWNSEND & McILVAINE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s3-1aw6wSa&o15

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—EUGENE A. GROSS and CHARLES F. GROSS, plaintiffs against VICTOR CIANI and DINO CIANI, defendants.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, September 9, 1898.

BULLOWA & BULLOWA,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs,
Office and Post Office address, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the Defendants, Victor Ciani and Dino Ciani:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. H. W. Bookstaver, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 9th day of September, 1898, and on that day filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City.—Dated New York, September 9, 1898.

BULLOWA & BULLOWA,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs,
Office and Post Office address, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
s10-1aw6wS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York—County of Kings.—BERTHOLD A. REISS, as receiver of the John Good Cordage & Machine Company, vs. THE JOHN GOOD CORDAGE & MACHINE COMPANY.

To all whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York in this action receiver of the said John Good Cordage & Machine Company, and of all property and effects of said company, and that I have duly qualified as such receiver, and I do hereby require all persons indebted to said company to render an account to me, at my office, No. 33 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, by the 20th day of June, 1898, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to me, and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of said company are required to deliver the same to me by said 20th day of June, 1898; and all the creditors of said company are required, pursuant to an order of said court made in said action or proceeding, and bearing date the 14th day of March, 1898, required to exhibit and prove their respective claims, accounts, and demands to me at my said office, and become parties to the above-entitled action or proceeding by the 10th day of November, 1898, and that in default thereof they will be precluded from all benefit of the said judgment made in said action or proceeding, and from any distribution made thereunder, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of said company are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me at the place aforesaid on or before said 10th day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, May 7th, 1898. BERTHOLD A. REISS, Receiver.

WALLACH & KOCK, Attorneys for Receiver, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York.
my7-1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in the County of New York, and filed with the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 2d day of September, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against HAINES BROTHERS, a domestic corporation, lately doing business at Southern Boulevard, near Alexander Avenue, in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, County and State of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of said corporation Haines Brothers, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Adams & Hyde, No. 59 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County and State of New York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of November, 1898.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, New York, Sept. 2, 1898.

JOHN A. JARVIS,
Assignee.
Adams & Hyde, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 59 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—JULIE E. CHAFFANJON, plaintiff, against HENRY SCHOPPER and others, defendants.

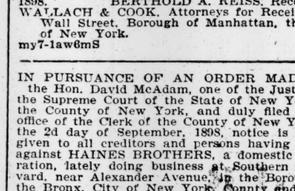
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-third day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-sixth day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment and therein described as follows: All that lot of land in New York City, with the buildings thereon, known and designated as Lot Number Twenty-two, on a certain map, entitled "Map of the Ryer Homestead, Tremont, 24th Ward, New York City," made by Josiah A. Briggs, Civil and Topographical Engineer, dated September, 1891, which said lot is, according to said map, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of Elmwood Place, distant one hundred feet westerly from the intersection of the southerly side of Elmwood Place and the westerly side of Clinton Avenue, and running thence southerly parallel with Clinton Avenue one hundred and twenty-two and sixty-five one-hundredths feet; thence westerly at right angles to Clinton Avenue twenty-five feet; thence northerly parallel with Clinton Avenue one hundred and twenty-two and nine-tenths feet to the southerly side of Elmwood Place, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Elmwood Place twenty-five feet to the point of beginning.

Said premises being those which were conveyed to the said Henry Schopper by William E. Brooker and wife by deed, dated October 22, 1894, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 14 of Section 11 of Conveyances, Page 385.

Together with all the right, title, and interest of the said Henry Schopper in and Anna F., his wife, of, in, and to the land lying in Elmwood Place in front of or adjoining the above-described premises to the middle line of said Elmwood Place.—Dated New York, September 30th, 1898. JORDAN J. ROLLINS, Referee.

JOHN L. BROWER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 156 and 158 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Borough of Bronx.
Elmwood Place.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,236 78-100, and interest thereon from the 23d day of September, 1898, and an allowance of $130 91-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, Croton water rents, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is $115 98-100 and interest.—Dated New York, September 30th, 1898.

JORDAN J. ROLLINS, Referee.
o1-2aw3wS&W&o22&26

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—EDWARD MITCHELL, as sole acting trustee under the last will and testament of George M. Woolsey, deceased, and the codicils thereto, plaintiff, against JOHN T. IRVING, defendant.

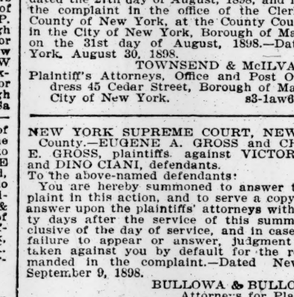
In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salerooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the 20th day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by such judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

"All those certain plots, or pieces of land, situate, lying, and being at Riverdale, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, in the County of New York, (formerly in the town of Yonkers, County of Westchester,) being a part of the lands and premises which upon a map entitled 'Map of property formerly of Abraham Schermerhorn, deceased, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, formerly in the town of Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y.,' made under the direction of Thomas L. Ogden, referee appointed by the Supreme Court in the suit in partition of James H. Jones against Anne W. Suydam and others in pursuance of judgment therein dated November 20th, 1882,' and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, are known and designated as Plots Numbers Four, Five, Seven, and Eight which said Plots Numbers Four, Five, Seven, and Eight being taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northwesterly corner of said Plot Number Four as laid down on said map in the centre line of Bettner's Lane; thence running south sixty-seven degrees east along the northerly boundary line of property formerly of Abraham Schermerhorn, deceased, and along land now or lately of Joseph Rosenthal, one thousand and twenty-one (1,021) feet; thence running south eleven degrees and twenty-five minutes west four hundred and three (403) feet and three-tenths (3-10) of a foot; thence running north sixty-seven degrees west on a line drawn parallel to the first above-described line and along the northerly line of Plots Numbers Nine and Six on said map eleven hundred and twenty-five (1,125) feet to the centre line of said Bettner's Lane; thence running north twenty-six degrees and thirty minutes east along the centre line of said Bettner's Lane three hundred and nineteen (395) feet to the point or place of beginning. Containing within said bounds Nine (9) acres and eight hundred and sixty-six one thousandths (866-1,000) of an acre, be the same more or less.

"Being the same premises conveyed to the party of the first part hereto by Cortlandt Irving and wife by deed dated September 26th, 1888, and recorded in the New York Register's office in Block Series Liber 1, Section 13, Page 14, on February 12th, 1891. Subject nevertheless to the right of the public in so much of the above described premises as is included in Bettner's Lane aforesaid."—Dated New York, September 28th, 1898.

LOUIS B. VAN GAASBEEK, Referee.

MITCHELL & MITCHELL, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 44 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



The property to be sold is about 400 yards north of the Riverdale Station, N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is thirteen thousand two hundred ninety-seven and 92-100 dollars, ($13,297.92,) with interest thereon from the 8th day of July, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred fifteen 60-100 dollars, ($315.60,) with interest from the 9th day of July, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $402.30.—Dated New York, September 28th, 1898.

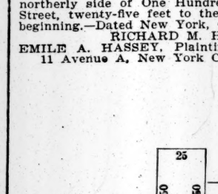
LOUIS B. VAN GAASBEEK, Referee.

FIRST AVENUE AND 118TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—AMANDA WOLF, plaintiff, against FANNIE LANGENZEN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the sixth day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County and State of New York, on the fourth day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, by Louis Mesier, Harnett Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street with the westerly side of First Avenue, running thence westerly and along the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street seventy-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with First Avenue twenty-five feet; thence easterly and part of the way through a party wall parallel with One Hundred and Eighteenth Street seventy-five feet to the westerly side of First Avenue, and thence southerly along the westerly side of First Avenue twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

And also all that certain lot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, distant seventy-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and the westerly side of First Avenue, and running thence northerly parallel with First Avenue fifty feet; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Eighteenth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly parallel with First Avenue fifty feet to the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 11th, 1898.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee.
EMILE A. HASSEY, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge upon the above-described property, to satisfy which the same is to be sold, is the sum of six thousand two hundred and seventy-six dollars, with interest thereon from the sixth day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $760.28, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rents, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,403 and interest. The premises will be sold subject to the lien of two prior mortgages, one covering the corner plot for $20,000, with interest at five per cent. from October 28, 1897, and the other covering the One Hundred and Eighteenth Street plot for $8,000, with interest at five per cent. from October 28th, 1897, both of which mortgages are due and payable.—Dated New York, October 11th, 1898.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee.
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SURROGATE NOTICES.

HUSTED, ANN ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN ELIZA HUSTED, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 42 South Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of June, 1898. FREDERICK D. COLCORD, Executor. G. & T. PERRY, Attorneys for Executor, 77 Greenpoint Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. je18-1aw6mS

KELLOGG, MONTGOMERY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MONTGOMERY A. KELLOGG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 69 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of May, 1898. SUSAN S. KELLOGG, Administratrix. REMSEN & PARSONS, Attorneys for Administratrix, 69 Wall St., N. Y. m14-1aw6mSat

McLAREN, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER McLAREN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, viz., No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 29th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of April, 1898. EDWARD S. HATCH, Executor, &c., of Peter McLaren, Dec'd. THOMAS P. WICKES, Attorney for Executor, 100 B'way, N. Y. ap23-1aw6mS

REFEREES' NOTICES.

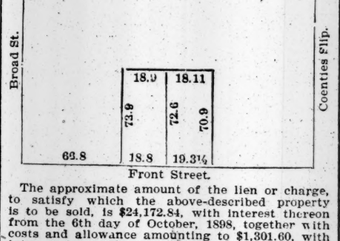
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—TACIE McD. HARPER, as executrix, and Joseph Henry Harper and John Harper as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Fletcher U. Harper, deceased, plaintiffs, against FREDERICKE MAYER, Harriet E. Lane and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 6th day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the 10th day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Louis Mesier, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and known as No. 30 Front Street, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Front Street distant eighty-five feet four inches easterly from the easterly line of Broad Street, and running thence northerly along the lot of land now known by the Street Number 28½ Front Street, now or lately belonging to Henrietta Martin, and through a party wall standing partly upon the premises now being described and partly upon said premises No. 28 Front Street, seventy-two feet nine inches; thence easterly along land formerly belonging in part to Seixas Nathan and in part to Stephen Whitney, eighteen feet nine inches to the lot of land now known by the Street Number 30 Front Street, and now or lately belonging to Cordelia M. Bates; thence southerly along the lot of land last mentioned and through a party wall standing partly on the premises now being described and partly upon said premises No. 30 Front Street, seventy-two feet six inches to the northerly side of Front Street, and thence westerly along the said northerly side of Front Street eighteen feet eight inches to the place of beginning. Together with all the right, title, and interest of the said party of the first part of, in, and to that part of Front Street lying in front of said premises.—Dated New York, October 11th, 1898.

STEPHEN H. OLIN, Referee.
HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 59 Wall Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street numbers are 28½ and 30 Front Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $24,172.84, with interest thereon from the 6th day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $1,501.60, with interest from Oct. 11th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $572.96 and interest.—Dated New York, 11th day of October, 1898.

STEPHEN H. OLIN, Referee.
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LEADING HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

This list appears every Saturday.

WHERE TO DINE.

For information, circulars, &c., of any Restaurant on Hotel below, call or address (send stamp)
HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU,
63 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Alc., A la Carte; Tdh., Table d'Hote dinner.

Delmonico's.. 5th Av., corner 44th St. Alc.
Restaurant Martin .....Alc., Tdh., $1.25
University Place and 9th St.
LeonFlouret.5 Av&18thSt. Alc. Tdh. $1.25(Music)
Gazzo.....40th St. & B'way. Tdh., $1. Orchestra
Morello's Rest., 4 W. 29th St., Tdh. (Music.)
The Marlborough Broadway & 37th St. Alc., Tdh. breakfast, 50c.; lunch, 50c.; dinner, $1.
Luchow's German Rest.110 E. 14th St. Alc.
Hotel Hungaria,4 Union Sq. E. Tdh.75c; wine,$1
Terrace Garden.....} 58th St., near Lex. Av.
Cafe Heuman

AIDING THE VIRDEN MINERS

Illinois Militia Obeys Gov. Tanner's Orders to Keep Out Negro Laborers.

WARRANTS AGAINST OFFICIALS

Messrs. Loucks, Lukens, and Yorke Charged with Murder—Claim that Train Guards Never Fired on the Mob.

VIRDEN, Ill., Oct. 14.—This afternoon a rumor became general that the negroes imported by the Chicago-Virden Coal Company to take the places of striking miners might be brought back at any moment. Capt. Craig's men immediately surrounded the railroad station, and the vicinity was cleared of citizens.

Lieut. Henry stated to-day that his orders were not to stop any more passenger trains, as was done last night, when all trains were carefully searched for negroes, but under no circumstances to allow the negro train to pass the station. From now on the station premises will be kept clear of all citizens, and only those who desire to take passage on trains will be permitted to pass the line.

Col. Young's Illinois Cavalry to-day relieved Battery B of guard duty in the city. Col. Young is ranking officer, and is in command of all troops here. His force numbers over 500 men.

As the result of a meeting held by a number of union miners, during which the terrible fight of Wednesday was discussed, a warrant has been sworn out by Virgil Bishop, a union miner, charging the managers of the Chicago-Virden Coal Company, Messrs. Lukens, Loucks, Yorke, and others with murder. The warrant was sworn out before Police Magistrate Roberts of Virden. The complaint names Fred W. Lukens, T. C. Loucks, Mr. Yorke, and others as accessories before and after the fact and as principals.

Magistrate Roberts put the warrant in his pocket for safe keeping, and now carries it around with him. At first it was decided to serve the warrant to-day, but after a deliberation it was thought to be best, in order to avoid complications, to hold it until after the inquest had been completed. This decision was strengthened when Magistrate Roberts, who is foreman of the Coroner's jury, began to-day's session of the inquest within the stockade. In the meantime no one will be allowed to leave the stockade, and Col. Young considers the men under his charge for safe keeping.

When the Coroner and his jury arrived at the stockade where it had been arranged to continue the inquest, they were accompanied by J. W. Patton of Springfield, Ill., who is Manager Lukens's attorney, and also by a representative of the legal department of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, who is here looking after the interests of the railroad company.

Dr. Peterson of the Thiel Detective Agency was the first witness called to-day. He recited in detail the incidents leading up to Wednesday's battle, and told the story of the fight at the north gate, where he was in charge of the company guards. He was sure that his men did not open the battle, and furthermore he asserted that he cautioned them not to fire on numerous occasions during the battle.

The most important testimony was that of J. A. Debarrow of East St. Louis, who was in charge of the special guards in one of the cars of the train which was fired upon in Wednesday's battle. In his statement Debarrow said that when the train carrying the imported negroes had reached a point about 100 yards south of the station the firing began from the exterior on either side of the tracks, and that he gave orders to the men to drop to the floor of the car. He stated that the occupants of the car were colored men, women, and children, and that when he gave those orders he could hear the women and children screaming and yelling that they had been shot.

After the station was passed, he said, the fire became very fierce again on the outside, and continued until the train reached the stockade. When the train drew up alongside the inclosure it was met with another volley of shots from the east side of the track opposite to the stockade. After the firing ceased he heard the order from the gate of the stockade: "Come out; pile out quick!" which he thought came from Dr. Peterson, Captain of the stockade guards. Debarrow also stated that he and six negroes ran straight into the inclosure without stopping. He claims that the guards on the train had not fired a single shot during the whole engagement.

The wounded guards, eleven in number, who were on the train with the negroes, testified that the firing was begun by the strikers. Some acknowledged that the guards returned the fire, but none would acknowledge that he had individually fired. The men said they were under strict orders not to fire except in self-defense. One of the wounded guards who had been at the stockade previous to Wednesday, in his testimony, stated that he positively knew there were no guards in the tower over the shafts, and that none of the firing came from the stockades.

Last night at the request of Manager Lukens Capt. Fervier detailed a guard for Mr. Lukens's residence. Col. Young approved of this, and when Manager Lukens stated that he was fearful some of the strikers, in consequence of personal feeling against him, might attempt to injure his private property, he issued orders that a guard remain as long as necessary. Col. Young agreed to the removal of such of the wounded men at the stockade as desired to return to their homes. The guards employed by the coal company are almost unanimous in their desire to return to their homes.

Six ex-guards from St. Louis who came up on the train carrying the blacks Wednesday and who were more or less seriously wounded were allowed to leave for home after a consultation participated in by Col. Young, Manager Lukens, Coroner Hart, Police Magistrate Roberts, and Attorney Patton. Three of the men were so badly injured that it was necessary to carry them to the train.

General Manager Lukens of the Chicago-Virden Coal Company to-day made the following statement in regard to the wages paid by his company and the demands of the strikers:

"Under the old scale of wages prior to the Summer of 1897 the pay at our mines was 25 cents per ton, mine run, and fairly good miners could and did earn $2.25 per day of ten hours, free of all expenses. The pay rolls show an average of $2.29 per day net for every miner in the mine, with a range of $1.10 to $4.56 per day. The price of powder has been reduced 50 cents a keg since then, which makes a material increase in the miners' wages. At the price miners are demanding, 40 cents per ton, an average miner can earn from $3 to $4 per day, and a good workman would have no difficulty in earning $6 per day. We have had men in our Virden mine working at 55 cents per ton, screened coal, which equals about 28 cents per ton at mine run, make over $6 per day.

"The charge that the Chicago-Virden Coal Company is oppressing its miners and is not willing to pay its employes living wages is perfectly absurd, and is not entertained for a moment by people who are familiar with the situation. The miners are fighting to get all they possibly can for their labor. We do not object to the men making good wages; the more the better. All we desire is an opportunity to get our coal dug at a price that will allow us to enter the market and sell our coal without loss to ourselves, and this is impossible at the rate of pay demanded by the union workmen.

"The State has taken absolute possession of our property," Mr. Lukens said, "and has practically prohibited us from operating our mines."

Sheriff Davenport, who left Virden during the battle on Wednesday, returned from Carlinville to-day. He was summoned here to appear before the Coroner's jury to give testimony bearing on the riot.

ANGER AGAINST TANNER.

Chicago and Alton Will Seek Legal Redress Against the Governor of Illinois.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—Complications which threaten to assume greater proportions than the clash between the Federal and State authority during the railway strike under Altgeld's administration promise to grow out of Gov. Tanner's action in refusing to allow the Chicago and Alton Railroad to land negroes at Virden.

General Solicitor Brown of the Chicago and Alton left for Springfield to-day as the result of a conference between the officials of the road. The Governor will be sought by Solicitor Brown, who will assume charge of the situation at Virden, so far as the railroad is concerned. Steps will be taken likewise by the Chicago and Alton to secure legal redress for the alleged lawless seizure of the road by the Governor.

The officials of the Alton make no attempt to conceal their anger, and cast the blame upon the Governor for interfering with a common carrier, which has authority to operate as such under State laws.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 14.—In an interview this afternoon Gov. Tanner said:

"On learning this morning that the National Guard was searching trains, I at once gave orders to Gen. Reece, Adjutant General, to instruct Col. Young that the National Guard had no right to search trains, and that hereafter the men would not board the trains, so that the orders were to prevent the landing of imported labor, which would necessarily result in the precipitation of a riot; that they were there to keep the peace, and prevent any person from provoking a riot."

Gov. Tanner to-day sent Cavalry Troops D and B of Springfield and Bloomington and Company F of Macomb, Sons of Veterans' Regiment, to Pana to replace the troops recalled from there Wednesday, and sent to Virden.

The colored miners taken from the train here Wednesday are still here at the City Hall, and fed by public charity.

Proceedings are expected in the United States Court by mine operators to restrain Gov. Tanner and his militia from interfering with colored men who want to work.

MILITIA ARMS PANA STRIKERS.

Steps Taken to Obey Gov. Tanner's Orders to Prevent the Entrance of Negroes.

PANA, Ill., Oct. 14.—A telegram was received to-day from Virden saying that in all probability Operator Lukens of the Chicago-Virden Coal Company would attempt to land at Pana the imported negroes who, after a bloody riot, were shut out at Virden.

A conference was immediately held by telephone between Capt. Harris, Company G, Aurora, Ill., commanding the militia here, and Adjt. Gen. Reese and Gov. Tanner at Springfield. The conference resulted in the Governor's ordering Capt. Harris to immediately put on a guard at each of the coal mines and at the approaches of each railroad into Pana, and under no circumstances to permit any imported negroes to land in Pana.

Capt. Harris has only fifty-seven men under his command, and he was ordered to call on citizens to assist him, if necessary. The union miners, through their President, C. G. Cravins, immediately volunteered their services. Other citizens also volunteered their aid. Capt. Harris told them to be in readiness where he could find them. Thereupon the miners assembled in waiting for a call to arms, while Capt. Harris immediately followed the Governor's instructions and placed a guard at each mine and railroad crossing.

In an interview Capt. Harris said:

"The Governor's orders shall be strictly obeyed, and if any negroes are brought into Pana while I am in charge, and they refuse to retreat when ordered to do so, I will order my men to fire. All armed guards will be similarly dealt with. If I lose every man under my command no negroes shall land in Pana."

The reported coming of negroes caused the most intense excitement, and miners and other citizens generally at once got ready to aid Capt. Harris. Gov. Tanner's name is on the end of every miner's tongue, and he is being warmly praised for the action he has taken to prevent any more negroes to land in Pana.

No Pinkerton Men at Virden.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In to-day's issue of THE TIMES your correspondent at Virden, Ill., in his dispatches on the labor troubles at Virden is mistaken in stating that the Pinkertons had detectives, guards, or watchmen at Virden, or on the trains guarding the new employes. Not one of our employes was there, and we were in no way connected with this trouble, or in bringing the imported employes into the State. Will you kindly make the proper correction? ROBERT A. PINKERTON.

New York, Oct. 14, 1898.

TO FORECLOSE $300,000 CLAIM.

Action Authorized Against John Good Cordage Company, Mortgageor.

Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday granted an order permitting Frank and John G. Jenkins, Jr., to begin an action against the John Good Cordage and Machine Company to foreclose a mortgage for $300,000. The plaintiffs, who are bankers and brokers, allege that they begin the action because the Kings County Trust Company, while a trustee, has refused to foreclose the mortgage. The defendant is a New Jersey corporation. Its assets are estimated by the plaintiffs at $1,027,969.63.

The plaintiffs allege that before January, 1897, they loaned to the company $106,117.83, no part of which has been paid. The company executed a mortgage for $300,000 and issued 300 bonds at 6 per cent., the Trust Company consenting to act as trustee. Suits were subsequently begun against the company by other creditors, and one of them, the North Side Bank, had Bert Reiss appointed receiver without notice to the plaintiffs, the trustee, or the Attorney General. It is alleged that the appointment of Reiss was illegal. The plaintiffs ask that Reiss be compelled to deliver to them 106 bonds of the company; that another receiver be appointed, and that the property of the company be sold in foreclosure.

SCHOOLBOY SUES FOR $5,000.

Wants Damages of Brooklyn Principal for a Caning.

An action for $5,000 damages has been begun against Principal Alfred E. Ives of Public School No. 35, Brooklyn, for whipping a pupil. Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed Henry L. Ash guardian ad litem of his eleven-year-old son Stephen, who is the plaintiff. Mr. Ash is a retired merchant, living at 517 Hancock Street. The school is at Lewis Avenue and Decatur Street, the centre of one of the best neighborhoods in Brooklyn.

Young Ash complains that on Oct. 3 the Principal thrashed him with a rattan. He squirmed out of Ives's clutches and threw himself on the floor. He says that Mr. Ives continued to strike him on the head and back. The boy's mother says she found him covered with bruises and welts, and that a physician directed that he be kept at home for a few days.

Mr. Ives said yesterday that the Ash boy had been a very troublesome pupil. "On the day in question," said he, "the boy was unusually disorderly, and Miss Roscoe, his teacher, had to bring him to me. The punishment was not a severe one." Mr. Ives bears an excellent reputation in the neighborhood, where he has been Principal of the school for seven years.

STATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

Letter Received from C. P. Huntington Regarding Traffic of This Port.

The Commerce Commission of the State of New York, appointed to investigate more particularly the causes of the decline of the commerce of the Port of New York, met in the Hotel Manhattan yesterday afternoon. There were present Andrew H. Green, C. C. Shayne, Hugh Kelly, and Alexander H. Smith. Mr. Green presided in the absence of Commissioner Charles A. Schieren.

Several letters from prominent citizens were read. One was from Collis P. Huntington, answering for the Southern Pacific. He expressed gratification at the commission's work, and said he believed the Department of Docks as well as the commission was doing all that properly could be done to save unnecessarily onerous burdens upon commerce, and to prevent unreasonable diversions of traffic from this port.

Commissioners Smith, Shayne, and Kelly expressed various views on the subject of the effect of the proposed abolition of Welland Canal tolls on the commerce of the State, and it was evident that the relations of the commercial interests of the Ports of Buffalo and Oswego and of the interior towns to those of New York eventually would be the subject of careful inquiry by the commission. The first public hearing will be held in the Governor's Room, City Hall, at 1 o'clock next Tuesday. George H. Greene, Jr., formerly engineer in chief of the Department of Docks, will be a witness.

Prompt relief for the worst colds, and certain cure for all that are amenable to treatment, is to be found in JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure.

Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar.

OVERCOATS

at ROGERS, PEET & Co.,

Saturday, Oct. 15.

"There's not such another lot of Fall overcoats in New York City as yours; better can't be made," so says an enthusiastic friend.

Wonder how that is? Suppose you see for yourself.

Covert cloths in almost aggravating variety; blacks, greys and browns. A new wide-wale, a light and dark herring-bone—all the good sorts.

Men's $15 to $40. Young men's as low as $10.

If your business keeps you out of your office—out on the street, or if you only walk to and from your office, a medium-weight overcoat is the overcoat you need. Few dealers have more than a few.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

THE INDIAN CONFERENCE

Platform Adopted at Lake Mohonk Reviews the Progress Made in Dealing with the Race.

FURTHER REFORMS ADVOCATED

Congress Urged to Abolish the Indian Bureau, Expedite the Dissolution of the Reservations, and Permit Appeals to the Courts.

LAKE MOHONK, N. Y., Oct. 14.—The Indian conference to-day adopted the following platform:

Great progress has been made in dealing with the Indian race in our country. The Nation no longer regards them as a hostile people nor even as a foreign people. The reforms inaugurated under President Grant have been carried forward toward their logical results; the policy of discontinuing the reservation system has been accepted, and in many of the reservations the land has been allotted in severalty and the surplus land sold for the benefit of the Indians. Less money is expended in rations, which pauperize, and much more in schools, which prepare for self-support. The Government has recognized the value of the education of the Indian women in their homes, in the domestic arts, and has appropriated increased sums to carry on this work.

The anomalous partnership between the Nation and the churches has been discontinued, and now only one denominational body looks to the Government for aid in support of its schools. The schools of the other denominations are supported by themselves, and the Government itself has organized and is carrying on with comparative efficiency the work of the similar education of all Indian children of school age in the reservations.

Nevertheless the Indian problem is still far from solution. A needlessly expensive system is maintained nominally to care for the Indian, in large measure to care for party and political favorites. The schools, the clerks in the bureau at Washington, and the agency physicians have been brought under the Civil Service law, but with these exceptions the Indian Bureau remains a political machine, subject to change in all its personnel at every Presidential election.

By both Democratic and Republican Administrations men have been put at the head of the Indian Bureau who were neither familiar with Indian affairs nor acquinted with methods of education. Indian agents and Indian inspectors have been appointed without training or any evidence of their fitness for the office. In more than one instance drunken officials have been appointed in the reservations and well authenticated complaints have failed to secure their removal or have resulted only in transfer to another field with an increased salary.

In those cases in which the reservation has been discontinued and the land has been allotted in severalty the entire machinery of the agency has been retained, though no considerable service is required, and the retention is clearly against the spirit of the law. These evils have shown themselves alike when such appointments have been left with the Indian Commissioner, when they have been reserved by the Secretary of the Interior to himself, and when they have been practically left to local politicians. Some excellent officials have been appointed, and some excellent work has been accomplished, but this is not because, but in spite of, the system.

Two illustrations of the evils of this system have been afforded during the past year. The first is the removal of Dr. Hailman, notwithstanding his splendid record as Superintendent of Indian Schools, attested by protests against his removal from men of all parties and all sections who were familiar with his work, including many educational experts. The second is the outbreak of Chippewa Indians, whose valuable pine timber the Government, by the agreement of 1808 covenanted to sell for their benefit, and is still appraising and reappraising as a preliminary to such sale, two successive apraisements, extravagantly conducted, having already been set aside as worthless, with a third appraisement now in progress.

We have appealed to successive Administrations to remedy these abuses, and the abuses still continue. We now appeal to the people of the United States to demand of their Government that the Indian Bureau be taken out of politics; that the Indian Commissioner be no longer treated as a political officer, to be changed with every change of Administration; that the work of the bureau be intrusted to experts and left in their hands until it is accomplished.

And we also appeal to them to demand of Congress that it set on foot at once measures to bring the Indian Bureau and its work to an early close, that it expedite the dissolution of the reservations and the allotment of the land in severalty: that it give all Indians everywhere a right to appeal to the courts, and render all Indians everywhere accountable to the courts, and that it thus prepare the way for the abolishment of a costly policy unjust to the Indians, injurious to the whites, and an impediment to civilization.

This platform, with slight verbal amendments, was adopted.

The following resolution was also adopted:

"Resolved, That a committee of seven, of which the Chairman of the conference shall be the Chairman, and which shall have power to increase the number, be appointed by the Chair to prepare during the next year a scheme adapted to carry out the policy outlined in the platform and appeal, and to propose it to the next conference for its action.

"That the committee be also authorized to gather in the interim before the next conference specific facts concerning defects and abuses in Indian administration, and in behalf of this conference, in its discretion, to present them to Congress, to the Executive, and to the press."

VERDICT AGAINST TROLLEY LINE

Ida Schnaell Gets $10,000 and Her Husband $5,000.

Mrs. Ida Schnaell of Union Hill, N. J., went to Hoboken on Nov. 13, 1894, on a North Hudson Company trolley car. The car was stopped for her at Fourteenth and Washington Streets, but was started again while she was alighting. She was thrown to the ground and taken to St. Mary's Hospital in an unconscious condition. A month elapsed before she was well enough to go home. She claimed to be permanently disabled.

She sued the company for $20,000, and Louis Schnaell, her husband, brought suit for $10,000 on account of the expense he was put to and the loss of his wife's services. The case was frequently postponed, but was finally called on Wednesday before Judge Lippincott. The trial ended yesterday. The jury gave Mrs. Schnaell $10,000 and awarded her husband $5,000.

Ladies' Coats.

Tailor-made Coat, of Kersey Cloth,—lined with Taffetas Silk,

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Tailor finished "Cutaway" Coat,—of Kersey Cloth,—lined with satin,

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Rough Serge or Kersey Cloth Coat, — double-breasted or fly-front,—lined with Taffetas Silk or satin,—tailor finish,

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WRITS FOR STANDARD OIL MEN.

Subpoenas Issued for Appearance of Messrs. Flagler and Wardwell Before Ohio Investigators.

Justice Freedman in Special Term, Part II., of the Supreme Court yesterday issued subpoenas for Henry M. Flagler and William T. Wardwell of the Standard Oil Company on the application of the law firm of Bowers & Sands, 31 Nassau Street. The subpoenas are for the appearance of the two men at the investigation of the Standard Oil Company's alleged contempt of the Supreme Court of Ohio.

Mr. Bowers said yesterday afternoon that Attorney General Monnett of Ohio, who is conducting the investigation with Commissioner Allen T. Brinsmade, had called on him Thursday and asked him to procure subpoenas which would insure the attendance of Messrs. Wardwell and Flagler at the hearing. Mr. Bowers said he had done so, and that was all he knew about it. He said that the subpoenas were returnable today.

M. F. Elliott, Mr. Rockefeller's private counsel, and E. B. Kinkhead, counsel for the plaintiff, had a long conference yesterday morning in the office of Mr. Elliott in the Standard Oil Building, at 26 Broadway. Neither would say what they had talked about.

FRESHMEN'S MUSTACHES SHORN.

Columbia Sophomores Judge Them Unbecoming and Become Barbers.

The Columbia sophomores, not content with their exploit of last week, when they compelled four freshmen to don street cleaners' uniforms and sweep the steps of Barnard College, decided yesterday to inflict fresh humiliations. Arthur Thorarurer, a freshman, was seized and conducted to a lot west of the university grounds, and one-half of his mustache was shaved off. He made no resistance and went to his lectures unaware that the sophomores had not made a clean job of it.

T. G. Harris was captured on his way from luncheon. He struggled desperately, but his captors were too many for him. The terrorized freshmen are flocking to neighboring barbers' shops, the fiat having gone forth that none must appear with a mustache.

WANTS SCANNELL PUNISHED.

Delehanty Thinks He Should Have Been Made Deputy Fire Chief.

Lawyer Daniel Noble yesterday applied to Justice Garretson in the Queens County Supreme Court for an order to punish Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell for contempt in not obeying an order of the Supreme Court. Mr. Noble appeared as counsel for William H. Delehanty, ex-Chief of the Long Island City Fire Department and now Foreman of Engine Company 15 in Greenpoint. Delehanty was dismissed from the Long Island City force when ex-Mayor Gleason came into power. He carried his case to the courts, and a short time ago was ordered reinstated. Commissioner Scannell appointed him Foreman.

Lawyer Noble held that the Fire Commissioner should have made Delehanty Deputy Fire Chief for the Borough of Queens, and said that he was placing him beneath his rank when he appointed him Foreman. For an answer Commissioner Scannell presented an affidavit stating that he did not consider a Deputy Fire Chief for the Borough of Queens necessary, and that he therefore named Delehanty as Foreman. The salary of a Deputy Chief is $4,200, while a Foreman receives $1,700.

Justice Garretson reserved decision.

$10,000 FOR HURT REPUTATION.

One Jeweler Sues Another for Saying Jewels Were Substituted.

Lippman Tannenbaum, a dealer in precious stones at 52 Nassau Street, was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Walgering yesterday in a suit brought by John R. Keim, jeweler, to recover $10,000 damages for alleged defamation of character. Tannenbaum was released in $1,000 bail. In his complaint Keim says that he is in the jewelry business at 1,128 Broadway, and that up to the time of his trouble with Tannenbaum his reputation was of the best among other dealers.

Keim deals largely on memorandum. Two months ago, he alleges, Tannenbaum returned from Europe with a large quantity of precious stones. He sent word to Keim. On Oct. 3, Keim asserts, he asked Tannenbaum to send him up a package of rubies and sapphires that he had looked at. The stones were sent, but Keim decided that he did not want them, and they were sent back. On Oct. 7 Tannenbaum called at Keim's store and told Smith A. Keim, a brother of the plaintiff, that the stones returned were not those originally sent to Keim. The following day, says Keim, Tannenbaum called again, and in the presence of several witnesses, accused him of changing the stones. By reason of the accusation, Keim says, his reputation has been damaged to the extent of $10,000.

A Stock Broker Accused.

William Curtis, a stock broker, was arraigned in the Centre Street Court yesterday, charged with selling stocks belonging to Charles Guilleaume of 111 Broadway. The complainant stated yesterday that he had placed 830 shares of railroad and industrial stocks in charge of Curtis, who sold the stocks and retained the money, to the amount of $5,120. Magistrate Pool admitted Curtis to bail pending an examination. Curtis claims the trouble originated out of a plot to injure his character.

Jersey City School Commissioner.

Mayor Hoos of Jersey City yesterday appointed Frank Gallery a Director of Education, in place of Henry W. Devitt, who resigned a week ago. Mr. Gallery was formerly engaged in the confectionery business, but retired twelve years ago. He has never held any public office.

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Cheviot Suits, $10 to $28.

Covert, Whipcord & Worsted

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Every article our own manufacture.

Specials:

A New Scarf—the large English square—extraordinarily rich effects, $1.50.

The Paraqua Tan Glove, $1 a pair.

"Koted" Silk Underwear—$3 a garment.

Silk Hats—Black & Brown Derbys—Pearl Alpines. Autumn styles.

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THE MAYOR ON LIBRARIES

He Is Displeased with the Estimates Submitted by Free Circulating Concerns.

ASKS SOME SHARP QUESTIONS

Says If a Man Wants to Give Employment to Some Friends He Can Establish a Library and Get the City to Run It.

Mayor Van Wyck was not pleased with the estimates of the free circulating libraries submitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday, and took several opportunities to express his views on the way in which those institutions are conducted. He said to Samuel Greenbaum, who asked for $46,000 for the Aguilar Free Library: "It strikes me that if some one wants to give employment to twenty-five of his friends the only thing he has to do is to establish a library and then ask the city to run it."

"That would be impossible," said Mr. Greenbaum, and he started to explain why.

"Well," interrupted the Mayor, "you don't go out and seek strangers as employes, and if this thing is allowed to go on we will have a host of employes paid by the city, but over whom the city exercises no control. It's a good thing for a man who has nothing to do. He can go ahead and organize a library and have the city pay for it."

Ex-Judge Henry E. Howland asked for $100,000 for the New York Free Circulating Library. He said the library had received $82,000 from the city for 1898 and spent $5,000 more. Boston and Philadelphia, he asserted, were more liberal than New York in supporting free libraries. This assertion aroused Controller Coler to say that it was not true, and that New York paid more for libraries than any city in the country. The Mayor asked Mr. Howland if he thought it fair to criticise the city when it allowed him all he asked last year.

"I don't criticise the city," was the reply. "It has been liberal to us. We only want you to continue so."

Everett P. Wheeler asked for $4,300 for 1899. He said that $3,800 was granted by the city for the year 1898.

"You mean library lies," said the Mayor, "is $2,000. Over 50 per cent. of the money paid you has been spent for salaries. I have no comment to make. The facts speak for themselves."

President Guggenheimer suggested that it might be a good plan to consolidate a number of the small libraries, but Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Howland did not agree with him. A great central library would be a failure, they said, because it would be inaccessible to the poor.

Ex-Mayor David A. Boody, R. Ross Appleton, Mrs. Mary E. Craigie, ex-Judge Nathaniel H. Clement, and others were present in behalf of the Brooklyn Public Library, for which $40,000 was asked. Mr. Boody said the law was mandatory, requiring an annual appropriation of $40,000, although this amount had not been allowed in former years. The Mayor said to Mr. Clement: "You were longer on the bench than I. Why didn't you mandamus the old Brooklyn Board of Estimate?"

"We don't propose to mandamus you," said Mr. Clement, "but if I had been a Trustee in Brooklyn I would have advised such action."

Controller Coler called attention to an increase in the estimate for Mrs. Craigie's salary as Director. He said he didn't think she was worth more than she was getting.

"Mrs. Craigie is here," said Mr. Boody. "Will you hear her, Mr. Mayor?"

"No, Sir," said the Mayor, severely. "We will not hear her."

A young woman represented the University Settlement at the meeting, and asked for $4,600, an increase of $600 over the appropriation for 1898.

"Isn't that the institution Mr. Reynolds runs?" asked the Mayor sarcastically. "I believe he spent some of his time running the Citizens' Union campaign last Fall, didn't he? Don't they teach politics there?"

"No," was the reply.

"Don't they teach non-partisan municipal government on a plan arranged by them?" he asked.

"No, they don't," said the young woman. "They teach cooking, hygiene, and other subjects." She gave a list of the subjects taught.

"I am glad they don't teach non-partisanship," the Mayor said. "You are sure? You know I am relying on you. I have heard differently."

Eighteen libraries submitted estimates, which amounted in all to $306,304, or 10 cents for every book in circulation, as provided by law. The New York Free Circulating Library submitted a statement showing that it had 1,000,000 volumes in circulation and asked for $100,000.

FOREST HILL PARK PURCHASES.

District Attorney Marean Says the Transactions Were Not Criminal.

Accountant Weems of the Controller's office visited District Attorney Marean of Kings County yesterday and had a long consultation with him in regard to the Controller's charges respecting the purchase of Forest Hill Park, under Park Commissioner Squier's administration. Mr. Marean told him that he did not intend to prosecute anybody in connection with the alleged scandal.

"I have carefully examined the case," the District Attorney said afterward to a reporter, "and I don't see any ground whatever for a criminal action. Perhaps there is evidence enough to warrant a civil suit. That, however, is not for me to say."

CANALS CARRIED NO FLOUR.

A Report to the Dock Board of Last Season's Traffic.

The Board of Docks and Ferries, at its meeting yesterday, received from the Consolidated Canal and Lake Company a communication, in which it was set forth that, notwithstanding the fact that the movement of flour by rail was larger than ever, the traffic on the Erie Canal had entirely ceased, not a single boatload of the commodity having been carried by the canal last Summer. The letter, signed by the President, Erastus Wiman, was in part as follows:

The calamity that has overtaken this city in the total cessation of freighterage of flour by water not only increases the cost of bread to all the people, but contributes to the diversion of commerce to rival ports, because of excessive terminal charges incident to railway transportation. The shortage of the appropriation of the $9,000,000 to complete the improvement on the Erie Canal has retarded the progress of the movement to restore this traffic, for it was only by the enlargement of this waterway that justification could be had for the expenditure in new and modern equipment of such extensive terminals.

Arrangements are being made to procure terminals in Buffalo, hitherto not existing, and independent of the railroads, where close contact can be had between the lake marine on the one hand and canal craft on the other. During the ensuing canal season this company hopes to be able to carry out the large contracts for the freighterage of flour in hand and to co-operate with the millers of the Northwest in the reduction of freight rates and rates of transfer, without which little or no profit to milling interests is possible.

If able to carry out this intention the company will be able to carry and divert to the canal the 900,000 barrels of flour referred to in the lease by the city to this company, to accomplish which they have until the year 1900.

The company two years ago secured a conditional lease of piers at West Fifty-fourth Street, on the North River, and others on the Harlem River, one condition being that before Jan. 1, 1900, it should bring into New York 900,000 barrels of flour, or its equivalent in tonnage of general freight.

Soldier Gives Coat for Hospital.

Pieces of an army coat which saw hard service in Cuba will be distributed as souvenirs to-night at a fair for the benefit of St. Catherine's Hospital in Williamsburg. The pieces will be attached to cards on which will be printed verses composed by Private George Schulz, who was for nearly two weeks at the point of death in that hospital, and who wore the coat through the Santiago campaign. The fair closes Monday night.

Registered Trade Mark.

"The Death Certificate

should have stated that he died of flannels."—DR. J. L. MILTON, *Senior Surgeon, St. John's Hospital, London.*

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Deimel Linen-Mesh Underwear

will free you from fear of draughts and render you far more immune from colds, catarrh, bronchitis, rheumatism, irritation, and eczema which woolen underwear has subjected you to, and you will be supremely comfortable, too. These goods introduced by us to the New York public more than a year ago have so thoroughly demonstrated their value that we invite investigation of their claim for Winter wear.

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Headquarters for all good things in linen.

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New Neckwear,

in Silks and Satins, latest shapes, Knots, Bat Wing Ties, Puffs and Four-in-Hands,

at 29c. each, regular value 50c., FOUR FOR $1.00.

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DEPARTMENT,

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Imported and Domestic, at prices beyond all competition.

SPECIAL TO-DAY:

350 dozen Men's Ribbed SHIRTS and DRAWERS in a fancy grey mixture,

at 39c. each, worth 50c.

200 dozen heavy White, Tan and Grey SHIRTS and DRAWERS,

$1.00 each, regular value $1.50.

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CARNEGIE HALL.

Boston Symphony Orchestra,

Mr. WILLIAM GERICKE.....Conductor

Five Matinees. Wednes. afternoons at 2. Nov. 9, Dec. 14, Jan. 18, Feb. 22, March 22.

Five Concerts. Thurs. ev'g's at 8:15. Nov. 10, Dec. 15, Jan. 19, Feb. 23, March 23.

The programmes for the afternoon and evening series will be entirely different.

Season tickets, with reserved seats, for the series of five matinées or five concerts, $7.50, $6, $5, and $3; boxes, $50 and $40, according to location. Subscription now open and tickets ready for delivery at Carnegie Hall.

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EVERY LADY WHO BUYS A TICKET GETS A SOUVENIR.

MRS. LEMCKE'S COOKING LECTURES 2:30 P. M.

ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. and Madison Av. Evenings, 7:45. Mat. To-day at 2.

MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD as Edmond Rostand's **CYRANO DE BERGERAC.**

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GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée To-day.

50TH PERF. OCT. 19. SOUVENIRS.

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Hear the Gypsy Music CINEMATOGRAPH.

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MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way. 50th Time Mon. Matinée To-day. **The Turtle**

BROADWAY Theatre. Evs. 8:15. Mat. to-day, 2. **FRANCIS WILSON and Company**

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IRVING PLACE THEATRE. THE LILIPUTIANS in THE GOLDEN HORSESHOE. MAT. TO-DAY AT 2.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. & 8th Av. Mat. To

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1898. SIXTEEN PAGES.

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The New York Times,
Saturday Edition, with
Review of Books and Art,
$1 Per Year.

AN ARTIST IN HIS WORK—BARRIE IN HIS.

Almost unfailingly a man may be read in his works. It is so with essayists and novelists, the story tellers who died in the early days of England, and the dramatists who adorned the Augustan age of France. Sometimes it is easy to trace their personalities; sometimes they play at hide and go seek with you among characters of their own creation; but the structure and order of words, the kind of language chosen and all the little intricacies of style, as well as the principles, prejudices, and tastes which govern the subject matter, betray the writer.

Criticism, fiction, poetry, stand printed in black and white. Between the lines you may find the critic, novelist, or poet. Perhaps because it is so difficult to baffle the trick that words have of representing their users that a bold writer now and again not only lets them speak out if they will concerning him, but deliberately studies himself as a model from which to draw; changing many lines, if his task is not autobiography, placing a hollow, maybe, where his own nature presents a full, well-rounded curve, giving a humorous touch to the oddities he suppresses in every-day society, or bestowing a hint of the ideal he is silently hoping for, but still drawing from life as he ever finds it at hand to scrutinize in his own personality.

When the author thus scans his nature to transform what he finds there into a work of art, his personal presence in his creation is usually unmistakable. One does not need to know a word of Mr. J. M. Barrie's boyhood, for instance, to feel sure of the origin of "Sentimental Tommy." The ambiguous reading of the title page has nothing to do with our conviction. Autobiographical the book could not be in the sense in which the "Story of a Bad Boy" is Mr. Aldrich's early history, but even were every chapter in the narrative fiction, the two artists, J. M. Barrie and "Sentimental Tommy," have too much in common to be wholly separated.

Our interest does not lie so much in the thought that Barrie himself may once have impersonated "Stroke," as in the assurance that, however many cases of "artistic temperament" he has since made notes of, it must be in the light of his own nature that he has come to understand them so well. He remembers how the artist feels while still in kilts, how ardently he throws his whole soul into adorning his games and his pranks with the finest touches he is master of, nor has he forgotten what a vital matter it is with him to carry his plots to completion. The boy Tommy is a boy in all his interests and in every corner of his absurd little heart; the toughest of youngsters might well envy him, for by the refinement of his cleverness he outdoes every bargaining, swaggering, marble-playing urchin among them, yet in his portrait the imaginative, artistic nature is never lost sight of.

The temperament that plays all sorts of parts till it hardly knows which is its own, that invents until it believes its own inventions, that craves a climax, that plans and strives and labors for the airy nothings which have become real to it, that temperament is given to "Sentimental Tommy" and worked up in the wittiest and most natural details. Being a boy and being an artist at the same time is too difficult a rôle to be lightly written out in fiction by any man who has not first lived as boy and artist combined.

Perhaps the most striking of all Tommy's possessions in common with his chronicler, certainly as characteristic a trait of them both as one could hit upon, is the young man's genius for "finding a wy." Not that any of us suspect Mr. Barrie of having groped for his "wy" in the paths of untruth, like Tommy, but he has shown a talent for success which even on his own ground his hero could not surpass. The refined beauty of "The Little Minister," with its caprices, its impossibilities, and its delightful humor, was enough to stamp him of Tommy's art-loving kind before any of us knew there was to be a Tommy; and now when we are wondering if Tommy's sequel can make the intense, gifted little boy into a grown-up Thomas, or even Tom, who shall be his worthy successor, we may point triumphantly to "The Little Minister" metamorphosed into a play at one with the story in its chief characters, yet widely different in its plot, and possessing a unity and probability which as a novel it never boasted.

The task was difficult. On the ground of its achievement we may prophesy further success. Mr. Barrie "found a wy." He always has. We cannot help thinking that he always will. We feel convinced that there is no need to tremble for Tommy.

In the September number of the Century Magazine appeared two superb masterpieces of wood engraving, Timothy Cole's "Princess Sophia" and the "Right Honorable William Pitt," both after John Hoppner, and Mr. John C. Van Dyke gave a description of the English artist. In the October number of The Century there are two more portraits, one of the "Countess of Oxford," by Hoppner, engraved by Mr. Cole, and a picture of Gilbert Stuart's "Mrs. George Plumstead," engraved by Henry Wolf, the text to the latter having been written by Mr. Charles Henry Hart. In these four pictures wood engraving, so far as portraiture goes, has never been surpassed. Tone, quality, texture, strength, and delicacy are all to be found in these prints, and they show an absolute mastery over the most difficult of arts. The graver and the wood block become in the hands of such men as Cole and Wolf adjuncts to the painter and his truest interpreters. When looking at the Cole prints, close scrutiny spoils or diminishes effects. Hold the prints as far off as your focal powers will admit, and then the richness of the colors and the entire result are perceptible. And shall nothing be said of the skill shown in the printing of these wood engravings? Here mechanical work has been carried out with the utmost judgment, and these portraits are the triumphs of American printing.

MAGIC OF EVIL AND LOVE.

An Extraordinary New Volume from Henry James.*

Coming immediately on the heels, as one may say, of his painfully elaborate treatment of an almost worthless subject in a story called "In the Cage," to which sufficient consideration was given last week, this still newer volume by Mr. James is doubly surprising and gratifying. We should not care, certainly, to recommend it offhand as agreeable reading for habitually light-hearted or light-minded persons, though, to be sure, the second of the two stories which make up its contents is a perfect example of pure comedy, worthy of Meredith, (as, indeed, is most that James writes in this vein,) buoyantly uplifting, rich in humorous fancy, both exquisite and of seeming spontaneity in its play of wit.

The characterization here of the rather free but, in spite of her extravagance, never coarse or vulgar American widow, who, though she was alone, gave to the retainer of an old English country house "a sense of coming in a crowd and with music," is as notable as any former achievement of the author of "A Portrait of a Lady" in this particular branch of his art, and is aptly contrasted with that of the purse-proud, narrow-minded Englishman, "a personage of great presence and weight, with a large, smooth face, in which a small sharp meaning was planted like a single pin in the bright red toilet cushion of a guest chamber."

But it is not so much to the discomfiture of Mr. Prodmore and the triumph in joyful defeat of Mrs. Gracedew that we desire to direct attention. This merry yet tender tale signifies, presumably, in the comprehensive title, the magic of love, (or is it the magic of money?) and preceding it, in the longer tale called "The Turn of the Screw," is such a deliberate, powerful, and horribly successful study of the magic of evil, of the subtle influence over human hearts and minds of the sin with which this world is accursed, as our language has not produced since Stevenson wrote his "Jekyll and Hyde" tale, a work to which this is not akin in any other sense than the one here specified.

Mr. James's story is perhaps as allegorical as Stevenson's, but the allegory is not so clear. We have called it "horribly successful," and the phrase seems to still stand, on second thought, to express the awful, almost overpowering sense of the evil that human nature is subject to derived from it by the sensitive reader. We have no doubt that with such a reader Mr. James will invariably produce exactly the effect he aims at. But the work is not horrible in any grotesque or "realistic" sense. The strongest and most affecting argument against sin we have lately encountered in literature (without forcing any didactic purpose upon the reader) it is nevertheless free from the slightest hint of grossness. Of any precise form of evil Mr. James says very little, and on this head he is never explicit. Yet, while the substance of his story is free from all impurity and the manner is always graceful and scrupulously polite, the very breath of hell seems to pervade some of its chapters, and in the outcome goodness, though depicted as alert and militant, is scarcely triumphant. The most depraved "realist" (using that word in its most popular sense, for, correctly speaking, the artistic method of Mr. James is realism as opposed to idealism) could surely not be more powerful, though he might, in his explicitness, defeat his supposed purpose. Mr. James's present purpose, as we understand it, is amply fulfilled.

For some years past this man of remarkable gifts has suffered occasional lapses into sombre and not always explainable moods. "The Middle Years," with its burden of a wail, and that queer tale of the private altar in an obscure London chapel, as well as some of his recent longer tales—"What Maisie Knew," in particular, seems to have a clear relation to the work under notice—represent these moods. While they are upon him the writer may or may not be quite intelligible to his public, though his remarkable powers of expression surely never fail him, and to the elusive quality of his theme must any lack of clearness always be charged; but it is plain that he is then not the satirist, the man of the world, the subtle humorist of his earlier years, but quite another personage.

In this "Turn of the Screw"—the title, used to express a stronger shade of horror and mental anguish than the ordinary ghost story represents, does not seem quite as apposite as some of Mr. James's titles—he is the seer and the moralist, whether designedly so or not. No eloquent outpouring of a Jeremy Collier or other avowed enemy of specified evils could produce a feeling of greater abhorrence for the object attacked. Yet Mr. James's method, as we have already intimated, is free from all superficial signs of a strongly didactic purpose. He simply tells, with no waste of words, as one who reads carefully soon learns, a story.

Just what that story is it would be unfair to divulge

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*THE TWO MAGICS: The Turn of the Screw; Covering End. By Henry James. New York: The Macmillan Company, $1.50.

here, but a boy of ten years and a girl of eight figure in it prominently, and these are so lovely in their outward semblance of childlike innocence, so charming in their natural dispositions, and in many ways apart from the one way in which the reader presently comes to view them, so delightfully like the imaginative and inherently sagacious children of cultivated persons, that one recalls Kenneth Grahame's "Golden Age" and some of the other idylls of childhood as one reads of them. Yet these children are accursed, or all but damned, and are shown to have daily, almost hourly, communication with lost souls, the souls that formerly inhabited the bodies of a vicious governess and her paramour, who, in the flesh, began the degradation of their victims. The awful "imagination of evil" this fair boy and girl must possess, the oldness of the heart and soul in each young body, the terrible precocity which enables them to deceive their "pastors and masters" as to their knowledge of the presence of their ghostly mentors, these set forth with perfect clearness and the sobriety of a matter-of-fact narrative are what serve to produce the thrilling effect.

The allegory is plain or not, according to the reader's aptitude for discovering allegories. We do not insist upon that. But to the contention that this seemingly frail story—with a theme which would surely fail of effect, and might become simply ridiculous in the hands of almost any one of its author's contemporaries—is one of the most moving and, in its implied moral, most remarkable works of fiction published in many years, we steadfastly cling. No man could have undertaken to write it without feeling powerfully the importance of its subject, and no man could have carried the task through in whom interest in the theme did not grow as the story grew.

The introduction to this tale is sufficiently conventional, but one decides, in looking back, that it serves better than another would. A Christmas house party, with ghost stories told around the fireplace, develops the "Turn of the Screw" in a tale of a ghost seen first by an innocent child, and this leads to the production of this ghost story read from the faded manuscript (supposedly) of a gentlewoman who had had experiences with these possessed children. The style of the manuscript, in spite of the insistence upon the woman's penmanship, is obviously the style of Mr. Henry James. But one appreciates not the less the characteristic touch in the statement that it was read "with a fine clearness that was like a rendering to the ear of the beauty of the author's hand."

PETRARCH.*

Petrarch is widely known as a poet of the Italian language whose love for Laura is immortalized in a long series of sonnets. But there is another aspect of his genius with which comparatively few are acquainted. Petrarch was also an illustrious scholar, a writer of poems, letters, and various treatises in the Latin language, a zealous promoter of classical learning, and the inaugurator of an intellectual movement that has profoundly influenced the literature, science, philosophy, and art of all Europe since his time. Says an illustrious German scholar: "Not only in the literary history of Italy, but in that of the entire civilized world, and not only in this, but in the intellectual history of all humanity, however comprehensive we may make the term, the name of Petrarch shines as a star of the first magnitude, and he would not seem to be less if he had never written a verse in the language of Tuscany." (Georg Voigt: Die Wiederbelebung des Classischen Alterthums, ed. 1880, Vol. I., page 23.

It was, therefore, an admirable idea for Prof. Robinson of Columbia and Mr. Rolfe to translate for us a selection from the letters of Petrarch, and to intersperse their thoughtful and scholarly, fresh and interesting, notes and comments. All scholars will thank them for the service they have thus rendered, and we wish to testify to the delight with which we have perused their charming volume. No such opportunity to know Petrarch, the man, the scholar, and the humanist, has hitherto been given to the English-reading public. There have been excellent accounts of Petrarch, but, in English, none unfolding so intimate an acquaintance with the subject at first hand and in the standard works of French, German, and Italian scholars. The difficulty of making a satisfactory study and a readable presentation of the subject is not small, for no complete edition of the works of Petrarch has ever been published; and those editions which most nearly approach completeness are very poorly printed. A complete edition would, Prof. Robinson tells us, fill seventeen volumes of the size of that now before us. Of these volumes, about eight would be occupied by the letters, and only one by the Italian poems.

Petrarch made Cicero the model of all his Latin prose works. But it was not until 1345, when he was over forty years of age, that he discovered at Verona some of the letters of Cicero. He could not at that age change his own epistolary style to the newsy, gossipy style of the newly discovered letters; he continued to write in a style resembling that of the various philosophical and literary treatises of Cicero, with which Petrarch had been familiar from a much earlier date. The letters of Petrarch, therefore, have not the freshness and vitality of a truly epistolary style. They are always a little formal. They were written in a dead language, in conscious and sympathetic but by no means lavish imitation of ancient masterpieces, and evidently with an eye to their being read by posterity. Indeed, one letter is frankly addressed to posterity (ad posteros.) But the eager human spirit of the man is constantly breaking through the formal medium of his language. Many a good bookman, we are sure, will be reached by the following story and the pleasant humor with which it is told. It is taken from a letter to the Abbot of St. Benigno:

"I have just told you something of my condition and of my indefatigable brain, but I will tell you now an incident which may surprise you even more, and will at the same time prove the truth of what I have said. It happened at a time when, after a long period of neglect, I had just taken up my 'Africa' again, and that with an ardor like that of the African sun itself. [The "Africa" was the name of a Latin poem on which Petrarch expected his fame chiefly to rest.] This is the task which, if anything will help me, I trust may some time moderate or assuage my insatiable thirst for work. One of my very dearest friends, seeing that I was almost done for with my immoderate toil, suddenly asked me to grant him a very simple favor. Although I was unaware of the nature of his request, I could not refuse one who I knew would ask nothing except in the friendliest spirit. He thereupon demanded the key of my cabinet. I gave it to him, wondering what he would do, when he proceeded to gather together and lock up carefully all my books and writing materials. Then, turning away, he prescribed ten days of rest, and ordered me, in view of my promise, neither to read nor write during that time. I saw his trick; to him I now seemed to be resting, although in reality I felt as if I were bound hand and foot. That day passed wearily, seeming as long as a year. The next day I had a headache from morning till night. The third day dawned, and I began to feel the first signs of fever, when my friend returned, and seeing my plight, gave me back the key. I quickly recovered, and perceiving that I lived on work, as he expressed it, he never repeated his request."

Some interesting illustrations of the scholarship that preceded Petrarch are given. "An eminent professor in the University of Bologna, in a letter to Petrarch, gravely ranked Cicero among the poets, and assumed that Ennius and Statius were contemporaries." Etymology was a highly fanciful occupation, as one observes when told that Isidore of Seville, whose work was a standard treatise in the Middle Ages, derived the name of the lamb (agnus) from the "fact" that "it recognizes (agnoscit) its mother at a greater distance than other animals, so that in even a very large herd it immediately bleats response to its parent's voice." Equi (horses) were so called because they were equal (aequabantur) when hitched to a chariot. Of course, Petrarch was hardly able to suggest anything better than Isidore in etymological matters, but he seems to have known that such conclusions were the crudest kind of guess work. It was his great intellectual mission to teach men to look outward and to measure the evidence of things. Aristotle was an inductive philosopher, an observer of nature, who based his conclusions to a considerable degree on what he had observed, and whose great defect was that he did not see the importance of verifying his conclusions after he had formulated them. But as he shared this defect with all the philosophers of his time, and, indeed, was more exempt from the defect than most of them, it is perfectly proper to regard him as one of the founders of science. But the philosophers of the Middle Ages, the schoolmen, learned nothing of Aristotle except deductive logic. They would take a premise from some "authority" and spin out of it a long spider's thread of conclusions without ever realizing how worthless those conclusions would be if the premise was false.

Against these and other crying evils Petrarch was in active revolt. He despised the logicians, and instinctively placed his confidence in the acquisition of new knowledge rather than in exact reasoning from old knowledge. He labored devotedly to revive whatever knowledge had existed among the ancients. He was an indefatigable collector of the books and manuscripts which were lying neglected in the monasteries. His library, which he intended to bequeath after his death to the State of Venice, included noble masterpieces of poetry and of history. He had most of the works of Cicero which are best known to-day. He could not read Greek, but possessed Latin versions of several important works by Greek writers. The lack of Greek was the greatest defect in his learning, and is partly to be attributed to his contempt for the degenerate Greeks of his own time. But by his arduous studies in Latin literature he paved the way for future scholars, and inflamed them with a desire to recover for Italy a knowledge of the long-forgotten Greek. It should be remembered that this "revival of learning" not only gave men noble models of literature; it not only started the literary movements to which France owes Rabelais and Montaigne, and England Shakespeare, Spenser, and Bacon; it not only gave men noble ideals in such studies as history, philosophy, and law, but it was even an important factor in the awakening of the modern spirit of scientific investigation. The experiments of Galileo were designed to test the conclusions of Aristotle and the first advance in the modern science of medicine came from the study, partly philological, of Hippocrates.

Petrarch, the father of this movement, could not foresee these results. He thought that the golden age of the human intellect was forever past, and that the only hope of the future was to recover some fragment of the splendid civilization of the ancient world. Little did he realize what life was in a few centuries to spring from the moldering relics of that world which he did so much to discover. Side by side with his modern spirit of investigation he carried the prejudices of the age in which he lived. The conflict in Petrarch between the mediaeval and the modern is one of the points which Prof. Robinson has most strikingly brought out in his book. We find Petrarch, for instance, at times disposed to give credence to the prophecies of dreams and of astrologists, although in general he treated all such forms of superstition with wonderful sanity.

"History," says Prof. Robinson, "abundantly proves that one may be far in advance of one's age and yet leave not a solitary disciple behind. * * * In the fourteenth century a certain Pierre Dubois eloquently advocated the higher education of women and their instruction in medicine and surgery, the study of the modern languages, the marriage of the clergy, and the secularization of their misused property, the simplification of judicial procedure, and a system of international arbitration. But no one, so far as is known, gave ear to his suggestions, however salutary; six centuries have elapsed, and the world has still but half carried out his programme. * * * We have, therefore, but half explained Petrarch's influence if we dwell only upon his profound insight and his moral and intellectual saneness. He might well have been 'the first modern,' and yet have suffered the fate of many another whom we know to have conceived prophetic ideals. He was in advance of his world, it is true, but he was of it. There was a fundamental sympathy between him and his age. He was mediaeval as well as modern. * * * Luther was a monk before he was a reformer. Had he been less certain that the devil disported himself in the box of hazel nuts that he kept on his desk, he might, in just so far, have exercised a less potent influence over a superstitious people."

The selections from the letters have been well made. The four sections of the volume entitled, respectively, "Biographical," "Petrarch and His Literary Contemporaries," "The Father of Humanism," and "Travels," are particularly to be commended. The last of these contains the letter describing the ascent of Mount Ventoux, a letter to Cardinal Colonna, describing a journey to Paris, the Netherlands and the Rhine, and a letter to Boccaccio about Pavia. Students of English literature are glad to see once more the letter telling Boccaccio how Petrarch was affected by the story of Griselda, the source of Chaucer's "Clerk's Tale"; students of Dante to see the letter in which Petrarch disclaims all jealousy of his great predecessor in Italian poetry. The last letter of the selection, that in which Petrarch, in his old age, expresses his resolution to die a student, is the most touchingly human letter in the book. We may quote from it:

"I should assuredly only die the sooner," he writes to Boccaccio, "if I followed your advice. Continued work and application form my soul's nourishment. So soon as I commenced to rest and relax I should cease to live. I know my own powers. I am not fitted for other kinds of work, but my reading and writing, which you would have me discontinue, are easy tasks; nay, they are a delightful rest, and relieve the burden of heavier anxieties. There is no lighter burden, nor more agreeable, than a pen. Other pleasures fail us or wound us while they charm, but the pen we take up rejoicing and lay down with satisfaction, for it has the power to advantage not only its lord and master, but many others as well, even though they be far away, sometimes, indeed, though they be not born for thousands of years to come. I believe that I speak but the strict truth when I claim that as there is none among earthly delights more noble than literature, so there is none so lasting, none gentler or more faithful; there is none which accompanies its possessor through the vicissitudes of life at so small a cost of effort and anxiety. * * *

"Do you know that passage from Ecclesiasticus, 'When man has finished his researches he is but at the beginning, and when he rests then doth he labor'? I seem to myself to have but begun; whatever you and others may think, this is my verdict. If in the meanwhile the end, which certainly cannot be far off, should come, I would that it might find me still young. But as I cannot, in the nature of things, hope for that, I desire that death find me reading and writing, or, if it please Christ, praying and in tears."

"Francesco Petrarch," says a contemporary, "the mirror of our century, after completing a vast array of volumes, on reaching his seventy-first year, closed his last day in his library. He was found leaning over a book as if sleeping, so that his death was not at first suspected by his household."

*PETRARCH. THE FIRST MODERN SCHOLAR AND MAN OF LETTERS. A Selection from His Correspondence with Boccaccio and Other Friends, Designed to Illustrate the Beginnings of the Renaissance. Translated from the original Latin, together with historical introductions and notes, by James Harvey Robinson and Henry Winchester Rolfe. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1898. 8vo. 438 pages.

In The American Anthropologist Mr. M. H. Saville shows, not a Boston, but a Mexican Philharmonic orchestra, as copied from the "Manuscript du Cacique," and so we have some idea of the grand orchestra of pre-Columbian times. There are six "artists." Two are tympanists, for the kettledrum is of the most remote origin. Drumsticks had their ends covered with india rubber. The wind instrumentalists are two, and their horns are queer. One seems to have been so ponderous that it required a stand. A rattle serves a fifth musician. We use the castanet or the bones for the same noisy effects to-day. But it is in regard to the last instrument, as performed on by No. 6, which is of decided interest. It is the first time that in old America a stringed instrument is seen. The name it goes by is the musical bow of Mexico. It was made of a reed five feet or so long, on which a string was bent. The string might have been of some material resembling flax. It is doubtful whether it was of metal. At a certain interval the string was tied down to the reed, and the stopping was made with the fingers. The evidences from the "Manuscript du Cacique" point to the fact that the musical vibrating instrument must have been known to the aboriginal races in South America, and possibly such a musical bow may still be found in use among the Indians in the Southern hemisphere. In wild Africa the musical sounds derived from strings serve in many instruments.

JOHNSON'S DICTIONARY.

Samuel's, Also, but an American Work and the First.

The first dictionary by an American author published in this country was Samuel Johnson, Jr.'s, "School Dictionary; Being a Compendium of the Latest and Most Improved Dictionaries," printed in New Haven in 1798 by Edward O'Brien. The British Museum has a copy presumably perfect; Yale College Library has the Brinley copy, which lacks pages 157-168 out of 198, the total number. No other copies seem to be known.

No date is given on the title page of Johnson's dictionary, and the year of publication has previously been guessed at by bibliographers, but 1798 is undeniably the exact date. In proof of this the following advertisement is of interest. It is taken from The Connecticut Journal for Nov. 8, 1798, a newspaper published in New Haven, and still issued there under another name, where there is advertised as just published "A School Dictionary, being a compendium of the latest and most improved dictionaries, and comprising an easy and concise method of teaching children the true meaning and pronunciation of the most useful words in the English language not attainable by common schoolbooks, and in which the parts of speech are distinguished and explained and a special rule is given for spelling derivations and compound words, by Samuel Johnson, Junior, published according to Act of Congress, New Haven. Printed and sold by Edward O'Brien, who holds the copyright for the States of Connecticut and New York."

Odd it is that a Samuel Johnson should have been the author of the first American dictionary, but this particular Johnson was entitled to his name and came of as good stock as did the learned English doctor. He was born in the town of Guilford, Conn., on March 10, 1757, and died there Aug. 20, 1836, (his tombstone says June 20, but Dr. Talcott's "Guilford Genealogies," more trustworthy than the faded stone, gives it as Aug. 20.) He was the son of Samuel Johnson, who, born in Guilford in 1676, was educated at Yale, and was later the first President of King's (now Columbia University) College. The father published, among other works well esteemed at the time, a "System of Morality" and an "English and Hebrew Grammar." He died in Stratford, Conn., in 1772.

For a number of years Samuel Johnson, Jr., taught school in Guilford, and the reader of the preface to his dictionary will find that he speaks of himself as having long been an instructor of youth. In 1798, as we have seen, he published his "School Dictionary," which was well received. Shortly after this he and the Rev. John Elliott prepared the second American dictionary, the title of which was deposited in the office of the District of Connecticut in June, 1799. After having been submitted to various persons of prominence in the State—one of the number being Noah Webster, who approved of the "general plan and execution"—the book was sent to press and published in January, 1800, The Connecticut Journal advertising it in its issues for Jan. 30, Feb. 6, and Feb. 13, 1800.

The title of the second American dictionary is in part as follows: "A Selected, Pronouncing, and Accented Dictionary, comprising a selection of the choicest words found in the best English authors. By John Elliott, pastor of the church in East Guilford, and Samuel Johnson, Jun., the author of the 'School Dictionary, Suffield, Printed by Ed. Gray for Oliver D. & I. Cook, and sold by them in sheets or bound at their book store in Hartford, 1800.'"

The first American dictionary is a 24mo, the second is an oblong 16mo. Of the first there was but one edition, while of the second there were two editions, both in 1800. The first edition of the second dictionary has 16 pages of introduction and 223 pages of text, the second having 32 pages of introduction and 203 pages of text, and being, besides, printed solid, with no spacing between the lines. Yale College has a copy of the first edition, lacking the last leaf of introduction; there is a copy in the library of the New York Historical Society, and there is one in the collection of a gentleman in this city who is a descendant of the Rev. John Elliott, one of the authors. There are copies of the second edition in the Lenox and New York Historical Society Libraries.

Johnson and Elliott said in the preface to the second dictionary that "the favorable reception with which the School Dictionary met" was one of the inducements for undertaking the new work, which "was made easy and familiar to children or youth, and designed for the use of schools in America." The reverend gentleman who labored with Johnson was the great-grandson of the Rev. Joseph Eliot of Guilford, who was the son of John Eliot, who preached to the Indians and prepared for their use the famous Indian Bible. He was born on Aug. 28, 1768, and died on Dec. 17, 1824.

There is but brief reference to Samuel Johnson, Jr., in Smith's "History of Guilford," and he is not alluded to at all in Henry P. Robinson's paper on "Guilford and Madison in Literature," or in Steiner's more recent "History of the Plantation of Menncatuck and of the Original Town of Guilford." Surely something more should be known about this worthy man, whose pioneer work in American lexicography was well conceived and carefully executed. There is no doubt that his was the first of American dictionaries, the "Young Secretary's Guide," one edition of which is dated Boston, 1713, being clearly of English authorship, and some one with a love for research should endeavor to gather the material for a correct biographical sketch of Samuel Johnson, Jr. Possibly some of the readers of THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART can aid in the matter.

Another Account.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the issue of Oct. 1 of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW I noticed a query from Mr. Edward Herbert Noyes of Milford-on-Delaware, Pa., regarding the first dictionary in the English language by an American author, and as The Shore Line Times of the author's native town had the honor of first announcing his name in public print I take pleasure in inclosing the article from our issue of July 1, 1898, which may be of interest and benefit to your correspondent if you consider it worthy of publication. C. H. SCHOLEY, Publisher.

Guilford, Conn., Oct. 5, 1898.

One hundred years ago the first dictionary of the English language by an American was published, a citizen of Guilford, Conn., being its author. In The Connecticut Journal for Nov. 8 and 19, 1798, a newspaper printed in New Haven, Conn., and still continued there under another name, is advertised as just published "a school dictionary, being a compendium of the latest and most improved dictionaries, and comprising an easy and concise method of teaching children the true meaning and pronunciation of the most useful words in the English language, not attainable by common school books, and in which the parts of speech are distinguished and explained and a special rule is given for spelling derivations and compound words, by Samuel Johnson, June 1, published according to act of Congress. New Haven: Printed and sold by Edward O'Brien, who holds the copyright for the States of Connecticut and New York." It is without date; a very small book; a 24mo, according to the catalogue of George Brinley; containing not far from 200 pages, the writer of this article not having a note of the exact number.

It might be expected that a biographical sketch of this pioneer in Guilford authorship might be found in Steiner's excellent history of the plantation of Menuncatuck and of the original town of Guilford, Conn., &c., but his name was only mentioned incidentally, if at all. The index to that book has several Samuel Johnsons, and Samuel Johnson, Jr., may be among them. In 1880, Henry P. Robinson contributed an apparently exhaustive paper on "Guilford and Madison in Literature," at the quarter-millennial celebration of the settlement at Menuncatuck; but one examines his article in vain for facts in regard to this interesting book and its author. These omissions are probably due to the fact that both are well-nigh unknown. There is but one copy of the book known to be in this country, and that an imperfect one, in the library of Yale University. In the catalogue of the library of the British Museum, London, England, another copy is mentioned. Perhaps a close examination of old trunks, chests, and barrels in Guilford or Madison garrets might result in the discovery of other copies. If so, the finder would discover a treasure.

But who was this Samuel Johnson, Jr.? In the preface of his dictionary he speaks of himself as the instructor of youth for years. In Smith's "History of Guilford" is a statement that subsequently to 1721 "the school was afterward kept in the family of Samuel Johnson for seventy or eighty years." (Page 81.) He was living in 1800, because in that year "John Elliott, pastor of the church in East Guilford, and Samuel Johnson, Junior, author of the School Dictionary," published a "selected pronouncing and accented dictionary," &c., of which an account may appear in a future number of THE TIMES. In the preface of this dictionary it is stated: "The favorable reception with which the School Dictionary met" was one of the inducements for undertaking the new work. Cannot some of your readers give to the world a correct biographical sketch of one who heads the list of American lexicographers of the English language? His name shall be, like those of Halleck, Hill, and Elliot, a feather in the cap of Guilford history.

Richard Realf's Poems.

The forthcoming volume of poems by Richard Realf, announced by the Funk & Wagnalls Company, will doubtless have deep interest for the admirers of this "Workman-Poet-Soldier," as he designated himself at the time of his death by suicide. The Realf volume will be a surprise, also, for its passionate songs and poems of the civil war period and the stirring five or six years of National history that followed the death of Mr. Lincoln. Realf was a soldier of the Union, and served in all the campaigns of the Army of the Cumberland. His "Song of the Sword," "A Soldier's Psalm to Women," the famous sonnet to Gen. Lytle, (author of the poem beginning, "I am dying, Egypt, dying,") on whose person the original copy was found when the body was removed from the field of Chickamauga, pierced by the death bullet and stained by the blood of the soldier-poet, will, with others heretofore unpublished or now forgotten, be found in the forthcoming volume. A score of poems written while Realf was assistant at the famous Five Points House of Industry in 1855-6, and stirring lyrics of the anti-slavery agitation and of the free State strife in Kansas, are included in the volume.

Col. Hinton's memoir will trace the life of the English gardener's son to his sad death at Oakland, Cal., in October, 1878. The editor was the intimate friend of the poet for twenty-two years, closely connected with many of the remarkable associations of Realf's life, such as his connection with John Brown and the Harper's Ferry outbreak, and his subsequent army and editorial career. There will be five portraits of different dates, from 1858 to 1876; one of the poet's mother, a spirited drawing, made for the editor's use, of the poet's grave and surroundings in the Lone Mountain Cemetery, San Francisco, which overlooks the Golden Gate.

MERIVALE.

An Autobiography Showing Him to Have Been Less of a Churchman than of a Scholar.

Dr. Charles Merivale, sometime Dean of Ely, or better known as the writer of that incomparable history, the "Romans Under the Empire," recorded the reminiscences of his early life in an autobiographical form. This he dedicated to his own family, and now after the Dean's death the autobiography has been printed for private circulation.

"Scholar-cleric" is the compound term best adapted to Merivale. Originally he was educated with the idea of his becoming an official in the East Indian service, but his tastes did not run in that direction. He rather liked books than commerce. He had a writership offered him, but he would not accept the position. He went to Cambridge, was graduated as a fourth classic, and became a Fellow and tutor of the college.

As to the writership, the Dean of Ely thus comments on it, and explains that by his non-acceptance of it he saved the country. There was a Director in the old East India Company who held a large share of patronage:

"He had given it [the writership] to me out of favor to our cousin, Angel Heath. She was also connected with the Lawrences in the North of Ireland through her mother, Mrs. Admiral Heath. Mr. Hudleston had already given cadetships, entirely, I believe, on her account, to Henry and I think to George Lawrence, both well-known names in later Indian history. He now said: 'Well, I thought I had done enough for that set; but as I have a writership thrown on my hands, and as I think there is another one of them who, I dare say, will not refuse it, I will give it to him.' And so he did; and this other was John Lawrence, who went to India as a writer, distinguished himself by many eminent services, till at last he became the main instrument in defending the empire at the time of the mutiny, and was rewarded with the Governor Generalship and the title of Lord Lawrence. And thus it was that I saved India."

The Dean was at Cambridge from 1826 to 1848, and he calls it "a period of repose and reaction from a special excitement." As far as religion goes, the Dean is aptly described as endowed with a spirit of "placid quietism." Orders were taken in 1833. The Dean of Ely's religious convictions, when compared with those of to-day, are somewhat curious. He seems in a measure to have somewhat anticipated the opinions of the moderate Church party in the England of 1898:

"I must not pretend that in entering upon the ministry as a profession I was influenced with any high, engrossing sense of the responsibilities which it properly involves. My early training had not so directed my thoughts or affected my sensibilities, and my natural temper was, I may allow, too sober, too reflective, too cold or sluggish, perhaps, to give way to the enthusiastic sentiment which often awakes at such a crisis in minds which till that supreme moment have continued unstirred. I would have it understood that I look back not without satisfaction to that training. I had what I must always consider the great advantage of being brought up under the influence in almost equal degree of Church people and of Dissenters, living together in mutual harmony and confidence, and kindly acquiescing in the differences of speculative opinion which made no difference whatever in their practical honesty and piety. I have been led myself from experience as well as from reflection to hold that the Churchman cannot understand his own Church who does not know the standpoint of the Dissenter toward it."

Sixty-five years ago the Dissenter was rather uncourteously received by a clerical member of the Church of England. Dr. Merivale's broader faith he thus describes:

"The Churchman, if he is loyal to his avowed principles, acknowledges Scripture as his rule of faith as well as the Dissenter; but, allowing, as he generally does, a wider scope to tradition in the interpretation of Scripture, he is too often led to subordinate the claims of the original to the interpretation; of the text to the gloss upon the text. The Dissenter stands, or thinks he stands, stiffly upon the common foundation, but is often little aware how much he requires an extraneous support and how much he really leans upon such support without knowing it. But both are after all in the main agreed, both Churchman and Dissenter, who are believers indeed and not merely secular politicians, of whom there are as many of the one party as of the other; and to the practical Christian it can make, to my apprehension, no practical difference whatever whether he accepts or rejects or regards as simply 'not proven' the theory of Episcopacy, which mainly cleaves asunder the invisible Church of Christ in modern times. I am well pleased to have had the opportunity of testing by my own observation how slight, how shadowy, is the pretended difference between the Episcopalian and the Presbyterian as such; and how little even for wider divergence in speculative opinion on points of dogma may affect the graces of the true Christian character."

Writing about the Ritualistic movement in 1868, what the Dean says is again applicable to-day, though the treatment of this vexed subject is rarely handled in such a straightforward and liberal manner:

"It is unlucky that the Ritualists have, as I apprehend, both law and logic on their side. I don't think them the least more justifiable on that account; still these are elements which must be taken into consideration in criticising and in dealing with them.

"The term 'mass' is undoubtedly Edwardian and legal, and so are the greater part of the usages they adopt—perhaps not every extravagance. So much for law. And further, our formulas declare the Real Presence in the Eucharist, thus connecting us with the Romish and Lutheran and Eastern Churches, and distinguishing us from the Presbyterian, Zwinglian, and Socinian. Surely it is but logical to attach some peculiar outward symbolism to the celebration of an avowed mystery. I think myself the usage of three hundred years ought to be decisive the other way; but I should feel myself very much at a loss how to deal with malignants on such a vantage ground. I am pretty sure that to legislate specially against them would only be a signal for legislation against Broad Church next year, and perhaps against Low Church the year after."

Edward Fitzgerald was one of the Dean's correspondents, and many of his letters find a place in this autobiography. There is the greatest affection and respect shown in these letters, and here is one of Fitzgerald's, written in 1880:

"When I remember your viva voce, and when I read your letters, Merivale, I always wish some one would make notes of your table and letter talk; so witty, so humorous, so just. You could not do this yourself; if you thought about what you said and wrote for such a purpose, it would not, I suppose, be as good; but I wish others would do it for you—and—I must not say 'for me,' at my time of day, but for those who come after us both."

Charles Merivale was born in 1808 and became Dean of Ely in 1869. His two books on Rome were, "The Fall of the Roman Republic," and "History of the Romans Under the Empire," and it is by the latter work that he will be the longer remembered. His other books are, "The Conversion of the Northern Nations" and "A Translation of Homer's Iliad" into English rhymed verse.

It is pleasant to know that in his young college days the Dean was a famous oarsman, and rowed in the first contest between Oxford and Cambridge at Henley.

E.P.D.&C.

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REVIEWS OF BOOKS.

A Type Created in David Harum.*

Mr. Westcott has in David Harum succeeded in doing what all authors do not accomplish. He has created a new and interesting type that obtains something more than mere temporary interest from the realism with which it is encompassed. We are led, without violence, into a bright and sunny, although quaint, atmosphere, and those of us who are at all familiar with country people and the lives they live will recognize old friends and their doings somewhere in the book. David Harum is a character entirely unlike those we have had from Dickens, Thackeray, Charles Reade, or any of the English school. He is distinctively American, and yet his portrayal has awaited the hands of Mr. Westcott in spite of the activity of Miss Wilkins, Miss Jewett, and others, who have so delightfully drawn for us many pictures that deal with life in country towns. The portrait is of a country banker—dry, eccentric, quaint, somewhat illiterate, truly, but with large knowledge of human nature and of things not found in printed books, but which have value in making loans and discounts or in horse trading, of which David Harum was very fond. A product of home treatment similar to that accorded to Cinderella by her haughty sisters, the hero nevertheless somewhat unaccountably clings to the cheerful belief that there is nothing wholly bad or useless in the world. Into the life of this man and into association with him comes one John K. Lenox of New York City, a young man whose father represents hundreds of men to-day who are successful in business themselves, but whose sons are allowed to drift with the tide. They rise and fall with it. They are educated, no matter how unconscientiously, into thinking that the world was created only that they might enjoy it. They go here and there, they are club members, they study a little, perhaps, in Europe, drawing on their respective fathers for allowances. But they are of themselves financially helpless. They earn nothing and lack the ability of earning anything. Such a young man was John K. Lenox, who is first presented in the book on board a returning transatlantic steamer. Mary Blake, a fellow passenger, first awakens in him some serious views of life, and inspires him with some ambition to make something of himself in the world. His association with her on board the steamer and afterward is very pleasant, but his father dying shortly after his return home he abandons the study of law that he had taken up and gladly accepts a position as cashier of David Harum's bank at Homeville, and through a series of fatalities entirely loses track of Miss Blake.

The opening chapter, wherein David Harum succeeds in a horse trade with "Deakin Perkins," and in which the "Deakin" is worsted and an old score settled, is full of telling points well told and outlines the narrow and circumscribed life at Homeville into which John Lenox now comes. The impression he makes on David Harum is favorable, and in spite of the Eagle Hotel and other contrasts presented on every hand with his easy if not luxurious life in New York City and abroad he philosophically manages to get enough out of his new surroundings to make the time pass quickly and pleasantly. Things in a country banking house are not quite so full of life and movement as in a metropolitan bank, but the available incidents are gathered up and utilized by Mr. Westcott in the story to the fullest extent, and we have a number of situations and incidents in which the ability of Mr. Harum to cope with his business is set forth beyond the shadow of a doubt. Mr. Westcott is a master of dialect, and uses it where the occasion requires. The character of David Harum as presented in the story is anything but transparent, and he is able to veil his intentions in language that completely conceals his thoughts. This is well brought out in the Widow Cullum mortgage incident, which introduces the pathetic element, and in which David Harum at first appears as a pronounced Shylock, but in the dénouement is found to be anything but heartless; on the contrary, he is shown to have no little sentiment in his rough make-up, and because of a never forgotten kindness on the part of the widow's husband to David as a boy when he took him to the circus, he voluntarily cancels and satisfies the widow's mortgage on Christmas morning in his own peculiar way.

The writer of the present romance, for such it is, has large knowledge of men and things. Every page shows it. It is only when they are presented in such a bright and original light that we realize some of the things that are passing around us. A pleasing portraiture of Newport life is incidentally painted for us in written words that flash back the color that belongs to the various parts, and Newport means more (or less) after reading the chapter than it did before. At any rate the foibles of the place are skilfully made to stand out in high relief.

David Harum well says in the course of the development of the story, (Page 184:)

"Bus'nis is bus'nis," ain't part of the golden rule, I allow. But the way it gen'ally runs, fur's I've found out, is, "Do unto the other fellow the way he'd like to do unto you, an' do it fust."

"They say a reasonable amount o' fleas is good for a dog. Keeps him from broodin' over bein' a dog, mebbe." (Page 284.)

The character sketching and building, so far as David Harum is concerned, is well nigh perfect, and many an established author might well envy the achievement thus obtained, but when the romance itself is considered, as a whole, it limps. It is subordinated in the first place to the magnification of David Harum, (who well deserves the honor,) but a knowledge of men is one thing, and that of women, which of necessity enters into the writing of romance, is quite another. It does not seem, furthermore, as if the average young man would have suffered a girl in whom he had the interest that John Lenox had in Mary Blake to drop so easily and completely out of his life, nor does the sequence of the story have the air realistic about it. A second chance meeting on board an ocean liner is possible, but not probable, and it would seem that the misapprehension as to the supposed (assumed) marriage of Mary Blake should have been swept more quickly away. The book is wonderfully bright, readable, and graphic, but it would yet seem too early and too violent to rank Mr. Westcott, whose untimely death we all lament, with such veterans as Mark Twain, James Russell Lowell, and Bret Harte.

*DAVID HARUM. A Story of American Life. By Edward Noyes Westcott. Cloth. Decorated cover. 12mo. Pages 389. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price, $1.50.

Bellamy's "Blindman's World."

The group of fifteen stories by the late Edward Bellamy, entitled "The Blindman's World," and introduced by Mr. Howells, contains three tales which, although not in the same vein as "Looking Backward," are excellent illustrations of the quality which won its possessor so vast an audience, the ability to make "the airy stuff of dreams one in quality with veritable experience." The quoted phrase belongs to Mr. Howells, whose tender and respectful admiration falls little short of reverence for Mr. Bellamy, "whose imagination," he says, "revived throughout Christendom the faith in a millennium"; from whose work "nobility of the heart was never absent," who always "had the distinction of self-forgetfulness in his work. He interpreted the heart of the American Nation, and knew how to move it more than any other American author who has ever lived. The theory that he simply moved the popular fancy will not account for the love and honor in which his name is passionately held by the vast average East and West. * * * His faith is an animating force concerning whose effect at this time or some other time it would not be wise to prophesy."

Such is the criticism which Mr. Howells bestows upon his friend's work, and his judgment that Mr. Bellamy was more, much more, than a mere mover of the popular fancy is undeniable. He applied his "ability to make the airy stuff of dreams one in quality with veritable experience," to rearing before the unlearned masses a fair city of refuge, in which there should be no suspenses, no uncertainty as to daily bread, no gnawing, undeserved poverty, no tyrannical oppression. Political economists turned the hard light of logic and science upon his vision, and showed its quaking foundations, its actual ugliness. His readers turned again to his pages and forgot them. A wall of real statistics was piled across the way, and the blindness of Nelson fell upon every man of them. They had believed, they continued to believe, and as long as they live they will believe in the reality of the dream. Reason: Their wish coincided with the author's thought; he divined their desire and ministered to it with the beautiful charity which was his finest trait, and to which Mr. Howells again and again refers.

In "The Blindman's World" he describes the inhabitants of Mars, who differ from men chiefly in knowing the future and forgetting the past. In "To Whom This May Come," a mind-reading race is described, and Swedenborg's idea is amplified and carried into detail, and again the reader accepts the story as possible. "With the Eyes Shut," a dream of a land in which nobody reads or writes, because everything is phonographed, seems perfectly real even to the description of a combined portable phonograph and alarm clock by which a man may be reminded of his wife's message to her dressmaker and enabled to deliver it without errors. Something in the nature of an irresistible propeller seems needed to make this apparatus entirely effectual, but Mr. Bellamy did not assert that the husbands approved of it, and he said that the machines by which boys were warned when to come home from play were unaccountably lost or broken at an alarming rate. These three stories need nothing but a corresponding lack in the reader to make them as powerful as "Looking Backward." Given a people long and keenly harassed by uncertainty and sorrow, and devoid of religious faith, or given a race suffering from mutual misunderstanding, or given a company of blind men, and foreknowledge, universal mind reading, the substitution of hearing for sight would seem the fairest of gospels.

The message of these little stories is as convincing to a selected few as "Looking Backward" was to the unthinking many, and the very power of the minor works invalidates the strength of the masterpiece. The author had read the spell with "much of glamour might," and although he used it with the gentlest intent, although he dedicated his life to its unselfish, benevolent employment, it was but a spell.

The other stories may be classified as ingenious and sentimental, the latter exquisitely delicate in treatment, and tender beyond expression in their dealing with frailties. There is a class of writers who corrupt their readers by filling them with scorn for the weakling and the sinner. Mr. Bellamy belonged to that nobler group of authors who wake the source of sympathetic tears, and whose names have Abou ben Adhem's claim to be written in the book of gold.

*THE BLINDMAN'S WORLD. By Edward Bellamy. With a prefatory sketch by W. D. Howells. 12mo. Boston: Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Armenia.*

The massacres and pillage committed by the Turkish soldiers and populace in Armenia in 1896 and which aroused the indignation of the entire Christian world have been the subject of an investigation by the Rev. Dr. George H. Hepworth of the staff of one of the New York daily papers. The only condition imposed by the Sultan when granting permission to the author to enter the remote districts of Armenia was that he should be accompanied by Sidney Whitman, a person in whom the Sultan reposed great confidence. Three or four aides-de-camp and half a dozen Sergeants formed the remainder of the escort. From the start suspicion is aroused that the investigation will be limited to such places and happenings as the Sultan's representatives permit Dr. Hepworth to reach. The author emphatically disclaims any intention or desire to act as an apologist for the murderous followers of Abdul Hamid, but after a careful perusal of the volume and an unprejudiced consideration of the facts as presented, the average reader, we think, will conclude that the whole of the atrocious plot was never unfolded to the author of this volume. There is no question that he has endeavored to present an impartial summary of the Armenian situation as it revealed itself to him. We have here the history of the causes and events which preceded the massacres, as related by representatives of both the Armenian and Turkish parties. The stories differ so widely that the author thinks it would be fair to accept the following description as the keynote of the situation:

"If you put an Armenian and a Turk side by side in a village, it will hardly be twelve months before the Turk will retire impoverished, because the Armenian has absorbed the business. The Turk has conquered the Armenian by force of arms, but the Armenian has the better of the Turk by force of brains. Up to the time of the recent massacres the Turk was constantly losing money, while the Armenian grew richer every day."

The author is of the impression that the foregoing condition of affairs, rather than religious differences, was the cause of the inhuman slaughter which swept over Armenia. But this does not satisfactorily explain the ruthless murder of helpless women and children. Of course the Turkish officials are ready in their explanations and ascribe to politics all the difficulties. But how can we reconcile this plausible argument with the fact that the Koran, the vade mecum of all faithful Mohammedans, directs the extermination of people who profess any religion other than that of the Prophet? True, it says such destruction is to take place only when infidels are engaged in insurrection. But how easy it is to force objectionable people into defending their civil rights. Such defense, praiseworthy though it may be, will always be reported to the Sultan as an insurrection. Then will follow instructions to "put down the rebellion with such severity as may seem to be necessary." And does any one suppose that this severe order will be enforced with moderation? No; secret instructions are issued, wholesale butchery follows, and thousands of innocent men and women suffer death for their religion. The only solution of the Armenian question is to remove the Turkish yoke absolutely. When some country of Europe musters up sufficient courage to do for Armenia what the United States has done and is doing for Cuba, then will the Armenian question be solved, and not until then. Dr. Hepworth's trip abounded with excitement and danger, including, as it did, the crossing of several of the loftiest mountain passes in Asia Minor in the most inclement weather; and these experiences, together with the many unique customs and habitations encountered en route, are described in an interesting manner. While the work will scarcely be accepted as authoritative or comprehensive, yet it yields much information and considerable entertainment. The book is excellently printed and copiously illustrated.

*THROUGH ARMENIA ON HORSEBACK. By George H. Hepworth. 12mo., $2. Illustrated. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

A Novel by Edna Lyall.*

"Once in a blithe green-wood, liv'd a hermit
wise and good,
Whom the folks from far and near
For his counsel sought, knowing well that
what he taught
The dreariest of hearts would cheer.
Though his hair was white, his eye was
clear and bright,
And he thus was ever wont to say:
'Though to care we are born, yet the dullest morn
Often heralds in the fairest day!'

"Pray, is the hermit dead? from the forest
has he fled?
No, he lives to counsel all
Who an ear will bend to their wisest, truest
friend,
And Hope, the hermit's name, they call;
Still he sits, I ween, mid branches ever
green,
And cheerily you may hear him say:
'Though to care we are born, yet the dullest morn
Often heralds in the fairest day!'"

In these verses lies the keynote to this pretty, intricate love story, throughout which Hope sings cheer and encouragement to the hero, whose life till marriage is one long struggle in attempts to unravel the mystery of his unknown parentage and in defeating rival lovers.

The time of action is during the last half of the seventeenth century, just after James's flight and William and Mary had been placed in supremacy. When political intrigues were numerous and to be of Jacobitic persuasion was to court speedy death. Catholics and Protestants were many, with an occasional Quaker representative. These various political and religious views, as maintained by the characters of the story, serve in the execution of the plot. The Highlands of Scotland form a fine setting for the whole.

The hero, whose life cost that of his mother, was abandoned when scarcely a day old on the banks of the blue Derwentwater by a heartless father and rescued by a gentleman of wealth and prominence, who placed him in the home of a faithful Scotchwoman. In her home there was already a tiny baby girl intrusted to her motherly care, and with this foster sister the boy grew up. Both infants were baptized on the same day, the little foundling receiving the name Michael Derwent, the first name from the season Michaelmas, the last from the stream near which he was found. The little girl was christened Audrey Radcliffe.

The early life of the children was a very happy one, but the sad day of parting came when Audrey's mother took her to her own home and the old nurse and Michael were left alone. But the friendship of childhood remained firm, developing into true love. And here arose the great difficulty. Michael must discover his parentage before he could honorably declare this love. Years filled with many vain attempts to lead to this discovery were Michael's lot. Often he was thoroughly discouraged as his efforts met with no success, and he stood by silently as other suitors pleaded for her hand. Still Hope sang on, and, when least expected, he was acknowledged by his father, a distant relative of Audrey's family, and bearing also the name Radcliffe. Just at this point the political atmosphere of the times enters into the story, and, through no fault of his, but by the scheming of a rival lover, Michael is carried off and imprisoned in London Tower. From this he is released by the zealous efforts of Audrey, who personally appeals to William and Mary. A speedy marriage follows in London, and the happy couple start on their wedding journey to Michael's ancestral home in the Northland.

The book is daintily bound and the story well written, maintaining its interest to the end.

*HOPE THE HERMIT. A Novel. By Edna Lyall, Author of "Doreen," "Donovan," "To Right the Wrong," &c. 12mo. Pages 412. New York: Longmans, Green, & Co. $1.50.

Gladstone on Books.*

There is something fascinating about a book or a collection of books. They are silent and unobtrusive companions. Well selected, they cheer and they solace, they inspire, they point out duty, they do many things for which they receive no credit or recognition, and yet they are ever the same. Mr. Gladstone writes it down in the present little volume that books have a body and a soul. He says: "The binding of a book is the dress with which it walks out into the world. The paper, type, and ink are the body in which its soul is domiciled. And these three, soul, body, and habiliment, are a triad which ought to be adjusted to one another by the laws of harmony and good sense. Noble works ought not to be printed in mean and worthless forms, and cheapness ought to be limited by an instinctive sense and law of fitness." Lord Bacon has, in his essay on studies, pointed out a fine distinction to be observed with various books

*ON BOOKS AND THE HOUSING OF THEM. By W. E. Gladstone. Boards. With portrait. Edition limited to 500 copies. 12mo. Pages 39. New York: M. F. Mansfield. Price, 75 cents.

when he says: "Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested." Books are the voices of the dead. In a room well filled with books there is no excuse for being or feeling solitary. The mere possession of books does not, however, constitute the whole of the matter. In the case of a single volume the problem is not great. It can be laid on the table, on the mantel, or almost anywhere, but when there is an accumulation of volumes there is the necessity of placing them in a bookcase. The bookcase must be housed and the house must be kept, the library dusted, arranged, and it should be catalogued, so that the use of the library may not be restricted by not knowing where the particular book wanted may be found. The problem grows with the size of the collection. Mr. Gladstone points out in the present brochure some difficulties that arise in the attempted solution of just such problems. The assembling of books according to subjects is very important and desirable, but the question of size enters as an element into such matters. A folio with a 32mo for its immediate neighbor offends the artistic and critical eye at once, though the subject and the class are the same, even if the immense waste of space be overlooked.

The problem is not solved by Mr. Gladstone. He leaves the final solution to each one to whom it is presented under varying conditions. The suggestions made by him, founded upon his own experience as a very extensive book buyer and collector, will be found most interesting and valuable to those to whom books and the gathering of them appeal in any way.

Folk-Lore and Canada.*

The folk-life and folk-lore of Canada has an individuality of its own. It is in the common people—the lumbermen and the farmers—that the chief interest centres, because it is among them that the early legends and traditions are especially preserved. Travelers, particularly from our own land, have in recent years ventured more and more in their journeyings into Canada, and much that is interesting has been brought to light in regard to folk-life there that has been the result of observation and studies thus inspired.

Crossing the Canadian frontier, we are brought into contact with a people in many respects unique and about whom we know very little in spite of the closeness of our geographical association. Their amusements, churches, marriages, and festivities all partake of ideals purely Canadian, sometimes with a clearly antiquarian flavor, suggesting a very early origin, and which often contrasts quite sharply with the forms and ceremonies that prevail and with which we are familiar among ourselves.

Mr. Greenough has, it would seem, missed a rare opportunity of gathering and printing a representative collection of folk-lore tales and legends that, from the title of the book, we are justified in expecting. In the chapter on "Amusements, Contes and Raconteurs" he has given us glimpses of the wealth of such material among the Canadians, but he has not recorded for us in his present book as much as would have been acceptable.

His relations and associations with the habitants were so close and so intimate that his statement that he found but little in the way of folk-lore is most surprising, and it would seem that the harvest must have been more plenteous if the laborer had but gleaned with pertinacity. For the neglect here noted atonement has to some extent been made in the presentation of some of the popular songs, both the words and music of which have come down by tradition, and few if any of which have hitherto been printed in this country. Interpretation of these songs is rendered possible by the introduction of the musical scores, and constitutes one of the features of the book.

Marco Polo.*

The story of Marco Polo and his explorations in the Orient, the mystery of which still lingers, in spite of later explorations, is one of the most interesting as well as romantic tales that we have either of mediæval or of modern times. He may, indeed, be justly given a place as the founder of Asiatic geography, and as a traveler he visited regions of the earth which were entirely unknown to Europe prior to his time, and some portions of which even now remain without subsequent exploration. This Venetian patrician spent six and twenty years in exploration, at his own expense, and what he saw he described with simplicity and exactness. He was the Humboldt of the thirteenth century, and added not a little to the fame of Venice, then truly "Queen of the Adriatic." During one of the wars that arose between the rival republics of Venice and Genoa, Marco Polo, who was in command of a powerful galley at the battle of Curzola, was captured by the Genoese and cast into prison at Genoa. To this small circumstance we owe the famous book written by him, so that what was his loss in the way of liberty was our gain in the way of history. The book was dictated by Marco Polo to a fellow prisoner, one Rusticiano of Pisa, which accounts for the recurring use of the third person when speaking of himself. Printing was at this period unknown, and the book was written on vellum and illuminated with miniatures, after the fashion of the times. The original copy is in the great Paris Library. The mythical and the serious are written side by side as solemn fact, and many accounts appear of Chinese jugglers quite as startlingly singular as the following:

"That same night a juggler, who was one of the Kân's slaves, made his appearance, and the Amir said to him: 'Come and show us some of your marvels.' Upon this he took a wooden ball, with several holes in it, through which long thongs were passed, and (laying hold of one of these) slung it into the air. It went up so high that we lost sight of it altogether. (It was the hottest season of the year, and we were outside in the middle of the palace court.) There now remained only a little of the end of a thong in the conjuror's hands, and he desired one of the boys who assisted him to lay hold of it and mount. He did so, climbing by the thong, and we lost sight of him also! The conjuror then called to him three times, but, getting no answer, he snatched up a knife, as if in a great rage, laid hold of the thong, and disappeared also! By and by he threw down one of the boy's hands, then a foot, then the other hand, and then the other foot, then the trunk, and last of all the head! Then he came down himself, all puffing and panting, and, with his clothes all bloody, kissed the ground before the Amir and said something to him in Chinese. The Amir gave some orders in reply, and our friend then took the lad's limbs, laid them together in their places, and gave a kick, when, presto! there was the boy, who got up and stood before us!"

The present book is intended to meet the wants of boys and girls, but will perhaps serve to interest their elders in view of the changes and rumored changes that are taking place in China and its empire. Persia, ancient Armenia, Tartary, Tibet, Japan, India, and Africa all yielded their secrets to Marco Polo, and the stories given us by Mr. Brooks in the book just issued, in connection with history and geography, will be found well worth attention and consideration. Where possible the original language of Marco Polo has been preserved intact in Mr. Brooks's version.

Literary Criticism *

The relations of author and critic have not always been cordial. Sometimes the author has been supersensitive, and again the critic has been brutally savage, but this is, in both cases, far removed from the province of legitimate criticism. Censure is not basic in this field, especially if the definition of Mr. Sears be accepted. He defines criticism as "the art of judging with correct taste," but who is to vouch for the infallibility of the (unknown) critic? He merely gives his impressions, opinions, or guesses about the treatment of the topic reviewed by him, and he may or may not be "judging with correct taste." The present age is distinctively a critical one, and the demand for it is so great that indifferent and even poor work has been accepted because the good is scarce and expensive. Criticism is often accepted by the busy man in the place of personal judgment, and there is no doubt that it has come to have a practical and commercial value. Criticisms mean much to the publisher, and neither the reader nor the writer is absolutely indifferent to them. The ideal purpose of criticism is to point out only what is good or bad judged by the highest standards in the departments of literature of which the product under consideration is an example. Unscrupulous critics have not always risen to this ideal, but where there has been an unworthy actuating motive thus given to criticism it has been for the most part too apparent to be denied, and the result has in consequence been less harmful than would otherwise have been the case. The office of critic, like that of Judge, should be above influence by private or professional grudge. The standards of criticism vary, however, so that what seems good from the standpoint of one may appear equally bad from the point of view of another, both being equally conscientious. The absolutism of the mathematical standard is impossible so long as tastes differ, and perhaps it is well that it is so, even though some may suffer, or fancy they suffer, because of it. The taste and personality of each critic exercise a powerful influence upon his judgment, no matter how strong may be his struggle against it, and if he is personally interested in the particular subjects of which a book treats, whether it be art, sentiment, theology, literature, or what not, he will be quite apt to regard it with more appreciation, all other things being equal, than one who has not personal interest in the subject. Authors may take heart, even though criticism may sting. The very law

*CANADIAN FOLK-LIFE AND FOLK-LORE. By William Parker Greenough, "G. De Monauban," Author of "The Cruise of a Woman Hater," &c. With illustrations. Rubricated title. Cloth. Decorated cover. 8vo. Pages 199. New York: George H. Richmond.

*THE STORY OF MARCO POLO. By Noah Brooks, Author of "American Statesmen," "Washington in Lincoln's Time," &c. Cloth. Illustrated by Will H. Drake. Decorated Cover. 12mo. Pages 247. New York: The Century Company. Price $1.50.

*PRINCIPLES AND METHODS OF LITERARY CRITICISM. By Lorenzo Sears, Litt. D., Professor in Brown University. Author of "The History of Oratory from the Age of Pericles to the Present Time," &c. Cloth. 12mo. Pages 384. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

(Continued on Page 686.)

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A Reminiscence of Cavour.

From Chambers's Journal.

Shortly after taking my degree at Oxford, I had been asked by an acquaintance of mine interested in the Italian railway system to go to Rome for him to see Count Cavour, the then Premier. I could not accept the offer. The friend who replaced me, and who performed his mission far better than I could have done, told me that the hour appointed by the Italian statesman for his business interviews was 4 A. M. When, therefore, being in Rome in 1886, I secured an appointment with Signor Depretis, I was relieved at knowing it to be a post-meridian, not ante-meridian, meeting. The Italian Premier was then living on the second floor in a block of buildings in a small street near the Corso; everything about him was in the same simple and frugal style that, by its contrast to the environment of English Ministers, had struck me when first visiting Gambetta in his little apartment near the Bourse.

At this time Depretis must have been somewhat over seventy but his spare, sinewy figure was active and brimful of vitality; for political information he referred me to one of his followers with the operatic title Commandatore and a surname which I cannot recall. That gentleman gave me the facts which I desired for the moment, and assured me that Signor Depretis would send me some time next year the article I had hoped to secure from him for a periodical I was then editing. But next year Signor Depretis died; the article was never written. The most memorable words uttered to me by the Italian Minister had been: "Your two statesmen, Mr. Gladstone and Lord Derby," (he alluded to the fifteenth Earl, the predecessor of the peer of 1898,) "are the two men who understand Italian affairs better than do any of us."

Sales of Postage Stamps.

The season for the sales of postage stamps in England begins with high figures. Messrs. Venton, Bull & Cooper have sold British Central Africa, 1895, set unused, £26; Natal wmk. star, 3d. blue, unused, £8 8s.; New Brunswick, 6d. yellow, unused, £10; ditto, 1s. violet, unused, £63; British Guiana, Provisional, 1862, 4c. blue, £10; Nevis, 1s. yellow green, unused, realized £88.

The following rare stamps were disposed of at auction in London: Nova Scotia, 1s. violet, fine copy, £11; India, 2 annas, green, a fine vertical strip of three, unused, £6 2s. 6d.; Cape of Good Hope, 1d., red, a strip of four, in fine condition, £27; 1s., dark green, unused, £1 5s.; four 4d., blue, £6 5s.; United States, 90c., £1 5s.; Barbados, two 6d., vermilion, both unused, £1 18s.; New South Wales, Sydney views, 1d., red, unused, £13 5s.; another one, also unused, £10 10s.; four 1d., on bluish wove, used, £4 10s.; 1d., red, on piece of original but uncanceled, £13; another 1d., red, with Victorian butterfly post mark, £3 15s., and a superb strip of four New South Wales, 2d., blue, (Plate 1,) and four similar stamps, (Plate 2,) £40 10s.

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REVIEWS OF BOOKS.

(Continued.)

of diversity will bring to them consoling and appreciative criticism to counteract the censorious. Comfort may also be had in the thought that even Milton was slow in coming to recognition, Shakespeare slower still, while Wordsworth, Tennyson, and our own Longfellow did not altogether escape the critical cranks of their own time; so that hope remains for lesser lights. There are styles in criticism as well as in costume. If the critic is called upon to beware of censoriousness, he is also in danger, if he accepts and uses commendation without caution. It is exceedingly dangerous, after all, to review a book without reading it or to read it only in part as a basis for review. There are certain desirable requisites, even for a critic, and if he has done some creative work himself he will be in a better position to appreciate the results obtained on the part of others. The author-critic will, of necessity, be a more appreciative critic from the very fact of having been an author. He will better understand what it costs to produce effects that to others lacking initiation might appear only as happy accidents. Versatility is a most valuable quality in a critic. Indeed no knowledge will be amiss in the cases of those having to deal with a dozen or twenty diverse books at a sitting. So much there is to be considered by, in, and of a critic that it would seem as dangerous to place the anonymous critic's power in the hands of a novice as it was to permit Phaeton to drive the chariot of the sun. The critic must have something more than the mere ambition that led Phaeton to seek the fatal drive. He must have insight, a comprehensive term, truly, which means something more than discovery, discernment, and perception, which it also includes. To the critic insight signifies a clear perception of literary values in any writing irrespective of signature or author's name. He must know the chaff from the wheat, especially as he frequently stands as the middleman between the author and many readers, to whom the book is impossible, and who only see the critic's review of it. The critic's responsibilities are great, as his power and rights are also great, and from his hand often fall the crumbs that constitute the literary nutriment of many who may not read the 220 octavo volumes that those reading eight hours a day for a year may be able to peruse. The present book arose out of the requirements of the university classroom, but will be useful for those intending an apprenticeship in journalism, with its incidental book-reviewing. The book teaches the reader something, which is more than may always be said of all books.

Stockton's "Buccaneers and Pirates."*

If our delightful young friend Tom Sawyer had ever read Mr. Stockton's tales of buccaneers and pirates his views of the nobility of a pirate's character and the charms of his profession would have undergone a painful disenchantment.

Beginning with Columbus and ending with Captain Kidd, "as he sailed, as he sailed," Mr. Stockton gives a series of thrilling tales of the leading sea robbers of the New World, at least of its northern hemisphere. The name of Columbus will naturally arouse protest, but Mr. Stockton avers that "his second voyage was nothing more than an expedition for the sake of plunder;" that it was undertaken in the face of the prohibition of the Spanish sovereigns, and that such were the atrocities of Columbus that he richly deserved to be sent back in chains to Spain. Columbus and Drake, the author dubs "Masters in Piracy," of whom the pirates proper were simply the pupils.

Disillusion is never a pleasing process, and the writer who undertakes it is usually well abused for his pains, but historians have too long condoned crime for the sake of splendid achievement, and it is well for young readers to learn that no dazzling deeds can blur the eternal boundaries between right and wrong, or outshine the steadfast glory of character.

These narratives form a valuable contribution to the history of our country, throwing light upon events and conditions but little known. The very derivation of the word "buccaneer" will be a surprise to the large majority of Mr. Stockton's readers. It shows how even an innocent word will lose its character by keeping bad company. And, apropos of words, for a man whose business is with pirates and with a very common and richly deserved method of their "taking off," Mr. Stockton makes quite a surprising little step. We venture to quote a sentence from our Stormonth: "When reference is made to the punishment of death, hang, hanged are the words employed, and not hang, hung."

Although Mr. Stockton deprecates any idealization of "The Brethren of the Coast," so strong is the inborn tendency to worship mere force and prowess that we are afraid his readers are left with a sneaking admiration for even his demi-haloed pirates. The narratives are full of startling adventure, of almost superhuman endurance and courage, of dash and daring enough to satisfy and fascinate the most exacting boy. The tales are told with dramatic vividness, with Mr. Stockton's inevitable charm and picturesqueness, and with frequent flashes of his own inimitable humor.

Happy will be the boy who shall find among his Christmas books "Buccaneers and Pirates of Our Coast."

*BUCCANEERS AND PIRATES OF OUR COAST. By Frank R. Stockton. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Gissing's "Town Traveller."*

The town traveler is the designation of a certain Mr. Gammon, aged forty, a short, thick-set man, with dark, wiry hair, roughened into innumerable curls, and similar whiskers, ending in a clean, razorlike line halfway down the cheek. His eyes are blue and have a wondering innocence, which seems partly the result of facetious affectation, as also is the peculiar curve of his lips, ever ready for joke or laughter. Yet the broad, mobile countenance has lines of shrewdness and of strength, plain enough whenever it relapses into gravity, and the rude shaping of the jaw and chin should warn any one disposed to take advantage of the man's nature.

The story relates the various wanderings and incidents in Mr. Gammon's life, and through these becomes an excellent character study of a certain class in London life. The cheap English boarding house is well pictured, as managed by "a slow, dull, sluggishly mirthful woman," Mrs. Bubb by name, a typical mistress of the low-grade lodging house.

Of the inmates of this house, Mr. Gammon, the steady boarder, and Miss Polly Sparkes, a programme vendor at the theatre, are the principal characters in the book. Associated with them are Ebenezer Sparkes, father of Miss Polly, and head waiter in a restaurant; Mrs. Clover, his sister, a grass widow, and proprietress of a little china shop, and numerous minor characters to fill out the plot.

The scenes occur mostly in unattractive places, while the conversations and actions are such as would probably emanate from the class of people which the book portrays.

There is no refining element in the work, and the language is inelegant and frequently decidedly vulgar. A vein of humor pervades the entire story, but of so coarse a nature that it fails to please.

*THE TOWN TRAVELLER. By George Gissing, author of "The Whirlpool," "In the Year of Jubilee," "The Unclassed," &c. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

By Molly Elliot Seawell.*

Whatever the faults of this author may be, indifference to her characters is not one of them. Her story of the Lady Arabella's adventures moves with a fine activity, and if the adventures are somewhat slightly constructed in comparison with the vast crop that has sprung from the seed sown by the "Three Musketeers," there is a very considerable amount of human feeling involved. Unlike the books of imperfectly equipped writers, the end is better than the beginning, and the preposterous little scene between the old Admiral and his prince glows with nature. Lady Hawkshaw carries conviction, and the reader who is a lover of the play sees ingratiating visions of that majestic presence moving through the splendor of modern stage setting, and asks himself how long it will be before the name of the Lady Arabella will be seen on the billboards. The whole story, in truth, appeals to the eye more than to the mind. Excellent scenes follow one another in dramatic sequence; the plot is brief, vigorous, and has a true culmination. The noise of the testy conversation has a kind of simulated bluffness that goes with pictorial costumes and drawn swords. There is the necessary duel, and a fascinating elopement under the shadow of a theatrical night. There is contrast of scenery in the flight from the crowded street to the little blacksmith's shop at Gretna Green. There is the trial scene, with Lady Hawkshaw rising in splendor to denounce the villain of the play, and overruling the remonstrances of the Judges. There is also the dance and the dinner. Nothing, really, has been forgotten, and the author will hardly possess the spirit of the age if she does not make use of her opportunity to turn a good little book into a better little play.

*THE LOVERS OF THE LADY ARABELLA. By Molly Elliot Seawell. 1898. New York: The MacMillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue. $1.50.

In Commonplace Surroundings.*

This is an entirely unpretending story in which the characters develop very naturally among surroundings which are wholly commonplace. The nice girls are the usual types, the butterflies and the bees. The domestic heroine has bright reddish gold hair that makes a room seem cozy, the intellectual heroine reads Meredith and Bryce's Commonwealth, while the poor little butterfly tells dreadfully obvious lies, and quite unselfishly loves her truthful husband, who has the honor of giving to the book its name.

There are no very dramatic episodes—even death enters, as into most of our homes, quietly and without ostentation. The superficial moral is not one to encourage a very strict adherence to truth on the part of people who wish to be loved as well as to be respected; and it is difficult to avoid a certain sympathy with the extraordinarily veracious hero. One could hardly wish Jean to marry him with so much better a chance of happiness at her elbow; but her delicate superiority to all the usual forms of human frailty leaves the reader cold to her. She cannot help seeing that people look to her for strength; but she entirely fails to see the utter selfishness of her attitude toward life, an attitude which she dignifies by the name of shyness, but which seems to the reader a form of sheer cowardice. She wonders if "an overmastering passion could ever be known by a woman of her temperament," and the average warm-hearted sinner will find no difficulty whatever in answering the question for her. As a painter, she flatters her sitters more or less by trying conscientiously to bring out their best side; and as the object of two very different kinds of affection, she flatters her lovers in the same way. But when it comes to the point of choosing between the man who will harness a horse to take her home and do her errands in a snowstorm, and the man for whom she will have to make a thousand daily sacrifices, she prefers the commonplace and unselfish. Undoubtedly her home will be the happier for such a choice, as there is not anywhere an indication of her "putting herself out" in behalf of any one else's comfort.

*A LOVER OF TRUTH. By Eliza Orme White. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1898.

Col. Inman's Boys' Book.*

Col. Inman's "The Old Santa Fé Trail" made him known to a large body of readers as a man of fancy and of intimate acquaintance with the life of the Far West. That life is one of never-ending interest to those who do not have to live it. No doubt those who do have to live it find it severe and at times very wearisome, but Col. Inman has chosen a period when even those who dwelt on the prairies must have found all the excitement they could endure. "The Ranche on the Oxhide" is a story for young people, and it deals with that romantic period when Buffalo Bill was chief of scouts, when the gallant Custer was winning his fame as an Indian fighter, and Phil Sheridan was winning the rank of Lieutenant General by quelling the unruly savages in a hard campaign.

Lest the girls should fancy that this is a book intended wholly for boys, it should be noted that there is a great deal of interesting information as to the manner of domestic life on the plains and some curious revelations about Indian cookery. Furthermore, there is a very exciting episode of the carrying off by Indians of a young woman, and of her escape across hundreds of miles of country unaided. This is really one of the most significant incidents in the book. The average Indian story makes little use of the true type of plainswoman, physically strong, mentally alert, self-reliant, and experienced in the life by which she is surrounded. The typical girl of the Western tale is an Eastern girl, who, when carried off by Indians, requires the combined exertions of a hero, an assistant hero, and an eccentric comedian—a scout with an unknown dialect—to rescue her.

Col. Inman's story has the flavor of truth. It is realistic in every way, and the introduction of Buffalo Bill and Gen. Sheridan as flitting figures in its pages will please every boy. The book contains a great amount of information about the animals and plants of the prairie, and there are fights with panthers, wolves, and other creatures enough to give any young reader the most delicious nightmares. The illustrations are good and the type is large and clear.

*THE RANCH ON THE OXHIDE. A Story of Boys' and Girls' Life on the Frontier. By Henry Inman. New York: The Macmillan Company.

By Clara Louise Burnham.*

"A Great Love" is a pretty little story, full of bright dialogue and with the merit of a not overcrowded canvas. Besides the two pairs of lovers, there are really but three characters—a mother, an old maid, and a wicked little feminine marplot.

The subordinate lovers give interest and zest to the story. The slangy but sparkling little girl from Denver and the young Bostonian, who, in reforming her, loses his heart, are well drawn and natural. Not a few girls in real life would be the better for a plainspoken friend like Willard French. The following bit of dialogue is to the point:

"I know something about habits. I had the cigarette mania once, and was nearly broken up before I caught myself."

"I know that's perfectly awful," agreed Althea; "but slang is different. It doesn't injure you."

"Oh, yes it does—a girl," he answered; "damages her, knocks off the bloom. She becomes a good fellow, at best. You understand."

The leading lady and gentleman are less happily drawn. They belong to the caste of the "faultily faultless," and the heroine has, moreover, the misfortune to be endowed with one of those impossibly glorious voices in which novelists revel. She and her lover take themselves au grand sérieux, and every situation of life becomes a tragedy to them.

The story culminates in the very real "tragedy of three," so beloved in romance. There is the old, old question of a man's duty betrothed to one and loving another who returns his affection. In the story before us each woman is ready to sacrifice herself, and the act of the one who resigns the man she loves to the woman he does not love gives the title to the book.

In these difficult circumstances the path of duty and the path of honor are alike obscured; but wherever they may lead it cannot be to a loveless marriag, in which the unloved bride is the one really sacrificed. One can arrive at no solution of this perplexing problem which seems to contain much possibility of happiness for any concerned. In novels as in real life the situation might often be saved by common sense, sincerity, and self-control in the early stages of the entanglement. We fear writers of romance are responsible for many heart-burnings because of their fashion of ignoring the fact that feeling is, to a great exetent, under the control of the will—in other words, that it is quite possible for a man to "rule his own spirit."

In the world of reality, as in Miss Burnham's story, the triplicate complication might be usually avoided and nobody's heart very badly bruised if heroes and heroines would heed Ovid's rule, "Principiis obsta," "for medicine," the wise poet adds, "comes too late when the evil has gained strength by long delay."

If novelists would sometimes illustrate this principle, instead of almost invariably permitting their young people to yield to feeling until duty becomes a tragedy and life a desolation, their stories would be more wholesome reading for the "Young Person" who constitutes their great public.

*A GREAT LOVE. By Clara Louise Burnham. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

Gertrude Atherton's New Story.*

Is this a picture of typical California life or not? That is what the majority of readers will ask the moment they see the title of the book. Are these people representatives of the types that make the populace of the golden coast of the Pacific? Well, perhaps they are; but the unprejudiced reader will have very little difficulty in arriving at the conclusion that it does not make any difference whether they are or not, because they are a good deal like other people who have been wandering through the pages of fiction from time immemorial. Probably that could be said of most characters in novels. There are only a few geniuses who are capable of inventing Becky Sharps or Tartarins.

Miss Atherton has, at any rate, surrounded her people with local color, an ingredient which gives much of its flavor to the fiction of our day. California is a good country for local color, and it can be applied in the disguised form of idiosyncrasies of persons. The Spanish resident, for example, whom the local hoodlum irreverently calls a "greaser," is a species not met in the polite society of the East. The antique Don, who beats his grown-up daughter, and generally comports himself like a combination of the feudal despot and the miser, is an interesting member of Miss Atherton's more or less unhappy family. But it is this unpleasant old Don's daughter, Magdalena, upon whom the author has lavished her principal study of character, and she is a really vital creature, who commands the interest and the sympathy of the reader from beginning to end.

She is not a rare type, this girl, who has been trained under an iron system of repression. Her nature is warm, impulsive, even passionate, but her self-reliance has been suppressed and her initiative almost destroyed. She has come to feel that there is nothing in this world for her but a career of self-supporting labor, that she cannot look forward to the ideal goal of the average girl—love and marriage. It is quite natural, therefore, that when The Man appears she should fall over head and ears in love with him. He is not a very substantial character, and he deceives himself when he thinks that he has outlived the reign of the senses. It is quite natural that he should be false to Magdalena for a time and become infatuated with the beautiful Helena Belmont. Why Helena falls in love with him is not quite so clear, and it is no clearer why she should suddenly hate him because he has lived the life of a man of the gay world and been honest enough to tell her all about it.

He goes away and gets over his infatuation, comes back, and offers himself to Magdalena again, and is accepted by that disturbed maiden because she cannot rid her-

*THE CALIFORNIANS. By Gertrude Atherton. London and New York: John Lane.

self of the love which humbles her pride. Meanwhile Magdalena has passed through what Miss Atherton describes as the crisis of her life—a crisis in which she is momentarily on the verge of throwing herself into the most degraded society of the slums. It is hard to accept this part of the story in good faith. Some such incident may have taken place, but it is an old truth that some things which have really happened are not convincing when told in fiction. But, on the whole, "The Californians" is an interesting story, and its faults may be forgiven for the sake of certain elements of real strength.

Literary London.*

The Scribe is a bohemian who cannot make money at his trade of painting pictures, so changes it for the trade of newspaper writing, and so on to books. He is no grammarian, we are told, nor does he consider it necessary to be "very particular" in writing romance. He is also said to be upon occasions "genuinely and excruciatingly humorous," but he deftly conceals his capacity from the reader. An interesting murder, in which a lace-trimmed heliotrope blouse plays a conspicuous part, opens the book, and is then set aside until needed at the dénouement.

The women of the drama are not a very nice assortment. One of them has a face that is "handsome in its splendid correction of line and color." Another who becomes the wife of the Scribe, has, according to Mr. Le Queux, "something about her that is uncommon," a verdict in which we heartily concur. She is a liar, a drunkard, a shrew, and unfaithful. After a struggle toward maintaining conventional appearances the Scribe finally determines upon a separation. Up to this point there has been an effort in the direction of plain realism, but all that follows is the commonest grade of melodrama. Merely to condemn such a book as unprofitable fiction would be to evade the problem of its position among books that are read. It will interest a class of people to whom art is nothing and human life in its lower developments everything.

For these Mr. Le Queux has made selections of human experience that would be, even in the hands of genius, extremely revolting. He has placed in relation to these experiences people whose moral will is crudely but strongly developed. Rosmead, confronted by the inexorable facts of a drunken wife and a future handicapped to the utmost degree, determines upon a manly and admirable course of action. In one of Thackeray's characters its heroism would not only be apparent, but would kindle and charm the enthusiasm of the reader; while in actual life the tragedy of the situation would reveal itself through any conceivable shell of circumstance.

It cannot, then, be said that "Scribes and Pharisees" is a wholly vulgar or an immoral book. Its effect upon its average public will be, we should judge, in some degree stimulating to their tendencies toward self-sacrifice and courageous humility. To the public of Henry James and Thomas Hardy, by whom similar combinations have been presented, the absolute inadequacy of the author's outfit is an insuperable barrier to their enjoyment of his attitude toward existence.

Mr. Trowbridge's New Story.*

"Two Biddicut Boys" is a good story. No only boys, but older persons will enjoy it. In the first place every one loves a dog, and a dog is one of the most important characters in this book. He is a remarkable dog, too, a dog of human intelligence and canine acuteness. He is a trick dog, to be sure, and we ar all accustomed to expect more of a trick dog than of one that simply begs for his meals and barks at callers. But this dog seems to understand human nature and to have a dash of devilry in his nature. He is introduced to the reader as the unlawful property of a trickster. Any one can see that the man is a cheat, except the two honest Biddicut boys, who are unsuspecting because they are honest. The manner in which the dog aids the rascal in his schemes, and the way in which the two Biddicut boys defeat him and finally restore the dog to its original owner, who turns out to be a man of world-wide reputation and a lasting friend of all boys and girls—all these things are told by Mr. Trowbridge, an old and experienced story teller, in a most delightful manner.

The story is full of excellent delinpation of character. The two boys are very clearly drawn, and without the slightest appearance of preaching, Mr Trowbridge inculcates admirably the value of courage, endurance, perseverance, and truthfulness. Quint is one of those boys whom other boys will admire and mothers will love. In fact, there is little to be said except that this is one of the best boys' stories that have appeared in some years. There are excellent illustrations by W. A. Rogers.

*SCRIBES AND PHARISEES. A Story of Literary London. By William Le Queux. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 1898. Price, $1.25.

*TWO BIDDICUT BOYS. By J. T. Trowbridge. New York: The Century Company.

A Story of Wall Street.*

In the preface of "Fortuna" the author explains that he is a business man with but scant time to devote to literary pursuits. It is as the production of an amateur, therefore, that this novel is to be rated. Mr. Clews displays cleverness, as well as courage, in his work. His book has not only attracted readers, but it has piqued the curiosity of Wall Street men regarding the identity of the originals of some of his characters. A very rich young woman intent on managing her own investments studies Wall Street methods under the affectionate tutelage of a successful young broker of high social position. He endeavors to make the vocabulary of the Stock Exchange clear to her, as, for instance:

"A speculator in order to make money and be happy should change from the 'bull' to the 'bear' side, or vice versa, according to the surrounding conditions. If this method were adopted by the 'lambs' on entering Wall Street, there would be fewer 'lame ducks' floating around."

"Lambs and lame ducks," she exclaimed. "What have they to do with Wall Street?"

"A great deal," Fred smilingly answered. "The 'Street' is full of them. A 'lamb' is a new beginner, who possesses some money, but no experience; while a 'lame duck' is an 'ex-lamb' shorn of his money, but not lacking in experience. Our 'Street' vocabulary will become familiar to you in time. You are a 'lamb' as yet yourself, speaking in the vernacular; but you must endeavor to gain experience without becoming a 'lame duck.'"

*FORTUNA, A STORY OF WALL STREET. By James Blanchard Clews. New York: J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company.

Books Received.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

The Spanish Revolution. By E. H. Strobel. 12mo. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.50.

Sir William Wallace. By A. F. Morrison. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

Domitia. By S. B. Gould. 12mo. New York: F. A. Stokes.

Stories of the American Revolution. By Tomilson. 12mo. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.

The Life of Michelangelo Buonarroti. Two vols. By J. A. Symonds. 8vo. New York: C. Scribner's Sons. $4.

History of Frederick the Great. VIII. By Thomas Carlyle. 8vo. New York: C. Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

William Dunbar. By O. Smeaton. 12mo. New York: C. Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

Robert Louis Stevenson. By M. Black. 12mo. New York: C. Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

Turrets, Towers, and Temples. By E. Singleton. 8vo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

Italy and the Italians. By G. B. Taylor. 12mo. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society. $2.

Fashions in Paris. By Mary Loyd. Royal 8vo. London: William Heinemann. $15.

Lecky's American Revolution. By Woodburn. 16mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.25.

The Adventures of Captain Bonneville, U. S. A., in the Rocky Mountains of the Far West, &c. By Washington Irving. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Two vols.

The Story of Marco Polo. By Noah Brooks. 12mo. New York: The Century Company.

Adventures of the Comte de la Muette During the Reign of Terror. By Bernard Capes. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

A Short History of English Literature. By George Saintsbury. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

John Adams. By Mellen Chamberlain, LL. D. 12mo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.

A History of the Presidency. By Edward Stanwood. 12mo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.50.

The Story of America. By Hezekiah Butterworth. 12mo. Akron: The Werner Company.

The Romance of the House of Savoy. By Alethea Wiel. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Two vols.

Ulysses S. Grant. His Life and Character. By Hamlin Garland. 8vo. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $2.50.

Tuen, Slave, and Empress. By Kathleen Gray Nelson. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

A Concise Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities. By F. Ware Cornish, M. A. 8vo. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

Personal Narrative of a Pilgrimage to Al-Madinah and Meccah. By Capt. Sir Richard F. Burton. 16mo. London: George Bell & Sons. Two vols.

The Works of Lord Byron. Letters and Journals. Vol. I. Edited by Rowland E. Prothero, M. A. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

The Establishment of Spanish Rule in America. By Bernard Moses, Ph. D. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Petrarch, the First Modern Scholar and Man of Letters. By James Harvey Robinson. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Autobiographical Reminiscences of Henry Ward Beecher. Edited by T. J. Ellingwood. 18mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

The People of the Book. By the Rev. M. H. Harris. 16mo. New York: M. H. Harris.

The Letter and the Spirit. By C. Maynard. 12mo. New York: F. A. Stokes. $1.25.

Human Immortality. James. 16mo. New York: H. Mifflin & Co. $1.

POETRY.

Childhood Songs. By M. and M. Rowland. 12mo. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society. 25 cents.

Collecanea. Being Certain Reprinted Verses as Written. By Rudyard Kipling. 18mo. New York: M. F. Mansfield. 75 cents.

The Poetic and Dramatic Works of Alfred Lord Tennyson. 12mo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.

Down Durley Lane, and Other Ballads. By Virginia Woodward Cloud. 8vo. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

The Dream Beautiful, and Other Poems. By Charles Hamilton Musgrove. 16mo. Louisville: John P. Morton & Co. $1.

The New England Poets. By William Cranston Lawton. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 25 cents.

Gray's English Poems. Edited by D. C. Torey, M. A. 16mo. Cambridge: At the University Press. $1.10.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

The Prayer Book and the Christian Life. By C. C. Tiffany. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

The Truth About Hell. By Wilbur C. Newell. 24mo. New York: Eaton & Mains. 20 cents.

Outlines of the Moral Teachings of the Bible. By Georgiana Bauens. 24mo. New York: Eaton & Mains. 20 cents.

The Day of Service. By J. R. Miller. 16mo. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 75c.

The Divine Drama. By Granville Ross Pike. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Illustrative Notes on the International Sunday School Lessons. By James Lyman Hurlbut and Robert Remington Doherty. 12mo. New York: Eaton & Mains. $1.25.

The Earth and Sky. By Edward S. Holden, S. C. D. 16mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 28c.

Guesses at the Riddle of Existence. By Goldwin Smith, D. C. L. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

The Religion of Babylonia and Assyria. By Morris Jastrow, Jr., Ph. D. 8vo. Boston: Ginn & Co.

FICTION.

Sketches by Boz. Two vols. By C. Dickens. 8vo. New York: C. Scribner's Sons. $3.

Hard Times, Hunted Down, &c. By C. Dickens. 8vo. New York: C. Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

The Old Chelsea Bun Shop. By J. Jellicoe and H. Railton. 12mo. New York: C. Scribner's Sons. $2.

The Magic of the Horseshoe. By Lawrence. Royal octavo. New York: H. Mifflin & Co. $2.25.

The Blindman's World. By E. Bellamy. 12mo. New York: H. Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

Looking Backward, 2,000-1887. By E. Bellamy. 12mo. New York: H. Mifflin & Co. $1.

Stories of the Cherokee Hills. By M. Thompson. 12mo. New York: H. Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

Dorothy Deane. By E. O. Kirk. 16mo. New York: H. Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

Poor Sallie. By M. D. Brine. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

Dorothy Dot. By E. W. Timlow. 12mo. New York: H. Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

The Abbot. By Sir Walter Scott. Two vols. 18mo. New York: C. Scribner's Sons. $1.60.

A Daughter of Cuba. By Helen M. Bowen. New York: Rand, McNally & Co.

Stories from Lowly Life. By C. M. Duppa. Royal 8vo. New York: Macmillan & Co.

Hero and Heroine. By A. R. Hope. 12mo. London: A. & C. Black.

Illustrated Fairy Books. By H. Thompson. 8vo. New York: Macmillan & Co. 50 cents.

The Two Magics. By H. James. 12mo. New York: Macmillan & Co.

Moran of the Lady Letty. By Frank Norris. 12mo. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $1.

The Lust of Hate. By Guy Boothby. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

The Invisible Playmate and W. V. Her Book. By William Canton. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

A Lover of Truth. By Eliza Orne White. 12mo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

Gallops. By David Gray. 16mo. New York: The Century Company. $1.25.

Rex Wayland's Fortune. By H. A. Stanley. 12mo. Chicago: Laird & Lee. $1.

Scribes and Pharisees. By William Le Queux. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

A Child World. By James Whitcomb Riley. 16mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

The Classics for the Million. By Henry Grey. 16mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Fishin' Jimmy. By Annie Trumbull Slosson. 16mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.00.

Stories by Foreign Authors. Italian. 16 mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75c.

Stories by Foreign Authors. Polish, Greek, Belgian, Hungarian. 16mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75c.

A Great Love. By Clara Louise Burnham. 12mo. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

The Gospel Writ in Steel. By Arthur Patterson. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

The Ranche on the Oxhide. By Henry Inman. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Doctor Pascal. By Emile Zola. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

The Counterpane Fairy. By Katherine Pyle. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

Through the Earth. By Clement Fezandié. 12mo. New York: The Century Co.

Flames and Ashes. By Alice de Carret. 16mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Co. $1.25.

By Order of the Magistrate. By W. Pett Ridge. 16mo. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Far in the Forest. By Dr. S. Weir Mitchell. 12mo. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

Historical Tales, Russian. By Charles Morris. 16mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

Grace O'Malley. By Robert Machray. 16mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

Denise and Ned Toodles. By Mrs. Gabrielle E. Jackson. 12mo. New York: The Century Company. $1.25.

An Egyptian Coquette. By Clive Holland. 12mo. New York: M. F. Mansfield. $1.25.

The Iron Cross. By Robert H. Sherard. 12mo. New York: M. F. Mansfield. $1.50.

Lady Jezebel. By Fergus Hume. 12mo. New York: M. F. Mansfield. $1.25.

Tecumseh, Chief of the Shawanoes. By Col. H. R. Gordon. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

Historical Tales. Japan and China. By Charles Morris. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

White Aster. By Prof. Dr. K. Florenz. 12mo. New York: Whittaker. $2.50.

The Rejuvenation of Miss Semaphore. By Hal Godfrey. 12mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.25.

Red and Black. By De Stendhal. 12mo. New York: Brentano.

Ruth and Her Grandfather. By Todd. 12mo. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.00.

Catherine, Catherinette, et Catarina. Par Arsène Alexandre. 12mo. New York: William R. Jenkins.

Lost in Nicaragua. By Hezekiah Butterworth. 12mo. Boston: W. A. Wilde & Co. $1.50.

The Day's Work. By Rudyard Kipling. 12mo New York: Doubleday & McClure Co. $1.50.

A Soldier of the Legion. By Charles Ledyard Norton. 12mo. Boston: W. A. Wilde & Co. $1.50.

The Lost Provinces. How Vansittart Came Back to France. By Louis Tracy. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

Chilhowee Boys in Harness. By Sarah E. Morrison. 12mo. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.25.

Six Young Hunters. By W. Gordon Parker. 12mo. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.25.

Four Months After Date. By Randall Irving Tyler. 12mo. New York: Stuyvesant Publishing Company.

Ore of the Pilgrims. By Anna Fuller. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

The Boys of Old Monmouth. By Everett T. Tomlinson. 12mo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

The Minister of State. By John A. Steuart. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Mistress Nancy Molesworth. By Joseph Hocking. 12mo. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $1.

The Casting Away of Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine. By Frank R. Stockton. 12mo. New York: The Century Company.

The Lakerim Athletic Club. By Rupert Hughes. 12mo. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

In the Brave Days of Old. By Ruth Hall. 12mo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

The Little Mongers. By William Farquhar Payson. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

The Fatal Gift. By F. Frankfort Moore. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

The Uncalled. By Paul Laurence Dunbar. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

Second Thoughts of an Idle Fellow. By Jerome K. Jerome. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

Madame Butterfly. By John Luther Long. 12mo. New York: The Century Company. $1.25.

Through My Spectacles. By Mary H. Perkins. 18mo. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 75 cents.

The Cricket on the Hearth. By Charles Dickens. 24mo. New York: The Century Company. $1.

A Herald of the West. By J. A. Altsheler. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Ward Hill, the Senior. By E. T. Tomilson. 12mo. American Baptist Publication Society, Philadelphia. $1.25.

A Little Girl in Old Boston. By M. Douglas. 12mo. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

The Treasure Divers. By C. F. Holder. 12mo. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

Further Doings of the Three Bold Babes. By R. Praeger. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Tables for the Frivolous. By Carryl. Royal 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

The Instinct of Step-father-hood. By L. Bell. 16mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

Wild Eelin. By W. Black. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.75.

Antigone. By P. Bourget. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

The Heart of Toil. By O. Thanet. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Evan Harrington. By G. Meredith. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

In Pirate Waters. By F. Munroe. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

Short Stories. By G. Meredith. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Essays on Literary Art. By Hiram S. Stanley. 12mo. London: Swan, Sonnenschien & Co., Limited.

A Primer of Heraldry for Americans. By Edward S. Holden, LL. D. 16mo. New York: The Century Company. $1.

Great Works from Great Americans. Edited by Paul Leicester Ford. 16mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

The Book of Games. By Mary White. 16mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

Music and Manners. By Krehbiel. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Crooked Trails. By F. Remington. Royal 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.

War Revenue Law of 1898 Explained. By Gould and Savory. Royal 8vo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.25.

Twiddledetwit. By M. Finlay. 16mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

Philip's Experiments; or, Physical Science at Home. By J. Trowbridge. 16mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

The Gem Pocket Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language. 24mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Little Masterpieces. Edited by Bliss Perry. Thomas Carlyle. 18mo. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. 30 cents.

Little Masterpieces. Edited by Bliss Perry. Lord Macaulay. 18mo. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. 30 cents.

Little Masterpieces. Edited by Bliss Perry. Ruskin. 18mo. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. 30 cents.

On Books and the Housing of Them. By W. E. Gladstone. 18mo. New York: M. F. Mansfield.

Our Conventional Circle. By Agnes H. Morton. 16mo. New York: The Century Company. $1.25.

History Reader for Elementary Schools, Arranged with Special Reference to Holidays. By L. L. W. Welson. 16mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 60 cents.

The Starlight Calendar. Compiled by Kate Sanborn. 12mo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

Home Economies. By Maria Parloa. 12mo. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

Roundabout Rambles in Northern Europe. By Charles F. King. 12mo. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

A Study of a Child. By Louise E. Hogan. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.50.

Jewett's Manual for Election Officers and Voters in the State of New York. By F. G. Jewett. 8vo. New York: Matthew Bender.

Educational Reform. By Charles W. Eliot. 8vo. New York: The Century Company. $2.

LONDON LITERARY LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
William L. Alden,
Author of "Shooting Stars as Observed from the Sixth Column of THE NEW YORK TIMES."

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The book of the week, and doubtless of the season, is Herr Busch's "Bismarck." The author was evidently intended by nature for a journalist of the class described by Bismarck as "reptilian." He had his book of Bismarckian gossip ready to be put to press the moment Bismarck died, and in his zeal to tell all that he knew of the great man he has so utterly sunk his own self-respect that he cheerfully represents himself as swallowing insult after insult from Bismarck, and thinking only of making copy of such interesting incidents. When Bismarck informed him that he was a fool, the flattered Busch informed him recorded the fact in his diary, and regarded it merely as another proof of the wonderful knowledge of men possessed by his patron. Beyond doubt the book gives a faithful portrait of Bismarck. The author is a most careful and painstaking Boswell, and if his readers do not share his estimate of the German statesman they will at least have the materials from which to form a judgment for themselves.

That Bismarck was unscrupulous as a statesman, merciless as a soldier, and brutal in his conduct toward those whom he disliked was generally understood before the appearance of Herr Busch's book. But few persons had any just idea of the lengths to which he carried these peculiar traits. The book is full of illustrations of the unscrupulous, merciless, brutal character of the man, and it also shows that as a judge of men he was to a great extent blinded by his prejudices. So long as the Emperors Frederick and William II. followed Bismarck's advice, he regarded them as intelligent and well-meaning men, but the moment they declined to obey him he discovered that they were weak, conceited, and unworthy of respect.

That Bismarck did not confine his disregard of truth to matters of statecraft is also revealed by Herr Busch. Bismarck remarked one day that "La Marmora was a scoundrel" and was "in the pay of France." There is only one word—and that a word of a single syllable—which can rightly characterize this utterance. Gen. La Marmora was not a good General, although he was an admirable drill sergeant. He was not a great statesman, neither was he in any respect a great man. But he was the soul of honesty. A more sincere and honest patriot never lived, and to say that he was a scoundrel and in the pay of France was as if Bismarck had said of Mr. Gladstone that he was a habitual drunkard and a spy in the pay of Russia. The judgments of a man capable of such a silly and brutal falsehood as the one told by Bismarck in regard to Gen. La Marmora must have been absolutely worthless. A man like Bismarck would have a natural hatred of a gentleman, and it is quite possible that he felt a contempt for the Italian General as a man who was incapable of lying, and weak enough to abstain from insulting his inferiors.

The book will do much to obliterate the legend of the greatness of Bismarck. An eminent German who was always a supporter of Bismarck told me in the days when Bismarck was at the height of his fame that he was not intellectually a great man. Said my friend: "Bismarck knows what he wants, and being utterly fearless and utterly unscrupulous, he usually gets it. But in intellectual greatness he is not to be named with such men as Cavour, Beaconsfield, or Gladstone." The world long ago made up its mind that Bismarck was the greatest statesman of the age and the builder of the German Empire; and such facts as that he bitterly opposed the union of Germany under an Emperor, and that the measure was carried through chiefly by the Crown Prince of Prussia; that he was disastrously beaten in his kulturkampf, and that he was on the point of attacking France a second time, and was forbidden to do so by the Russian Emperor have been quietly ignored. We now know from Busch's book that Bismarck was the man who insisted on retaining Alsace and Lorraine, and thus keeping open forever the wound of French pride. His character as a statesman and a man will suffer by the revelations of Herr Busch, but it is well that the world should know just what manner of man he was.

Another person of whom we are learning more and more is the ex-Major Esterhazy, whose book giving a full acount of his connection with the Dreyfus infamy is soon to be published here. Esterhazy's confession that he forged the famous bordereau was given in last Sunday's Observer. Doubtless the excuse that he gives for the forgery is untrue, but of the fact that he forged the bordereau by order of his superior officer for the sole purpose of convicting Dreyfus of treason, there is no doubt. Esterhazy may or may not tell the truth in his forthcoming book, but the book will be an interesting one, and will prove more profitable to the author than the business of forgery has so far proved.

The de Rougemont discussion still goes on in the columns of The Daily Chronicle, but it is safe to say that the man, whether justly or not, is now utterly discredited. His last exploit was to describe his success in obtaining wombat skins. It seems that in the neighborhood of his camp dense clouds of flying wombats darkened the air. The wombat happens to be a quadruped, and this is the first time on record that a wombat was ever known to fly. Possibly de Rougemont has been reading the ballad of the Walrus and the Carpenter, in which the walrus proposed to discuss the question "whether pigs have wings." M. de Rougemont is about to lecture in the principal towns of England, and will probably draw large audiences. The recent notoriety which the discussion as to his veracity has given him will be enough to make his lectures pecuniarily successful, but it is by no means sure that Sir George Newnes remains satisfied with his enterprise in publishing de Rougemont's story.

Two new magazines are about to appear, in addition to Pearson's new three-penny magazine. One of these is to be a quarterly entitled "The Windmill," and the names of the contributors who are to furnish the wind are not adapted to startle the British public. It is apparently the venture of a few very young men, and its life will probably be a brief and by no means a merry one. The "Yellow Book" could not make a living, although it was cleverly written, and made the successive experiments of appealing first to the public which likes indecency and afterward to the public which likes cleanly dullness. If the "Yellow Book" was a failure, there will certainly be very little chance for the success of another quarterly that will be indistinguishable in quality from the cheaper magazines.

There is also to appear almost immediately a magazine to be called "The Girl's Realm." There may be a field for a magazine appealing only to girls, but I greatly doubt it. There are quantities of successful periodicals which appeal for support exclusively to women, but their attraction consists in their articles on dress. "The Girl's Realm" is not to seek popularity by discussing clothes and inventing new designs for underwear and hats, but is to appeal to the intellect of its readers. Now, the British girl is probably the most healthy creature, physically and morally, that can be found, but as a rule she does not care a straw about her intellect. She is interested in cycling, hockey, and lawn tennis, and if she reads one book by Edna Lyall in the course of the year, it is about all the reading she cares to have. The fact that the magazine called "The Lady's Realm" has been successful does not furnish any argument for the success of "The Girl's Realm." The English woman and the English girl have little more in common than the English woman and the English boy.

Among forthcoming books is Mr. W. J. Stillman's "History of the Union of Italy." It was announced many months ago, but it has just reached the hands of the reviewers, and will probably appear early next month. I trust that Mr. Stillman will yet have time to add a few notes to the book refuting some of the monstrous libels on Italian statesmen which appear in Busch's "Bismarck." Like myself, I presume that Mr. Stillman was never an admirer, much less a follower, of La Marmora, but I am sure that he will be extremely indignant when he reads that "La Marmora was a scoundrel" and "in the pay of France."

Mr. Neil Munro's "John Splendid" has at last been published in book form. It ought never to have been published in any other way. The earlier chapters of the book fascinated me, and I hailed it with enthusiasm. Then came installments, which, taken apart from the rest of the book, lacked interest, and were unquestionably tiresome. So I was compelled to change my estimate of the book. But now that it can be read as a whole, the apparent blemishes disappear, and the real merit of the story is once more conspicuous. It has already reached a second edition, although it has been published for only a few days. The press is almost unanimous in praising it, and it will establish Mr. Munro's reputation as one of the best historical novelists of the day.

Here is a new story concerning Miss Marie Corelli. In one of her books—I think it was "The Mighty Atom"—she introduces an ancient sexton whom she had met somewhere in the country. The sexton afterward died, and the vicar of the parish wrote to Miss Corelli suggesting that she might like to contribute to a tombstone for the deceased. The fair novelist replied that she would do so on the condition that the following inscription should be placed on the stone: "Sacred to the memory of Reuben Dale, who was immortalized by Marie Corelli in her great novel 'The Mighty Atom.'" The story goes on to say that the vicar replied to Miss Corelli that, inasmuch as the parish graveyard was not designed for advertising purposes, he would be compelled to decline her contribution. Of course the story may possibly be untrue, but in that case it is clearly an example of what the Italian would call "ben trovato."

Mr. Bernard Capes has hit on a good idea in his new novel, "A Mysterious Singer." Latterly it has been the fashion at various watering places for masked men and women to sing in the street. The legend which is always industriously circulated as to these singers is that they are persons of quality, and the public is thus induced to give money to them instead of requesting them to "move on." In Mr. Capes's story a woman falls in love with a veiled singer, believing him to be a nobleman. It is a sad story, but it is told with a good deal of ability.

The other day a lady who had written a poem on the battle of Omdurman, which prejudiced editors unanimously refused to accept, printed it simultaneously in the agony columns of The Times and The Standard. It would be an excellent thing if Parliament were to pass a law requiring all the new poets to publish their first efforts in the agony column. It would be the most appropriate place in which to publish nine-tenths of the poetry which annually gets into print, and the cost of publication would probably deter thousands of ambitious but impecunious poets from offering their wares to the public. There are quite a number of minor poets who are more or less known who might also be required to use the agony columns. And possibly the suggestion that the Poet Laureate should also patronize the agony column would meet with general approval.

W. L. ALDEN.

AUTHORS AT HOME.

XXXVIII.

John Fiske in Cambridge.

It is not likely to be disputed that the man who to-day stands pre-eminently for the best Boston traditions in moral and social life is Prof. John Fiske, essayist, philosopher, historian, and lecturer. In everything that makes for culture and the higher kinds of public activity his voice commands the greatest attention, and the cause must be poor indeed that cannot enlist him as a zealous and eloquent champion. "The Old South Church and John Fiske inside it are a combination that can make an honest patriot of any one," was the remark of a certain Boston statesman once upon a time. Those words but reflect the public estimation of this big, hearty, clear-minded teacher of the people.

It is an ever-debated question which is the greater influence—that of the environment upon the man, or that of the man upon the environment. In Prof. Fiske's case the matter may be said to be very nicely balanced. Undoubtedly the City of Cambridge, where he lives, has by the richness of its culture and the splendor of its institutions molded and stimulated him; just as undoubtedly has he made his impress upon the life of the beautiful town and far beyond its confines. So the visitor who seeks him feels a double sense of satisfaction—that of the place and that of the dweller.

If you would follow the steps of the bookish pilgrim who is now writing and find yourself one fine day in Harvard Square, where two centuries of learning and the newest thing in golf suits look out upon you from the "yard," proceed to that shaggy but still virile sentinel the Washington elm and then strike into Concord Avenue, a long-famous thoroughfare down which the British marched back to Boston after their troublous day at Lexington and beyond. After a little you will reach Cragie Street, which you may know by the loveliest archwork of elm branches to be seen in many a day. It is but a step to Berkeley Street, where stands Prof Fiske's house.

All hereabouts is fine and classic ground. In one direction, over the tops of stately trees, lies the lovely Longfellow estate, now alas! somewhat more crowded than of yore by the addition of two new houses on its grassy expanse; in another is the Worcester domain, of which Prof. Fiske's land was, in fact, once a part. The old dictionary maker was a famous possessor of acres in his day, and many are the house lots carved from his holdings. There is a considerable tract still inviolate, but its value will inevitably prove its own destruction.

No. 22 Berkeley Street is a substantial square house of the mansard roofed type, so popular twenty years ago. It is a quiet drab in color, and its chief characteristic from the street is the large covered stoop, generously disposed and at present set off with ferns, cacti, and palms. Back of the dwelling is a trim green space, whose chief glory is a great silver poplar of at least a century's growth. Baby evergreens are scattered about, as well as a number of the stiff and lean poplars of England. Here, or rather to the long piazza overlooking the place, Prof Fiske will probably first take you if the day be warm, and from a huge rocking chair will chat pleasantly about your errand or any other subject you may care to suggest.

Nothing could be simpler or more sincerely kind than this big-brained man's reception of a visitor. He tells you how he selected his ground a score of years ago; how he added to it to prevent some too-neighborly house from rising; how a family of crows has for years maintained a home in the trees yonder unterrified by the building operations that have gone on in Berkeley Place, a charming little no-thoroughfare that runs by one side of his estate; how the other birds come and go, and what vines thrive best along the piazza. Then you perhaps take a quick, mental photograph of the man. He is big and tall and burly. His head is large, and his florid face is fittingly girt with a full brown beard, slightly touched with gray, rather long and rather careless. The whole make-up suggests the Norseman. But the calm and deliberate speech betrays the philosopher, the man who will not deliver an opinion in a rush. "I hate to go off half-cocked," was the very characteristic remark in the course of some conversation on the Philippine question, and in connection with this visit it may not be amiss to say that Prof. Fiske, while not an imperialist by instinct, is somewhat of a believer in the "national destiny" idea, and is inclined to think that policies often shape themselves in spite of us. He regards the holding of Philippine territory and expansion in the East as something to which we may be compelled, and he sees no great danger therein to the morals of the Government. It is but justice to publish this fact, for it has been given out in some quarters, and quite widely believed, that he is a violent opponent of territorial enlargement.

Prof. Fiske's library and working place is just the spot where one would expect notable historical works to be born. It is a large, high and raftered room, elegantly sombre in design and finish. Its pictures and ornaments are of dignity and value. Thousands of books line its walls from end to end and from floor to ceiling. Ponderous tomes are scattered about on tables and revolving cases, and everything has the air of research. Over the ample fireplace—a practical one, where big logs glow in Winter—is this motto, which has no idle meaning here: Disce ut semper victurus; vive ut cras moriturus.

The historian's writing place is an excellent example of household evolution. It is in a large square bay window, originally thrown out from the library as a

means of observation and rest. But finding the light in the main room not exactly satisfactory, Prof. Fiske bethought himself of the aforesaid nook and moved all his literary paraphernalia into it with most excellent results. With great windows on three sides, the light is perfect, and in Summer a fine breeze is always wafted through. Here on a plain table piled high with manuscript and reference books have been written the different volumes of the monumental "History of the United States," which is still in progress. At present Prof. Fiske is at work on a section to be called "The Dutch and Quaker Colonies," including New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, which will probably be published in about a year.

The making of histories is never rapid work, and Prof. Fiske is content with an average of twelve or fifteen hundred words a day. This was when he worked a great deal at night, even into the morning hours, but he says he found that such labor exacted its payment next day, and he now uses the forenoon instead. But besides the mere writing, there is involved an immense amount of reading, of research, and of journeying to and fro in the preparation of his books and what with his lecturing and the thousand and one demands upon his time as a citizen of prominence, he is a busy man indeed, so busy that he rarely takes a vacation, although he sometimes enjoys a day's outing down Boston Harbor with a jolly party of friends on a quest for fish.

Not until the story of his life shall be written—and may the fates make that day far off!—will the tireless labor and usefulness of John Fiske be fully known. But even to us who are his contemporaries there is a great and abiding apreciation of his ability and thoroughness as a scholar, his kindly courtesy as a gentleman, and his honesty as a patriot and a man.

WILDER D. QUINT.

The question was asked in these columns what were the expenses of a military campaign, or, to put it in a more general way, the cost of a war. For the October number of McClure's Magazine Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has written a paper the title of which is "The Cost of the War." Money is the sinew of war, or as more particularly stated, "without a well-supplied war chest neither armies nor navies can be made effective." We are not going to diminish the quality of the man back of the gun, but if there is no money to buy a good gun, human efficiency in action to-day goes for little. Quoting Mulhall, we are told that in the ninety years of war, up to 1880, England spent $14,778,000,000. Our civil war cost us $3,589,000,000, with bills for damages for property and the pension roll not counted in. The Franco-German war cost both nations $1,537,814,000. When our conflict with Spain began we were utterly unprepared, and so we purchased a mixed fleet and paid $17,748,385 for it. Secretary Long says: "The cost of materials for a complete supply of ammunition, to once refill all the vessels of the navy, including the five unfinished battleships, would be $6,521,985, not including them $1,836,482 less." On Dewey's ships the ammunition cost at the start a round million. To block Santiago, the gallant Hobson sunk the Merrimac, and that one scuttling cost $342,000. When a trial trip of a ship takes place under the orders of the Navy Department the bill for that performance alone foots up $25,000. The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury believes that the entire outlay "will not exceed $361,000,000. Every day's expenses during the war were $860,000, but there are bills still to pay, accounts not yet settled, "which will bring the total up to approximately $1,000,000 a day." Carrying the calculations ad infinitum, it would mean that during the war we were spending somewhat over $694 a minute. Mr. Vanderlip's article is a singularly opportune one, and in all its details worthy of careful study.

The Rev. George F. Candolin in The Open Court concludes his most curious and interesting articles on "Chinese Fiction." The general conception of the European is that the majority of Chinese novels are coarse, even filthy, but the Rev. George F. Candolin says this is a mistake and that it arises from little knowledge. He lauds especially the Chinese poems, which he tells us "often contain exquisitely beautiful and gracefully simple language." Above all, the Chinese dramatic novel is lauded, and one entitled "The Guitar" he says is wonderful "for simplicity, naturalness, and pathos." Certainly the Chinese romance maker has marked advantages over the American or English or even the French ones. Look into a situation of this kind. A Chinese young lady does not want to marry a certain man, but her papa has made out the papers, and marry the man of his choice she must. She gets hold of the documents, changes them, and substitutes the name of another girl. The wedding comes off, and the man marries the wrong girl. But the bridegroom is a persi ent gentleman, so he has new papers made out, and there being no law against bigamy in China, the unwilling girl becomes wife No. 2. Suffering as we all must acknowledge from restricted plots, still a Mormon story, somewhat Chinese in character, might be attempted since the latest information is that polygamy in Utah still exists. We are not then to be indebted to China for everything.

Two immense pictures, five meters long by two and a half meters high, the work of M. Alphonse Moutte, have been executed for the Exposition of 1900. The pictures represent Marseilles in 1830 and as the French port of the Mediterranean appears to-day. M. Moutte was one of Meissonier's most distinguished pupils.

ART TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

M. Fritz Thaulow, "the painter of running water," or of the snow, the night, and the stream, as he has been aptly termed by his admirers, arrived here on Sunday last, and is now in Pittsburg serving on the International Jury of Award for the prizes to be given at this year's display at the Carnegie Institute. The other members of the jury are: John Lavery, London; William M. Chase, New York; Frederick W. Freer, Chicago; Wilton Lockwood, Boston; J. H. Twachtman, Greenwich, Conn.; Edmund C. Tarbell, Boston; Frederic P. Vinton, Boston; Robert W. Vonnoh, Rockland Lake, N. Y., and J. Alden Weir, New York.

Mr. John Caldwell, Chairman of the Fine Arts Committee of the institute, is also ex officio a member of the jury and its presiding officer. The jury held its first session yesterday. Exhibits from England, France, Germany, Holland, Switzerland, Scotland, and Canada were viewed and judged. The number of canvases submitted in competition is larger than had been anticipated and exceeds that of last year. This is not surprising in view of the substantial prizes offered and which include a gold medal of the first class with an award of $1,500, a silver medal of the second class with an award of $1,000, and a bronze medal of the third class with an award of $500. The jury is also empowered to give honorable mentions in its discretion, while American artists whose works may be purchased for the chronological collection will be given two prizes of $1,000 and $500, respectively, together with chronological medals, by the trustees. The American art public will watch with keen interest the deliberations and the decisions of this jury.

The Committee on the Smith Memorial Monument of Gens. Meade, Hancock, Smith, Reynolds, and McClellan, which is to be erected in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, has selected the sculptors for the work. These are Paul Bartlett, Daniel French, William O. Partridge, Herbert Adams, and J. Q. A. Ward.

The past Summer has not been an idle one among American artists, and the late Autumn and Winter will show some surprisingly good work from the chisels and brushes of such sculptors as St. Gaudens and Daniel French and such painters as Winslow Homer, Sargent, A. H. Thayer, J. A. Weir, William M. Chase, John La Farge, and others, if the gossip of the studios is to be believed. St. Gaudens is busily at work in Paris, but little information comes to his friends here or can be learned regarding his work. He says nothing about coming home, and it is doubtful whether New York will see him for some time to come, as it is evident that he finds the art atmosphere of Paris too congenial and stimulating to make it easy for him to leave it. Daniel French is still at Lenox, where he has built a splendid studio in which he has worked diligently throughout the Summer. He will return to town next month.

Of the painters, Winslow Homer spent the Summer on the coast of Maine, which he seems to have chosen for a permanent residence. He will doubtless give us more of his virile scenes on Maine's rock-bound coast—transcriptions of those cold gray cliffs and waters which, depicted by his forceful brush, so stir the blood and fire the imagination. William M. Chase returns this month from his cottage on the Shinnecock Hills, where he spent the Summer as usual, and where he had a larger class of students than for some years past. John La Farge has spent most of his Summer in town, with an occasional trip to Newport, where his family resides. Mr. La Farge is at work on some important commissions, among them two or three windows and one large mural decoration. His son, Bancel La Farge, whose work in water color and in stained glass has attracted deserved attention of late, was married last month to a Miss Hooper of Boston.

Little information can be had as to the proposed loan exhibition of portraits which it was announced last Spring would be held at the Academy of Design in December for the benefit of the Orthopedic Hospital. Mr. Charles T. Barney, who is one of the chief projectors of the affair, has been out of town, and it is probable that on his return work will be begun on the arrangements for the exhibition. Some disappointment has been felt and expressed that the exhibition could not have been held at the same time with the Horse Show which will open on Nov. 14, as it was two years ago. This could not be arranged, however, as the dates for the opening and closing of Autumn exhibitions of the Academy cover the period of the Horse Show.

The new Art Club claims to have already enrolled some 800 members, and a meeting of the organizing members or founders will soon be held, at which a constitution will probably be adopted and the location of the club be decided upon. The club promises to have a larger non-resident list than any of the large New York social clubs, with the possible exception of the University and Reform Clubs.

The Berlin Photographic Company shows an advance proof of a recent photogravure it has made of Rossetti's painting of "The Blessed Damozel," which was inspired by his poem of the same title. The proof is very soft, and well reproduces the rare sentiment and feeling of the painter poet's depiction of that most beautiful of all poets' fancies:

> "The Blessed Damozel leaned out
> From the gold bar of heaven;
> Her eyes were darker than the depths
> Of waters stilled at even.
> She had three lilies in her hand,
> And the stars in her hair were seven."

The same company has also on exhibition a number of photogravures, reproductions of Alma Tadema's "Fishing" and "In a Roman Bath," of Sir Joshua Reynolds's portrait of the Duchess of Devonshire and her youthful son, Lord Cavendish, and of Frank Millet's excellent genre, "A Love Letter," together with a large number of artistic prints and engravings.

The first of the designs in the competition for the Lafayette Monument to be erected in Paris with funds subscribed by school children in the United States has been submitted by M. Mauch, and a half-tone engraving of the model has been published. This does not seem to meet with general approval by the critics who have seen it, one of whom expresses himself about it as follows: "We estimate, from the appearance of M. Mauch's design on paper, that it would cost from $100,000 to $200,000 to build such a monument as he contemplates. The cost of the raw material in granite and bronze would in itself be a large item. There is a platform large enough for a subway station, access to which is forbidden by chains—hung so low, however, that the Parisian gamin would have no difficulty in hurdling them. At the four corners of the platform are stone pillars, bearing clusters of gas lamps, and strange birds, which look in the picture like bantam roosters preparing for combat. The main part of the composition supports a bronze statue of Lafayette, who, with one foot planted on a dismounted cannon, extends his right hand to grasp a trophy handed up to him by a seated figure of Fame, perched precariously on a molding below the hero's feet. There are bronze groups about the base which probably symbolize Liberty, Equality, Fraternity, and other fine things; but the photograph has not brought them out very clearly. Other features are American eagles, festoons of bronze flowers, steps, benches, &c. It is proposed to have the Lafayette Monument unveiled on the Fourth of July, 1900, when the eagle and the coc . will scream in duet, and Paris will adorn herself in the Stars and Stripes."

Much is expected of the sixty-eighth exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, which will open in Philadelphia on Jan. 16, 1899, and will close on Feb. 25. The Temple Trust fund, created by the late Joseph E. Temple, yields an annual income of $1,800 for the purchase of works of art at the discretion of the Directors of the Academy and for the issue of medals to artists. The competition is open to all American artists. Two gold medals may be awarded by the painters' jury of selection for the best two oil paintings, but the jury has power to withhold one or both medals if the pictures offered in competition are not considered of sufficient merit. The gold medal of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, founded in 1893 by John H. Converse, is at the disposal of the Academy, and is awarded at the discretion of the Board of Directors, "in recognition of high achievement in their profession, to American painters and sculptors who may be exhibitors at the Academy or represented in the permanent collection, or who for eminent services in the cause of art or to the Academy have merited the distinction." The Walter Lippincott Prize of $300 will be awarded for the sixth time for the best figure painting in oil by an American citizen. The Mary Smith Prize of $100 will be awarded to the painter of the best painting in oil or water colors by a resident woman artist. The members of the jury are Thomas P. Anshutz, Chairman; Cecilia Beaux, Robert W. Vonnoh, Birge Harrison, W. E. Schofield, William M. Chase, J. Alden Weir, Elliott Daingerfield, Henry Oliver Walker, Edmund C. Tarbell, Sarah W. Whitman, Charles Hopkinson, Charles Grafly, J. Scott Hartley, and Lorado Taft. The Hanging Committee is composed of Messrs. Anshutz, Harrison, Tarbell, Vonnoh, and Daingerfield. The architectural exhibition, held in connection with the Academy exhibition, will open Jan. 16 and will close on Feb. 2. The jury is composed of Edgar V. Seeler, Chairman; Adin B. Lacey, Herbert C. Wise, Horace H. Burrell, David K. Boyd, James P. Jamieson, William L. Baily, John G. Howard, and C. Howard Walker.

What is the size of your true Bibelot? Mr. Thomas B. Mosher has set the area of it—its linear configuration, for it is six by four and a half inches, and the proportions are perfect. That much of clean, white paper permits of a clear text, printed in neat type, say three and seven-eighths inches long by two and a quarter broad, and then you have a margin of over an inch and a half, which permits the cruel knife of the bookbinder to trim the page just a trifle and not guillotine it. Mr. Mosher's last Bibelot, the No. 10, is a reprint of Sir Edward Burne-Jones's "Essay on Thackeray." Originally it appeared in The Oxford and Cambridge Magazine of 1856. The painter's name was not hyphenated some forty-odd years ago. He was simply, as Mr. Whistler called him, "One Jones." But the appreciation the artist had of Thackeray was wonderful, for ho presages his greatness. He expresses his gladness that he can "speak thankfully and with deepest reverence for such great names as Tennyson and Holman Hunt, Ruskin and Carlyle and Kingsley, and many others who have led in this most godly crusade against falsehood, doubt, and wretched fashion, against hypocrisy and mammon and lack of earnestness—according to his rare and excellent gift, Thackeray, whom I shall not hesitate to call great among the greatest." If the artist were alive to-day he would take to heart the pretty Mosher Bibelot, and wonder why or how Portland, Me., could produce such little gems of printing.

To think now of the liberty Stevenson took with Dr. Samuel Johnson when in his "Ars Triplex" he wrote of the lexicographer: "Already an old man, he (Dr. Johnson) ventured on his Highland tour, and his heart, bound with triple brass, did not recoil before twenty-seven individual cups of tea"! Was there ever such palpable inaccuracy? says some one in a sober English publication. Is it not historic that Dr. Johnson "never took more than twenty-four cups of tea at one sitting"? Stevenson then was very much to blame for having added three more cups to the doctor's tea swilling, for, as the censor intimates, there may be the fear that some day a careless writer will insist that Johnson swallowed a hundred cups of Bohea.

BISMARCK.

The Bismarck "Memoirs" Again—His Autobiography.

After all, there seems to be a Bismarck autobiography, or, at least, the "official biography" of the late German statesman, drawn from material dictated and written by himself. Whether this biography contains facts that will cause a political earthquake to shake the German confederation to its foundations, or at least an intermittent shiver to creep up the spine of the young Kaiser, we are unable to say. The memoirs may be mere harmless observations of the ex-Chancellor that contain nothing more disquieting than a warning as to the spread of Socialism or a homily on family politics.

But whatever they are, everybody will know before long, for Harper & Brothers have secured the American rights to them, and they will be issued in three volumes, one or more of which will appear in early December. No part of them will be presented in Harper's Magazine, as some one has said.

The Harpers have not yet received the manuscript; but they have the "autobiography" tight—that is, if a cable contract stands for anything. From personal knowledge, however, they cannot at present discourse on the features of their purchase; but they have a quiet, insinuating faith that the greatest politico-literary find of years is within their grasp. The German publishers of the autobiography are more communicative, but not less confident.

A recent number of the National Zeitung announces that within ten days the final installment to the "so-called memoirs" (the quotation marks are the Zeitung's) has been placed in the hands of the publishing house of Cotta of Munich and Stuttgart. The contents of these pages had been dictated by the late Prince, and the manuscript was corrected by his own hand. Dr. Horst Kohl has written a preface and added brief explanatory notes. "The whole," says Herr Kohl, "will be published as the Prince wrote it, subject to minor corrections of dates and names." The volumes will be called "Thoughts and Recollections."

The Hamburger Nachrichten says that Dr. Busch's haste to take the wind out of the sails of the "authentic" memoirs might now be very readily understood. It will be recalled, however, that in the third volume of Dr. Busch's "Bismarck" he is inclined to take a very pessimistic view of these "Thoughts and Recollections." According to his account, Lothar Bucher, to whom the manuscript was dictated, "feared that nothing would come of the projected autobiography. Bismarck's account is not always trustworthy, and in the most important matters he sometimes stops like a well that runs dry and does not return to the subject."

The notes are said to have a didactic aim, and at a later date Bucher is again credited with the remark expressed to Busch: "Thank your stars that you are not in my place. With these memoirs one's work is in every respect void of profit and pleasure. One exhausts himself on an utterly hopeless task which will yield nothing for history. It is not only that his [Bismarck's] memory is defective, but he begins intentionally to misrepresent even plain and well-established matters of fact and occurrences. He will not admit his own share in anything that has failed, and he will acknowledge no one to be of any consequence compared to himself, except, perhaps, the old Emperor."

And in the midst of the varied tales concerning the "official biography" that are appearing in the German press comes the rumor from London that the work is in three large volumes; the second completes the memoirs down to the death of Emperor Frederick; the third volume, which is said to contain the most interesting and important matter, is absolutely unpublishable at present; moreover, the German publishers are unable to give any guarantee that this volume will appear during the life of the present Kaiser. It is added that Bismarck, although furnishing material for the "official biography," had nothing to do with its arrangement, whereas he especially designated Dr. Busch as the author of his "personal" memoirs.

But whatever aspersions are cast, or comments made as to the relative importance of the "official biography," it will be enough that "Thoughts and Recollections" bears the hall mark of the Iron Chancellor's own individuality to give the work an eager and broad public, even if half that public be made up of repudiators, as is Busch's.

Some of the Incidents of His Career as an Editor.

In Dr. Moritz Busch's "Bismarck" the reader is led to believe that, although the Iron Chancellor fully understood the value of a "personal" press and employed it in politics, he for the most part left its direction in the hands of the doctor. An altogether different impress is given by an excellent article by Henry W. Fischer that appears in The Bookman for October; in this Prince Bismarck is shown in all the power and even grandeur of the greatest ministerial editor in the world. Here are a few extracts from Mr. Fischer's article:

"When in 1862 Bismarck assumed the Prussian Premiership the liberal press characterized him as an 'empty-headed scribbler,' 'a puffed-up braggart.' But as, at the same time, he obtained control of the Government's bribery funds, the royalist press entered upon an era of prosperity. Heretofore Bismarck had fed it with flashes of genius; now he smote its competitors by reserving the news for his papers exclusively. It was a journalistic coup d'état. Backed by newspapers that were newspapers, and which the majority of the people had to read, whether they agreed with their opinions or not, Bismarck could afford to ignore the legitimate rights of the Prince of Augustenburg after 1864, and two years later Austria, taking the sinews of war from the public treasury without the shadow of right.

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"From 1872 to 1890 Prince Bismarck was quasi-editor of the Cologne Gazette, the Berlin Post, the North German Gazette, (Allgemeine Zeitung,) the Hamburger Nachrichten, and the Berlin Political News. The Cologne Gazette reflected Bismarck's political opinion, passing it off as its own, for the sake of the exclusive news furnished to its home office and to its correspondents in all parts of the world by order of the Chancellor. If there was an epochmaking or interesting bit of information in Wilhelmstrasse, the Gazette's special wire carried it to the Rhenish cathedral city before even the heads of departments in the Chancellor's office heard of it. And wherever German Ambassadors, Ministers, and Consuls resided they had to think of the Cologne Gazette immediately after their chief had been informed of the political news and gossip at hand. No wonder the Cologne Gazette grew to be regarded as a second London Times. The Post received for its support news of the second class, and, besides 'patronage,' the Hamburger Nachrichten had to be content with an occasional bit of intelligence, while the Berlin Political News disseminated routine matter for the Chancellor. The North German Gazette did the illustrious statesman's dirty work.

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"In 1889, when I represented one of New York's famous newspaper in Berlin, I called upon the editor of the North German Gazette one evening about 10 o'clock, to verify, if possible, some rumors concerning the Empress. I stated the facts, as I had heard them, and the great editor listened attentively.

"'My dear Sir,' he said, after reflection, 'we are making politics in this paper! Mere news, such as you seem to have got hold of, does not concern us. If it be true, you will find it probably in our evening edition—to-morrow.'

"'As a maker of politics,' the North German Gazette published, on the evening of March 17, 1890, the news that Prince Bismarck had resigned. But while the guests in the cafés and hotels of the better class (the semi-official paper is kept on file in every well-to-do place of public resort)—while anxious burghers were fighting for the paper that alone had the news and yet refused to make capital out of this unprecedented 'beat' by issuing extras and supplying the dealers—while every wire leading out of Berlin was hot with messages, guesses, prophecies—the real editor of the Norddeutsche presided at a Ministerial council. Bismarck's letter to the Emperor, containing his offer to resign, was dated March 18—the editor had had twelve hours' start of the statesman. On March 20 the Reichsanzeiger published Bismarck's resignation. On the 21st the princely editor of the Norddeutsche called the German Emperor a liar. He declared in most emphatic language that, contrary to the official statements issued, his Majesty had made no efforts whatever to retain him in office. And he kept hammering away until March 23, inclusive. The day after, Herr Pindter, Bismarck's own creature, refused to accept 'copy' from his old master.

"The Post and Cologne Gazette had discharged their editor in chief on March 20, on the plea 'owing to unusual pressure upon our columns,' &c., that is, the very evening when the Reichsanzeiger introduced the Iron One's successor. And of all the five hundred-odd Bismarck organs throughout the fatherland, of all the papers Bismarck had patronized by news, advertisements, or money contributions, or by furnishing them talented editors free of charge—of all his journalistic pensioners, only one, the Hamburger Nachrichten, remained true to him.

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"The editorial chair of the Hamburger Nachrichten at the Friedrichsruh office was a lounge. It stood in the Prince's writing room, which is the largest of his suite of three chambers, embracing, besides a bedroom, a library—the latter exceedingly small. The rooms are situated on the ground floor of the Manor House, and are connected with each other. To reach the first of them, the library, one has to pass through the schoolroom of Prince Bismarck's grandsons, the young Rantzaus, and a little antechamber where the Prince's outdoor garments hung on antlers serving as a clothes rack.

"Bismarck edited his paper lying on a high-backed lounge, his feet and legs, up to his knees, wrapped in a red plush coverlet. At his right elbow stood a small mahogany table bearing this inscription on a little metal plate:

"'The preliminaries of the peace between Germany and France were signed on this table at Versailles, Rue de Provence, 14, Feb. 6, 1871.'

"The polite but narrow minded Chrysander was at once 'office boy' and secretary. His first duty was to open the voluminous parcels with newspaper clippings, suggestions, queries, and articles written for approval, correction, or—the waste basket, sent in by Managing Editor Hofmann from Hamburg by special messenger every morning in the year.

"Hofmann read the newspapers with a view to 'Bismarckiana.' A half dozen scissors editors worked under his direction and cut out every item, important or insignificant, relating to the Prince, or his policy, that appeared in any newspaper or magazine the world over. The printed intelligence, or absurdity, might tell of things that happened twenty or forty years ago, or it might rehearse facts applying to the present incumbent of the Chancellor's or Foreign Minister's office; if by a single iota it could be so turned as to suggest a connection with Bismarck's personality or his public life the editor in chief must see it, and woe to the man overlooking or undervaluing what might seem to him only a bit of idle gossip.

"Dr. Chrysander read aloud the German and French clippings and the translations of items that appeared in Spanish and Italian newspapers. The cuttings from the English and Russian press the Prince read himself. He understood Russian quite well, and I can appreciate his refusal to let Chrysander massacre the Queen's English, for, while I do not underrate Carl Schurz's eminence as an English scholar, I must say I never heard a German speak such beautiful English as Bismarck.

"Pipe in mouth, and a pencil half a yard long in his fingers, the Prince listened attentively. If an item warranted the trouble, he held out his hand when Chrysander had finished and studied the clipping word for word, afterward delivering his critique in some such phrase as 'good,' 'sane,' 'ought to be encouraged,' or 'rotten,' 'a confounded lie,' or simply 'ox,' 'ass,' &c. If an article enraged him, or if he was especially interested in the writer or newspaper, he was liable personally to mark the clipping with his approval or disapproval. Then his long, soft pencil descended upon the margin vigorously to inscribe with short, powerful strokes an epigram, such as he delighted in coining all though his public life. If for the instruction of the managing editor ampler directions were needed, or if the Prince had but some coarse, contemptuous criticism to offer, the marking of the paragraph was left to Chrysander.

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"Bismarck 'made' Blowitz by granting him an important interview long before the clever German had achieved international reputation; but when the ceremony of swearing allegiance to the republic turned Blowitz into a rabid Frenchman, the Chancellor had no more use for him. He ordered his numerous papers to attack and ridicule The Times correspondent, and Blowitz became the type of the 'yellow journalist'—in the eyes of Continental readers at least—long before that term was thought of in America.

"'He lies as he goes along, or telegraphs,' is a 'winged word' credited to the Chancellor. It was born in the days when he needed the whole 'reptile' press to save Germany from going to war with France a second time. 'I do not remember ever having said: "Decent people do not write for me." If I did use the phrase, the words were probably wrested from their context.' Editor Bismarck wrote the above to another editor, shortly after his dismissal."

How Bismarck "made" Blowitz, or rather "how Blowitz kept the peace of Europe," is well described in an article entitled "Some Ambassadors of the People—M. de Blowitz," by W. T. Stead, which appeared in The Review of Reviews for May, 1896. Mr. Stead wrote:

"There are limits even to omnipotence. But sometimes M. de Blowitz knows he has been able to prevent wide-wasting war. Had he not been on the alert, prompt, vigilant, fearless, and prescient, the general war would have broken out in 1875. Twelve years ago the German military party took the bit between its teeth and decided on von Moltke's phrase that 'from every point of view, military, political, philosophical, and even Christian, an immediate war with France was a necessity.' The republic was becoming too strong. Therefore, there must be a new invasion; Paris was to be reoccupied, for twenty years Germany was to be paid a tribute of $100,000,000 per annum, the security for which was to be taken in the permanent occupation of French cities by German garrisons, and the compulsory limitation of the French Army. Prince Bismarck, who had himself opposed the scheme, but opposed it in vain, suddenly remembered that in M. de Blowitz there was a deus ex machina whose puissant help he could evoke in the interests of the general peace. The way he went about it was artful and characteristic. M. de Radowitz, on the authorization of Bismarck, revealed secretly to M. de Gontaut Biron the plan of the military party in all its details. M. de Gontaut Biron sent it at once in cipher to the Duc Decazes, and the Duc of course sent for M. de Blowitz. Unless they could get him, in vulgar parlance, to 'blow the gaff,' all their information was of no use. But they could count upon M. de Blowitz. He at once undertook to deliver France by publishing the whole infernal plot in The Times. For a brief season the powers of darkness enthroned in Printing House Square refused to believe the story told by their Ithuriel at Paris. But Ithuriel was not to be baffled by a mere editor. Faced with proofs of the correctness of his information, the opposition of Printing House Square collapsed, the fateful news was published, and poor miserable von Moltke and all his men of war saw their portentous scheme collapse like a pricked windbag. 'And it was I,' said the sparrow, 'with my bow and arrow' who did it all. For when M. de Blowitz told the story, the Russian Czar put his heavy foot down upon the design, and peace has reigned in Europe ever since."

Some Sharp Sayings of Bismarck.

From "Bismarck's Table Talk," by C. Lowe.

Bismarck had the frankness to say that he looked upon the comedies of Dumas the younger, and indeed on most French plays of the lighter sort, as grossly corrupting to the public morals. "Panem et circenses," smiled de Morny. "Panem et saturnalia," muttered Bismarck."

"Prince Bismarck is respectfully requested (wrote the American) to cable a few words in reference to the following question. What benefit will be derived in your Grace's opinion from international expositions?"

On the margin of this the Prince simply wrote in pencil, "None!"

Landor's Retort at School.

From "A History of Rugby School," W. H. D. Rouse.

"One day in full school, Master Landor had an apple of singular size and beauty. He had his Livy in one hand and this apple in the other, and read and read, and munched and munched, till the sound struck the doctor. He espied the delinquent and ordered him to bring that apple to him. He put it on his desk, coram populo; and then, half relenting, said: 'There, Sir. Now, if you want that again, you had better go and sit down, and make me a short line on the occasion.' 'Oh, I can do that and stand here,' says Master Landor. 'Do it, then.' The boy thought a moment, and soon obliged him with a pentameter—

"'Esuriens doctor dulcia poma rapit.'

"'Hum!' says Dr. James. 'And pray, Sir, what do you mean by E-su-riens doctor?' 'The gormandizing doctor.' 'Take it, Sir; you are too hard for me, you are too hard for me,' said the doctor, delighted with his pupil."

The Colossus of Rhodes.

Benjamin Ide Wheeler in The Century.

The Bartholdi statue of Liberty, the Bavaria at Munich, and the Germania opposite Bingen on the Rhine, are the modern echoes of the famous Colossus which Chares set by the harbor of ancient Rhodes. The Liberty exceeds it in height (150 feet) by half, but still, if the Colossus were among us to-day it would doubtless be treated in the guide books with eminent respect. Like the Liberty, it stood by the harbor of a great emporium, where the ships of all nations came and went. In the form of a patron deity, it represented the genius of a State, and in its dimensions it spoke for a national taste which, as the Laokoön group and the Farnese Bull, both Rhodian compositions, seem to betray, worshipped much at the shrine of the god of bigness.

Old Novels and New.

In all the novels of the past,
This or that classic friend,
Heroes and heroines find at last
Their Eden at the end;
Their luck may fall at first, yet no,
You never feel dejected,
But certain that the sorriest throw
By Art will be corrected.

You felt a confidence assured,
Despite her mild alarms,
That Orville soon would be allured
By Evelina's charms;
You knew Miss Austen's fertile brain
A method would discover,
By which Anne Elliot might regain
Her banished sailor lover.

But now, egad! the hero wins
The heroine half way through,
And on the following page begins
His triumph to undo;
By quick degrees their fortunes fall
To some malign conclusion,
And so eventuate after all
In positive confusion.

For either Angelina, tired
Of Edwin's faithful heart,
And by some newer passion fired,
Upsets the apple-cart;
Or Edwin, who had seemed a saint,
To swell the general sadness
Develops an ancestral taint
Of drunkenness or madness.

Or worse, in this outspoken age
My modern novel comes,
Exhaling from each gruesome page
The savor of the slums;
Where Bills and 'Arriets nag and shout,
Or deal in matters fistic,
And furious oaths are strewn about
To make it realistic.

Then, since I know that life itself
Has grimness and to spare,
I take Pendennis from the shelf
And find my solace there;
Or in the lists with Ivanhoe
I feel my blood a-tingle,
Or else from stage to stage I go
With Pickwick and with Jingle.

Oh, ye who sell such dismal wares,
Let be, good Sirs, let be,
Are there not sunlit sweet parterres
Whereof you hold the key,
Where one may for a space perchance
Forget this world's disorder,
And pluck bright blossoms of romance
From each enchanted border?

—In The Spectator.

Grandparents of the Marguerittes.

A recent number of Le Petit Marseillais publishes a letter from MM. Paul and Victor Margueritte, the authors of "The Disaster," (Désastre,) the English translation of which was brought out in America by D. Appleton & Co. The letter reads as follows: "Monsieur le Directeur.—An article has appeared in Le Petit Marseillais under the title 'A la Force du Poignet,' which contains the following: 'Gen. Margueritte, father of the two authors, Paul and Victor Margueritte, was the son of a gendarme and a vivandière. It is assuredly not to atavism that one can attribute their literary success.' While we would not blush to be the grandson of a vivandière, we would, for a simple desire for the truth, recall that the father of Gen. Margueritte was only a non-commissioned officer of the gendarmerie, and married the daughter of an artillery Captain, Marie Anne Valet, who had never been a vivandière in her life. Your correspondent adds that it is not to atavism that one can attribute our literary success, ignoring the fact that the hero of Sedan was one of the most distinguished writers and that under the title 'Les Chasses de l'Algérie' this soldier, who had never been to school and who owed his education entirely to himself, published a charming book full of finesse and humor."

POOR RICHARD.*

Words of Wisdom from His Almanac Which Was Franklin's.

In the school books of those who are thought to be no longer young wise saws from Poor Richard were familiar. But in later years these sayings have been less often heard. It was a happy thought to prepare a volume in the Thumb Nail Series laden with this ancient wealth. The following specimens of its contents will, we are sure, interest our readers—those who once knew their Franklin well—and the others likewise.

Visits should be short, like a Winter's day.
Lest you're too troublesome hasten away.
He's a fool that makes his doctor his heir.
Beware of the young doctor and the old barber.
The poor have little, beggars none, the rich too much, enough not one.
After three days men grow weary of a wench, a guest, and weather rainy.
To lengthen thy life, lessen thy meals.
The proof of gold is fire, the proof of woman, gold; the proof of man, a woman.
Take counsel in wine, but resolve afterward in water.
Men and melons are hard to know.
The heart of the fool is in his mouth, but the mouth of the wise man is in his heart.
He's the best physician that knows the worthlessness of the most medicines.
Beware of meat twice boil'd, and an old foe reconcil'd.
A fine genius in his own country is like gold in the mine.
Would you live with ease, do what you ought, and not what you please.
Blame-all and praise-all are two blockheads.
Take this remark from Richard, poor and lame,
Whate'er's begun in anger ends in shame.
No man e'er was glorious who was not laborious.
All things are easy to industry, all things difficult to sloth.
Where there's marriage without love, there will be love without marriage.
All things are cheap to the saving, dear to the wasteful.
Do good to thy friend to keep him, to thy enemy to gain him.
A good man is seldom uneasie, an ill one never easie.
He that cannot obey, cannot command.
He that is rich need not live sparingly, and he that can live sparingly need not be rich.
If you would be reveng'd of your enemy, govern yourself.
He does not possess wealth, it possesses him.
Marry your son when you will, but your daughter when you can.
Avarice and happiness never saw each other; how then should they become acquainted?
Approve not of him who commends all you say.
By diligence and patience, the mouse bit in two the cable.
Full of courtesie, full of craft.
The poor man must walk to get meat for his stomach, the rich man to get a stomach to his meat.
He that goes far to marry will either deceive or be deceived.
The family of fools is ancient.
Necessity never made a good bargain.
There's many witty men whose brains can't fill their bellies.
Be slow in chusing a friend, slower in changing.
Keep thy shop, and thy shop will keep thee.
Three may keep a secret, if two of them are dead.
A man is never so ridiculous by those qualities that are his own, as by those that he affects to have.
It is better to take many injuries than to give one.
To be humble to superiors is duty, to equals courtesy, to inferiors nobleness.
He is no clown that drives the plow, but he that doth clownish things.
If you know how to spend less than you get, you have the philosopher's-stone.
He that can have patience, can have what he will.
God helps them that help themselves.
None preaches better than the ant, and she says nothing.
God heals, and the doctor takes the fees.
He that can take rest is greater than he that can take cities.
He that can compose himself is wiser than he that composes books.
I never saw an oft-transplanted tree,
Nor yet an oft-removed family,
That throve so well as those that settled be.
The noblest question in the world is, What good may I do in it?
There are three faithful friends, an old wife, an old dog, and ready money.
Read much, but not many books.
He that would have a short Lent, let him borrow money to be repaid at Easter.
Buy what thou hast no need of, and e'er long thou shalt sell thy necessaries.
If you wou'd not be forgotten as soon as you are dead and rotten, either write things worth reading, or do things worth the writing.
Keep your eyes wide open before marriage, half shut afterward.
Never intreat a servant to dwell with thee.
Grace thou thy house, and let not that grace thee.
He that falls in love with himself will have no rivals.
No longer virtuous, no longer free, is a maxim as true with regard to a private person as a commonwealth.
Proclaim not all thou knowest, all thou owest, all thou hast, nor all thou canst.
Great beauty, great strength, and great riches, are really and truly of no great use; a right heart exceeds all.
When you speak to a man, look on his eyes; when he speaks to thee, look on his mouth.
Marry above thy match, and thou 'lt get a master.
At twenty years of age the will reigns; at thirty the wit; at forty the judgment.
Visit your aunt, but not every day, and call at your brother's, but not every night.
If you'd lose a troublesome visitor, lend him money.
Epitaph on a scolding wife by her husband. Here my poor Bridget's corps doth lie, she is at rest—and so am I.
A man without ceremony has need of great merit in its place.
'Tis a strange forest that has no rotten wood in't.
And a strange kindred that all are good in't.
The wise man draws more advantage from his enemies than the fool from his friends.
If it were not for the belly, the back might wear gold.
'Tis a shame that your family is an honor to you! You ought to be an honor to your family.
Glass, china, and reputation are easily crack'd, and never well mended.
Great merit is coy, as well as great pride.
Old boys have their playthings as well as young ones; the difference is only in the price.
If man could have half his wishes, he would double his troubles.
Success has ruin'd many a man.
Many have quarrel'd about religion, that never practis'd it.
Love your neighbor; yet don't pull down your hedge.
For age and want save while you may;
No morning sun lasts a whole day.
Who is wise? He that learns from every one. Who is powerful? He that governs his passions. Who is rich? He that is content. Who is that? Nobody.
Be civil to all; serviceable to many; familiar with few; friend to one; enemy to none.
Samson, with his strong body, had a weak head, or he would not have laid it in a harlot's lap.
An honest man will receive neither money nor praise that is not his due.
Many a man's own tongue gives evidence against his understanding.
Act uprightly, and despise calumny; dirt may stick to a mud wall, but not to polish'd marble.
To serve the publick faithfully, and at the same time please it entirely, is impracticable.

*POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK. By Benjamin Franklin, (Richard Saunders, Philomath.) Selections from the Prefaces, Apothegms, and Rimes, with a facsimile in Reduction of the Almanack of 1733. Edited by Benjamin E. Smith. New York: The Century Company.

"Comin' Thro' the Rye."

The discussion over Burns's "Comin' Thro' the Rye" having smoldered for many a long year and been revived recently in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, it has now burst into flame again in England, the fire transmitted, as it were, by us. Some time ago we printed the ideas of an English disputant as they appeared in Notes and Queries, in which the grain-field theory was presented. Mr. Walter M. Graham Easton now favors in the same paper the river theory, and in this way:

"That Burns referred to the Rye Water, a stream in the Cunnynghame division of Ayrshire, and not, as generally supposed, to a field of rye grain, is almost certain. The question has several times been raised, and if it has only now begun to exercise the New York mind, for once our American cousins have not been up to date. This beautiful stream is just of the kind that would attract the poet's attention, especially from where at Cunnynghame-Baldland to the Ryefield Woods it runs through a deep romantic glen, the banks of which are clothed with a natural wooding of oak, hazel, ash, and thorn. In early Summer especially, when decked out with a profusion of mayflower, honeysuckle, and wild roses, the glen presents a picture difficult to beat of its kind. At Ryefield most of my youth was spent, and well do I remember the 'steppin' stanes' below the slope from there, and leading from the village of Drakemyre (half a mile from the town of Dalry) to the Ryesholme side. These stones were associated in my mind with Burns's lass as inculcated by old country folk, and many a more modern lass have I seen 'kilt her coats' well clear of her bare 'trilbies' while coming through the Rye here. My impression regarding the stones and the popular song I communicated two or three years ago to the Rev. James B. Johnston, Falkirk, author of 'Place Names of Scotland,' (1892.) Whether the crossing is still there I cannot say, not having been in the neighborhood for over ten years. In that time a mill has extended about the spot, so that there may now be no such 'thoroughfare' for lassies 'comin' frae the toon.' In the same manner as people argue whether 'Bonnie Dundee' refers to the town of the name or Claverhouse's handsome features, so doubtless will they go on fighting over this point. Old ideas based on nothing, or prejudices, are not easily got rid of. But the balance of evidence, I think, is in favor of the stream, and not the grain. Why, indeed, should a girl systematically take a route through a field of wet-growing crop? 'Jenny's seldom dry.' Grain is not grown in glens, and there is direct mention of a glen in the song, by implication, in conjunction with the name of the stream, that of the Rye."

But here comes another correspondent, who writes:

"In The Century edition Mr. Henley clearly shows that Burns's song was founded on 'The Bobtailed Lass,' a song to be found in 'Ane Pleasant Garden of Sweet-scented Flowers,' published in the early part of last century. That the word does not refer to a stream, but to a field of rye, is evidenced by the following quotation:

"On Wednesday in the afternoon
I took a walk in the field:
It was to bring my courage down,
And still I was forced to yield.
For there I met with a bob-tailed lass,
As I should have passed her by;
And I kindly took her by the hands
And I led her into the rye."

Kinglake's "Eothen."

An exact reprint of the first edition of "Eothen," by Alexander William Kinglake, issued in 1844, has just come from the press of G. Bell & Sons. There is an introduction by the Rev. William Tuckwell, which comprises interesting biographical details and sympathetic criticism. The facts of Kinglake's life are thus summarized:

"He was born at Taunton, arida nutrix for a young man of promise; its religion imbecile, its society Philistine, its politics consistently venal. But his mother was a woman of great personal charm and with no ordinary powers of mind; more than once he writes of her with devoted gratitude; it is recorded that on the day of her funeral, at a churchyard five miles away, he was missed from the family group reassembled in the mourning home; he was found to have ordered his horse, and galloped back in the darkness to his mother's grave. She belonged to an old Somersetshire family, the Woodfordes of Castle Cary; it was as his mother's son that Lady Hester Stanhope, her neighbor long before at Burton Pynsent, received him in her Lebanon stronghold. He went to Eaton and to Cambridge; debarred by shortsightedness from the military profession, which above all others he would have preferred, he was called to the bar, and gained an extensive Chancery practice. His visit to the East was in 1834—the date is given on page 190, but he afterward suppressed it—when he was only 23 years old, and lasted fifteen months. Brought out in 1844, after being rejected by several publishers, "Eothen" at once became popular, passing in the following year through three fresh editions.

In 1857 he entered Parliament for Bridgwater, broke down in his first speech, and it is said never spoke again; he enjoyed, however, his Parliamentary life, and was bitterly mortified when in 1868 he was unseated for alleged bribery on the part of his agents. He was never married; having observed, he used to say, that wives always prefer other men to their own husbands; but he was blandly alive to female charms; the pictures in "Eothen" of the romping Bethlehem girls, of the roguish Ottoman lady in Constantinople streets, of the majestic Smyrnians and bewitching Cypriots; his compassion for the ugly Bedouin women, and for the Dead Sea goatherd with his plain-faced wife are pleasantly and healthily "amorous, not villainous," as Iachimo distinguished the innocent freedom of poor Imogen; his gallant confidences, ever playful and unsuggestive, bespeak not the tainted libertine, but the susceptible, soft-hearted, wholesome-minded bachelor. He used to wish that the Church had priestesses as well as priests, the former to be the Egerias of men as the latter are the shepherds of women.

In general society he was easily checked and most easily bored. I remember how once at a well-selected dinner party, where Dr. Temple and Dean Lake were present, and where he came inclined to talk his best, a second-hand criticism on his "Crimea," by a foolish parson, the official and incongruous element in the group, stiffened him into persistent silence. A lady used to say that his pulse ought to be felt always after the first course, and if it showed languor he should be moved to the side of some other partner. Mrs. Andrew Crosse, who, if not the rose, was very near the rose, and came in contact vicariously with Kinglake among other notables, relates that during his fatal illness the Duke of Bedford regaled his dying friend by enlarging on the advantages of cremation. "The Duke offers you cremation," said he, "as the Duchess would offer you a box at the opera." Cremated he was at Woking in 1891, and the Duke was there to see.

Small Literary Clubs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With deference to the correspondents who contributed letters on this subject, I think "W's" question has been lost sight of.

I should have been pleased to have taken the initiative, (Bellicent, I bow!) but circumstances killed the thought. "Club's" suggestion was excellent, and for weeks you have had a stamped envelope in your drawer, but, like the correspondence, the suggestion has, presumably, not been acted upon—more smoke!

Surely, Mr. Editor, in Greater New York there are small clubs where the members enjoy a periodical literary evening. I do not thing the "Diners' Club" meets "W" or myself. The recent correspondence evinces plainly that a promising circle could be formed from readers of THE SATURDAY REVIEW. Now, if any reader acted on "Club's" idea, I am sure no one would take unfair advantage, or in any way violate that person's confidence.

The National Home Reading Union session is just commencing, and should a circle be formed and association with the union desired, I would attend to the details.

Regrettable news reached me lately. That pleasant circle of mine in England is no more, but in memory's lumber room it exists for all time. PERCIE VIAL.

New York.

"Won't Shake It."

From Labouchere's Truth.

It seems that at the unvailing of Caedmon's Statue at Whitby, the other day, the Poet Laureate finished his speech by remarking that he "stretched out his hand with fraternal sympathy and admiration to all his living compeers and brother singers." One of these brother singers, to say the least, has apparently failed to appreciate Mr. Alfred Austin's magnanimous attitude, for I have received the following verses, which, so far as I understand them at all, seem to be written in a somewhat querulous mood. Anyhow, this is the way which my correspondent addresses the Poet Laureate:

To all your brother singers, eh?
Come, is not that a largish order,
Seeing their total (vide Traill)
Upon sixscore is said to border?
To all your brother singers, eh?
Those who have risen, those still rising;
Is not your offer—pardon us!—
Perhaps a shade too patronizing?

Have you considered what it means,
This sympathy you freely offer?
Have you considered who they are
To whom a friendly hand you proffer?
No doubt you'd Swinburne in your mind,
And William Watson, too, and Bridges;
But what of those who haunt with you
The Muses' mountain's lower ridges?

Do you, as you indeed suggest,
Possess a very high opinion
Of Symons (Beardsley of the bards!)
And psychic Mr. Laurence Binyon?
Is Tabb entirely to your taste,
And "Tatcho" Sims, who roughly romps on,
And do you from your heart admire
Archaic Mr. Francis Thompson?

Does sympathy with "Ulick" Yeats
Lurk also in your cardiac quarter?
Do you—in metaphor—embrace
Le Gallienne and Mrs. Shorter?
What of Sir Lewis Morris and
The blameless twaddle he's indited?
(And that reminds us to inquire
Why you have not, like him, been knighted?)

One question more—Are you quite sure
That hand stretched out from Caedmon's Statue
Will be by brother singers seized,
All eager on your back to pat you?
To stretch it out to them, of course,
Was friendly as you well could make it,
But is it not upon the cards
That half those jealous bards won't shake it?

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COMMENT AND QUERY.

"Needs of the Negro"—A Question and a Study.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an article published in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 20, headed "Needs of the Negro," I noted the following sentences quoted from the sayings of Fred Douglass:

"We are led into saying that there is no difference between us and other people. We must admit that there is a difference produced by the unequal opportunities. To argue otherwise is to discredit the effects of slavery."

"If in the providence of God the negro got any good out of slavery, he got the habit of work."

Does it ever occur to these intelligent negroes or their patrons of the present day to consider what would be the status of the negro to-day if they had been left in Africa and slavery had not disciplined, trained, and cared for them? Slavery opened the door of opportunity to them. There they were brought into close daily contact with a culture and refinement the best the world has ever seen. In place of the filthy huts, caves, and dens of their native home (see Livingston's Journal) they were given clean cabins and healthy surroundings, were cared for when sick and their wants supplied. On most plantations they were taught the rudiments of education and could read the Bible and received religious instruction. I have heard my mother tell of their condition on her grandmother's plantation, where she spent most of her early days. She said her grandmother was a widow when she first recollected her, living on her own plantation with her children and owning some hundred or more slaves. Her factotum was a negro—tall, gray-haired, respectful—who came every morning after breakfast leading his mistress's palfrey, with side saddle on, which she would mount, and, with his attendance, ride over her place, view the work being done, and give her instructions. If there were any sick she visited them, saw that a nurse was in attendance, and herself superintended the preparation of nourishment to be sent to them. She had a house of worship on her place and a minister to conduct the services, both on Sunday and during several evenings of the week. They raised flax and spun and wove their own garments, which, in the case of the house servants, were in Summer of white linen.

Adjoining this plantation was that of a man who feared neither God nor man, who drove his slaves, and on one occasion came to her grandmother's with his horsewhip to drive home some of his slaves who, he declared, were attending the services on her place. He told Mrs. —— that she was ruining the slaves with her privileges, but she told him she was mistress there, and would always treat her slaves as human beings; that she was responsible to God and not to him, and would never refuse his negroes attendance on God worship on her place. There are men to-day, as there have been in all ages, who tyrannize over their own children and families, and of that type were the men who abused their power in the days of slavery. As early as Colonial times, in what is now the State of North Carolina, there were laws for the protection of the slaves, and also for their education, which I have read in the statute books, and these were added to and continued during the term of slavery. It was not to the interest of the master to abuse his slaves, as they represented money.

The negroes lived in Africa for thousands of years, neighbors, nearly, to the Egyptians, the most advanced of all the nations of the earth in civilization. We are told that the portraits of these negroes are painted or carved on the walls of those wonderful chambers of the pyramids of Egypt as captives of war, and also that the negroes of to-day bear the same physiognomy as those portrayed in Egypt some 3,000 or more years ago. The facts of history seem to show that the negro race has had the same opportunities in their own country to better their condition and become civilized as have other nations, unless we except the Israelites, God's chosen people. As they failed to take advantage of these opportunities, might it not be that God allowed them to be deported to the South and put under discipline and so prepared for the state to which they have attained? I am a lover of truth and justice, and beg that we may be heard in our own defense on this question of slavery and its effects. As the era of passion has passed I feel that the hearts of my brothers and sisters of the Anglo-Saxon race will respond to this appeal, and in time those also of Africa's sons and daughters will acknowledge the debt they owe, under God, to hundreds of noble men and women of the South who felt their responsibility in regard to the race committed to their care, and feeling, dared maintain. Slavery passed with the dawning of my day, and I, with all of the South, thank God that the burden has been taken from us.

I have in my possession a copy of the will of a South Carolina gentleman who, having been a faithful master to his slaves, left in this will $15,000 to defray the expenses of a church which he had erected on his plantation for their use and to pay the salary of its minister. E. H. M.

Wilmington, Del., Oct. 7, 1898.

Estimates of James Monroe

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your intelligent critic, Mr. Paul Leicester Ford, in reviewing "Monroe's Writings," passes judgment on Monroe as "a man of the most mediocre kind," and racily speaks of the people having learned the lesson from his two terms that "the functions of the President could be successfully performed by men of second-rate ability," and questions, further, his fidelity to his friends. Mr. Ford finds it easy to see weaknesses in great men, and we have been exceedingly sorry that he should give us his "True George Washington," showing that the Father of His Country was not free from frailties common to men.

Is it not Cicero who says, laudari a viro laudato? If the Roman orator is right in thinking it is much to be praised by a man who is himself praised, then let us glance a little at Monroe as he was seen by his illustrious contemporaries, to whom Mr. Ford attributes genius, and are they not the best judges of his character? Washington says in one of his letters: "The zeal he discovered by entering the service at an early period, the character he supported in his regiment, and the manner in which he received a wound, induced me to appoint him to a Captaincy in one of the additional regiments. * * * He has in every instance maintained the reputation of a brave, active, and sensible officer." We know he left his college to join the army. So much in praise of him as a military man, and Washington, who knew him personally so well as a Virginian, showed his respect for his ability to act in high civil position when he appointed him an envoy to France. That he recalled him afterward was not to Monroe's discredit, as it only was proof that party spirit was running high, and that in their political views the people were dividing on questions of public policy.

Webster praised his Administration, saying of him as President, "the Administration now closed had been in general highly satisfactory to the country." Clay supported him for President, and John Quincy Adams was his Secretary of State, and speaks of him in his eulogy as being "of a mind anxious and unwearied in the pursuit of truth and right, patient of inquiry, patient of contradiction, courteous even to the collision of sentiment, sound in its ultimate judgments, and firm in its final conclusions." Jefferson could say of him: "He is a man whose soul might be turned wrong side outward without discovering a blemish to the world," and Madison bore this testimony: "His understanding was very much underrated; his judgment was particularly good; few men have made more of what may be called sacrifices in the service of the public." His own confidence is seen in him in his appointing him to the double position of Secretary of State and Secretary of War in a critical period, and it has been asserted that it was Monroe's firmness that made Madison successful then. Whether he was the sole author of the Monroe doctrine or not, which was put forth in his message to be his by adoption, we may not know, which has been attributed to John Quincy Adams and Canning, does not matter much, as it is evident that it was one of those questions like that as to what should be our foreign policy today, discussed on all sides by the people, and may be said to have originated in the public mind. That Monroe should have been intimate with Washington, Marshall, Henry, Jefferson, and Madison; that he was twice elected Governor of Virginia; that Jefferson should have sent him to be a second time the envoy to France; that he should be elected a second time President, and lacking only one vote of being unanimous in the Electoral College, and that Jefferson should be anxious that he should remain in the College Board of the University of Virginia, would show that there was great fault in the general judgment if he was only "a man of the most mediocre kind."

We ought not to question Judge Story's estimate. In one of his letters he writes: "The old notions of republican simplicity are fast wearing away, and the public taste becomes more and more gratified with public amusements and parade. Mr. Monroe, however, still retains his plain and gentlemanly manners, and is in every respect a very estimable man." Marshall, than whom there was not a stronger logician, knew him from the time they were schoolboys together, and he thought well enough of the speech he made in the Virginia Constitutional Convention in considering the adoption of the Federal Constitution to reply to it in his own masterly argument. Benton, in his "Thirty Years' View," gives him favorable notice, but one of the most beautiful tributes is from the pen of that brilliant lawyer, William Wirt, in his "British Spy," wherein he delineates his character with so much faithfulness and grace, crediting him with being of "solid judgment," of "unwearied industry," and "an able counsellor." That was before he became President, while he was Governor of Virginia. His domestic life is said to have been very happy. His wife, Miss Kortright, was a niece of Gen. Knox, with lovely accomplishments, and one of his daughters was an intimate friend of Hortense, daughter of the Empress Josephine, during their residence in France.

It has become fashionable of late to relate the small weaknesses, and, in some instances, the large, as seen in conspicuous characters. Parton has given us the unfavorable side of Hamilton; Burr has been a particular mark to aim at; Washington has not escaped, and we are now to have such a portraiture of Franklin. Many, like MacMaster, have delved around in the gossip of the times, when all kinds of criticisms were made, fair and unfair, and we are to see their true (?) lives before us. Some of us question as to this being fair biography. That is the best estimate which comes from a friend, who knows of shortcomings, but rates the character as a whole, not overlooking human frailties, while fully giving human virtues. The poet sings:

"Errors like straws upon the surface flow;
He who would search for pearls must dive below."

As another poet sings of a fair maid, is a good rule to follow:

"Be to her virtues very kind;
Be to her faults a little blind."

J. HERVEY COOK.

Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, Oct. 9, 1898.

"Unsatisfactory Adverbs"—John Phoenix's Remedy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your SATURDAY REVIEW of last week is a leader upon "Unsatisfactory Adverbs." In it is proposed a plan of incorporating into the language "a sliding per centum scale of quality," recently brought forward by a correspondent of The London Academy, "and which the ever ante-dating Chinamen had made old before an American proposed it." It may interest some of your readers to know that this method was set forth in 1855 by John Phoenix, (Capt. George H. Derby of the United States Topographical Engineers,) in a paper entitled "A New System of English Grammar," which appeared in "Phoenixiana; or, Sketches and Burlesques." Mr. Phoenix says:

"I have often thought that the adjectives of the English language were not sufficiently definite for the purposes of description. They have but three degrees of comparison—a very insufficient number, certainly, when we consider that they are applied to a thousand objects, which, though of the same general class or quality, differ from each other by a thousand different shades or degrees of the same peculiarity. * * * To a man of a mathematical turn of mind—to a student and lover of the exact sciences, these inaccuracies of expression—this inability to understand exactly how things are, must be a constant source of annoyance; and to one who, like myself, unites this turn of mind to an ardent love of truth for its own sake—the reflection that the English language does not enable us to speak the truth with exactness, is peculiarly painful. * * * Let us then represent by the number 100 the maximum, the ne plus ultra of every human quality—grace, beauty, courage, strength, wisdom, learning—everything. Let perfection, I say, be represented by 100, and an absolute minimum of all qualities by the number 1. * * * Let this system be adopted into our elements of grammar, our conversation, our literature, and we become at once an exact, precise, mathematical, truth-telling people. It will apply to everything but politics; there, truth being of no account, the system is useless. But in literature how admirable! Take an example:

"As a 19 young and 76 beautiful lady was 52 gayly tripping down the sidewalk of our 84 frequented street, she accidentally came in contact—100 (this shows that she came in close contact) with a 73 fat but 87 good-humored-looking gentleman, who was 93 (i. e., intently) gazing into the window of a toy shop. Gracefully 56 extricating herself, she received the excuses of the 96 embarrassed Falstaff with a 68 bland smile, and continued on her way. But hardly—if had she reached the corner of the block ere she was overtaken by a 24 young man, 32 poorly dressed, but of an 85 expression of countenance; 91 hastily touching her 54 beautifully rounded arm, he said, to her 67 surprise:

"'Madam, at the window of the toy shop yonder you dropped this bracelet, which I had the 71 good fortune to observe, and now have the 94 happiness to hand to you.' (Of course, the expression '94 happiness' is merely the young man's polite hyperbole.)

"Blushing with 76 modesty, the lovely (78, as before, of course) lady took the bracelet—which was a 24 magnificent diamond clasp—(24 magnificent, playfully sarcastic; it was probably not one of Tucker's) from the young man's hand, and 84 hesitatingly drew from her beautifully embroidered reticule a 67 portemonnaie. The young man noticed the action, and 73 proudly drawing back, added:

"'Do not thank me; the pleasure of gazing for an instant at those 100 eyes (perhaps too exaggerated a compliment) has already more than compensated me for any trouble that I might have had.'

"She thanked him, however, and with a 67 deep blush and a 48 pensive air, turned from him and pursued with a 33 slow step her promenade."

On Page 40 of "Phoenixiana" the reader may find an account of the 100 happiness which resulted from the 20 pretty little story. E. B. COOK.

Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 10, 1898.

Another Word About the Sonnet.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW is the most thoroughly literary and fascinating publication of its kind that I know of. By no means last in interest is the long discussion of the sonnet with which we have been favored lately.

No one seems to have taken the trouble to combat "the broad statement that the sonnet is not poetry at all," because it is "bound down to rigid laws." Most sonnets may fail to be poetry for the same reason that most other verse fails—lack of poetic feeling. But the poet thrilled with the mightiest emotions has always been obliged to bind himself down to the rigid laws of composition that make his conception intelligible to us. Nature is exact first and then beautiful. Wordsworth has presented that thought incomparably in the "Ode to Duty."

Flowers laugh before thee on their beds,
* * * * * * *
And the most ancient heavens by thee are fresh and strong.

There is no art, no beauty, without form. The creator of anything worthy of the name of beauty must proceed coolly and in the clear light of what we call intellect.

The wail of an infant is a spontaneous expression of passion. The jocund song of the rustic at the plow is a sincere expression of the joy of life. But it is not therefore literature. We all feel the glamour of the "lorn Autumns and triumphant Springs" sometimes. Every man is a lover once. But not every man writes an immortal song to his love. Poetry is not necessarily a shout, or a cry, or a shriek.

We all feel, though our emotions are almost wholly inarticulate. The poet analyzes those storms of emotion, the anguish and the bliss of common life, and by painstaking application to the laws of composition, whether blank verse, ode, or sonnet, whatever form he choose, gives us a picture of the soul! And we hail him with joy and reverence and gratitude. Some say the day of the poet is almost over. We have left many noble voices and names, but not the soul of humanity in "the dark backward and abysm of time." N. G. D.

New York, Oct. 8, 1898.

The Sonnet Defined.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In connection with the recently evinced interest in the sonnet in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, perhaps the following definitions may be acceptable:

A sonnet is a song with its wings clipped.—George Macdonald.

A sonnet is a Summer bower for one fair thought.—E. B. Browning.

J. M. C.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 7, 1898.

How Longfellow Wrote Some of His Poems.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In my correspondence from England a few weeks ago a paper was inclosed cut from the pages of a periodical not read on this side of the Atlantic. Therefore, it is safe to assume that the following condensation of how Longfellow wrote his best-known poems will be new to the readers of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, and will be read with interest by them. With this introduction I leave you to the care of the writer of the above-mentioned article:

"I was shown," he says, "into a long, hall-like room, dimly lighted. The poet was there alone. He rose to meet me, and formed a striking and statuesque figure, with his kindly smile and his long white hair and beard.

"'And so you would like to know something about the inspiration of some of my poems?' he mused. 'Well, you are very kind.

"'I will tell you first how I came to write "The Psalm of Life." I was a young man then. It was a bright day and the trees were blooming and I felt an impulse to write out my aim and purpose in the world.

"'I wrote it for myself; I did not intend it for publication. Some months afterward I was asked for a poem by a popular magazine; I recalled my "Psalm of Life"; I copied it, sent it to the periodical; it saw the light, took wings, and flew over the world. There you may see it, written on a Japanese screen!'

"He pointed to a high, richly-ornamented screen that stood before a great fireplace. He added an anecdote that I have always regarded as a true picture of his soul.

"'When I was in England I was honored by receiving an invitation from the Queen. As I was leaving the palace yard my carriage was hindered by a crowd of vehicles. There came to the door of the coach a noble-looking English workingman.

"'"Are you Prof. Longfellow?" he said.

"'I bowed.

"'"May I ask you, Sir, if you wrote 'The Psalm of Life?'

"'"Would you be willing, Sir, to take a workingman by the hand?"

"'I extended my hand to him; he clasped it, and never in my life have I received a compliment that gave me so much satisfaction!'

"'I wrote "Excelsior" after receiving a letter from Charles Sumner, at Washington. In one of the sentences occurred the word "excelsior." The word caught my eye. I turned over the letter and wrote my poem.

"'I wrote "The Wreck of the Hesperus" because when reading an account of a disaster to the Gloucester fishing fleet I met the words "Norman's woe." The scene haunted me. I arose to write, and the poem came to me in whole stanzas.

"'The "Old Clock on the Stairs"—that clock stood in the country house of my father-in-law at Pittsfield, among the Berkshire hills.

"'My poem entitled "The Bridge" was written in sorrow. I used sometimes to go over the bridge to Boston in the evening to meet friends. The way was silent, save here and there a belated footstep. The sea rose or fell among the wooden piers, and the red light of a great furnace on the Brighton Hills was reflected by the waves. It was on such a solitary walk that the spirit of the poem came upon me.'

"The poet was twice married, and 'Hyperion' was written to win the heart of her who became his second wife.

"He told me how the 'Tales of a Wayside Inn' were written. A part of them had been published in magazines, and he desired to include them with others in a continuous narrative, and he bethought him of the old Wayside Inn in Sudbury, where his father-in-law used to give hospital dinners. He placed his story tellers there.

"There were many places described by Longfellow that he had only seen in his mind's eye; the scenes of Grand Pré and the Falls of Minnehaha. 'I never wished to see Arcadia,' (Grand Pré,) he once said after the reputation of 'Evangeline' had become established. 'I would feel that the sight would not fulfill my vision.' I think that he once or twice visited the Wayside Inn after he had made it famous by his poem.

"The Indian epic of 'Hiawatha' took the world by surprise. Its form and its matter were for a long time mysteries. How could a Cambridge literary recluse produce such an epic? Certain critics claimed that the idea, form, and magic treatment of the poem had been borrowed from a Scandinavian sage, and the implication greatly disturbed his publishers, and must have caused his sensitive spirit great pain.

"It partly eclipsed for a time the new star in the literary horizon on which all eyes were fixed. The criticism was disarmed; the wonder grew; a fixed star had appeared. But the mystery of the poem is simply solved. Longfellow desired to produce an epic that should be in sympathy with all that was most beautiful and noble in the vanishing Indian race. Abraham Le Fort, an Onondaga chieftain, had furnished Schoolcraft, the historian, with much Indian lore and many mystic traditions, with certain Indian vocabularies, in which the musical and unmusical sounds of many words indicated their meaning. These traditions and vocabularies made the work of the poet easy. One only needs to read Schoolcraft, to whom the poet acknowledged his indebtedness, to see how this

monument to the Indian race, their only great literary memorial, was built."

Longfellow had a great heart; he wrote things that must appeal to us. This, then, is a little bit of the inner life of the poet, who lived his youth amid the Deering woods, the Maine hills and lakes, the toilers of the forests and on the sea.

PERCIE VIAL.

New York, Sept. 20, 1898.

Cleveland's Compendium and Others.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Doubtless other readers of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW were as well pleased with your pleasant reference in a recent number of the leading American literary newspaper to Cleveland's "Compendium of English Literature" as the undersigned was, but no expression of such satisfaction has yet appeared in the popular "Comment and Query." Some books out of print are far better than their living successors in the same line. Of all the literary collections with which I am familiar, I recall none so good for classroom and general use as Prof. Cleveland's first volume. The second, I confess, I never owned or ever read. As he had more room for selection, that volume should have been more complete every way than its predecessor. There are few good summaries of universal history. Some of those used in the schools are poorly written, badly arranged, give prominence to the wrong things, and, besides, are inaccurate in their statements. I am not aware that there is a book in one or two volumes covering the world's progress, and brought down to our own times, or, say, to the close of the Franco-Prussian War, at all comparable in all respects with the American edition of Weber's "Outlines," forty-odd years old now.

The notable summary works of history dealing with separate nations or periods are not so rare, and some of them have been compiled by great authors. Schiller's single volume on the Thirty Years' War is still fascinating. Bryce's "Holy Roman Empire" is admirable. Of course the general opinion is that John Richard Green's "Short History of the English People" is easily the best one-volume history of any modern nation.

Recurring a moment to universal history, may I ask some one if, since Mr. Prothero translated Ranke's initial volume of the "History of the World," that part dealing with the Oriental monarchies and Greece down to the opening of the struggle between Rome and Carthage, the remaining volumes of that work on which the great historian was engaged at the time of his death have ever been put into English dress? Ranke had the scholarship, the Thucydidean impartiality, the catholic breadth of view requisite as an equipment for writing history, and his conception of universal history, which seems to have been original, was so thoroughly in keeping with the spirit of the times that the only wonder is that it should not have occurred to some earlier writer.

As this communication is not intended to be confined to one subject, I desire to explain that in a recent article, referring to public statues of civilians in Washington, I did not allude to the statue of Dr. Gross, both because it was privately erected, although placed on a public reservation, and for the reason that at the moment it did not occur to me to except it from mention as I did the small effigy of Franklin, which stands on Pennsylvania Avenue near the corner of D and Tenth Streets.

CICERO W. HARRIS.

Washington, Oct. 10, 1898.

Fifty Best American Novels.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read the various lists of best American novels, printed in your excellent SATURDAY REVIEW, with much interest. The symposium is a most interesting one, and should induce some very instructive controversy. The only criticism I have to make on it is in the number of books prescribed. The same stricture, I think, may apply to any list of numerical limit, such as "The ten greatest novels," "Twelve best short stories," "One hundred best books," &c. A safer plan, it seems, where such lists are required, would be to leave out specification of number, otherwise the compiler must feel himself cramped, and especially if he is dealing with such a list as the one in question.

The classics should be safe always—they should not be jostled by the compiler's individual selections. That of best American novels, limited to twenty-five, does not afford sufficient margin after those works which the highest critical opinion and the test of time have set down as classic have been rightly considered.

However, there is something in the American mind which cherishes numbers. We place numbers wherever we can; on our streets, houses, public conveyances, and servants. We number our wards, districts, schools, churches, banks, &c. We love statistics. Hence, in making my list, I have conformed to the general practice, and I think the round figure fifty may prove as satisfactory as that of twenty-five. I expect a number of your readers will quarrel with my selection, and I have no objection. Indeed, the trouble with these shorter lists has been that they afforded but little excuse for faultfinding. They are too perfect, by nature of their scope, since there is only room to mention the more important works. Before closing I want to thank you for your courtesy in having given space to my letter on "The One Hundred Best Books," some time back.

WALTER PULITZER.

New York, Oct. 5, 1898.

1. "Marjorie Daw," &c., Aldrich.
2. "Looking Backward," Bellamy.
3. "The Grandissimes," Cable.
4. "Virginia Comedians," Cooke.
5. "The Spy," Cooper.
6. "Saracinesca," Crawford.
7. "A Roman Singer," Crawford.
8. "Prue and I," Curtis.
9. "Two Years Before the Mast," Dana.
10. "Princess Aline," Davis.
11. "John Ward, Preacher," Deland.
12. "Theron Ware," Frederic.
13. "Chevalier of Pensieri Vani," Fuller.
14. "Leavenworth Case," Green.
15. "Man Without a Country," &c., Hale.
16. "Luck of Roaring Camp," &c., Harte.
17. "Marble Faun," Hawthorne.
18. "Scarlet Letter," Hawthorne.
19. "House of Seven Gables," Hawthorne.
20. "Elsie Venner," Holmes.
21. "Story of a Country Town," Howe.
22. "Rise of Silas Lapham," Howells.
23. "A Modern Instance," Howells.
24. "Portrait of a Lady," James.
25. "Tales," Poe.
26. "Col. Carter of Cartersville," F. H. Smith.
27. "Rudder Grange," Stockton.
28. "Uncle Tom's Cabin," Stowe.
29. "The Minister's Wooing," Stowe.
30. "Innocents Abroad," Mark Twain.
31. "Ben Hur," Wallace.
32. "Gates Ajar," Phelps-Ward.
33. "Pembroke," Wilkins.
34. "Cecil Dreeme," Winthrop.
35. "Anne," Woolson.
36. "Building of the City Beautiful," Miller.
37. "Little Women," Alcott.
38. "Story of a Bad Boy," Aldrich.
39. "Uncle Remus' Stories," Harris.
40. "The Open Door," Howard.
41. "The Choir Invisible," Allen.
42. "Hugh Wynne," Mitchell.
43. "The Sketch Book," Irving.
44. "Margaret," Judd.
45. "Ramona," H. H. Jackson.
46. "Hyperion," Longfellow.
47. "Typee," Melville.
48. "Red Badge of Courage," Crane.
49. "A Country Doctor," Jewett.
50. "Wide, Wide World," Wetherell.

Our Best Novels and England's.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letters in recent issues of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, giving lists of "the best twenty-five American novels," emphasize the poverty of American letters in this direction in a way that is scarcely agreeable to our Yankee conceit. Contrast the following twenty-five novels, written by our "kin beyond the sea" during the nineteenth century:

1. Scott—"Bride of Lammermoor."
2. Shelley—"Frankenstein."
3. Thackeray—"Henry Esmond."
4. Dickens—"Tale of Two Cities."
5. Kingsley—"Hypatia."
6. Collins—"Armadale."
7. Reade—"Cloister and the Hearth."
8. Bulwer—"Kenelm Chillingly."
9. Disraeli—"Lothair."
10. Brontë—"Jane Eyre."
11. Eliot—"Middlemarch."
12. Austen—"Emma."
13. Lever—"Charles O'Malley."
14. Blackmore—"Lorna Doone."
15. Hardy—"Far from the Madding Crowd."
16. Stevenson—"The Master of Ballantrae."
17. Mulock—"John Halifax, Gentleman."
18. Meredith—"The Egoist."
19. Macdonald—"Sir Gibbie."
20. Besant—"Armorel of Lyonesse."
21. Schreiner—"Story of an African Farm."
22. Black—"Daughter of Heth."
23. Lawrence—"Guy Livingstone."
24. Weyman—"Gentleman of France."
25. Crockett—"The Raiders."

Staunton, Va., Oct. 7, 1898. A. C. G.

Has Read Some to Poor Purpose.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Reffering to the letter inthe Times after mature reflection I set down the best twenty five American novels I ever read as follows

Marble Faun by Haw-thorne
Scarlet Letter " "
House of Seven Gables " "
Theon Ware Freericks Harold
Sowers Merriman
Choir Invisible Philips
Elsie Wenner Holmes
Last of the Mohicans Cooper
Saraceneska Crawford
Rise of Silas Lapham Howells
Uncle Toms Cabin Stow
Golden House Warner
Ben Hur Wallace
Portrait of a Lady James
Hugh Wynne Mithel
Story of an Untold Love Ford
An Ambitious Woman Fawcett
Hon Petr Strrling Ford
One Summer Howard
Seats of the Mighty Parker
Moral Antipathy Holmes
Summer in Aready Allen
John Ward Preacher Deland.

E. S.

Easton Pa October 6 1898

[The above letter is printed verbatim as received.—Ed.]

Books That Are Not Novels.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice that in the lists of twenty-five best novels recently published in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW two correspondents have given place among them to George William Curtis's "Prue and I." That charming book of essays seems to me not to come under the head of novels—any more than would Elia's Essays, or Miss Mitford's "Our Village." T. A. B.

Brooklyn, Oct. 10, 1898.

Cosmati Work.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You will find below the answers to the following questions, which were asked in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Oct. 1: "Can you or any of your readers tell me what kind of mosaic cosmati work is, and why it is so called?"

I will answer the last query first. From the end of the twelfth century to the beginning of the fourteenth there flourished in Italy a family of artist-artisans—the Cosmati, the most skillful mosaicists of their age; that is, in ornamental mosaic. The founder of the family, Laurentius, (1140-1210,) brought to great perfection and applied to architectural embellishment the old Egyptian and Roman art of mosaic inlay; he made it so much his own that it has been called ever since cosmati work. His son, Jacobus, (1165-1234,) who worked in collaboration with him, passed the art on to his son, Cosmatus, (1190-1285,) who in turn instructed his sons in the same—Luca, (1212-1240,) Jacobus, (1213-1293,) Deodatus, (1225-1294,) and Giovanni, (1231-1303.) The work of the Cosmati is to be found in many of the Italian churches, among others in the dome, in the chancel, and around the doors of St. Mary, at Civita-Castellana; in the ambo of the Ara-Coeli, at Rome; in the cloister of St. Scholastica, at Subiaco; in the Cathedral of Orvieto, and in the ciborium of St. Mary, in Cosmedin. The last work by the Cosmati that there is any record of was made by the brothers Deodatus and Giovanni, in the Church of St. Balbina, on the Aventine, in the year 1303. After that date we hear nothing more of the Cosmati. No doubt the removal of the Holy See to Avignon and the accompanying disorders materially interfered with the practice of their art.

Cosmati work is the art of inlaying marble with lines or bands of ornamental mosaic, made of tesserae, of glass or marble or colored stone or mother-of-pearl or combinations of the same. The marble is first counter-sunk, then the sinkage is filled with cement, and lastly the tesserae are laid in the cement, following a given pattern. Just as passementeries are used to enrich stuffs, so is cosmati mosaic employed to enrich marble.

Among the successful modern practitioners of the art of making and using cosmati mosaic are Mr. Louis C. Tiffany and the artists associated with him. Examples of their work are to be seen in the panels of the main stairway of the Chicago Public Library, in the altars of the chapel of the seminary at Dunwoodie, in the chancel of St. Agnes's Church, West Ninety-second Street, and in the Manhattan Hotel, Madison Avenue, corner Forty-second Street.

CARYL COLEMAN.

Pelham Manor, N. Y., Oct. 5, 1898.

A Bow to Father Prout's Shade.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am sure you will allow me space in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW to thank Dr. John C. Du Bois and the other gentlemen for enlightening me in regard to the French translation of Charles Wolfe's poem, and at the same time presenting the learned Father Prout. An uncommon linguist he must have been and a man of infinite humor. To be a fine linguist implies a good deal more; it denotes a brain sensitive and active. Physiologically, the connection between the brain and the vocal organs is most intimate and highly reciprocal. Ater reading the prologue (which Dr. Du Bois kindly inserted in his letter) to the good father's translation of Wolfe's poem, it is at once evident that Father Prout is jesting. All that farcical rigmarole about Col. Beaumanoir and the Marquis Lally-Tollendal, (who was not born until 1751, and probably was never in India at all,) whom Father Prout purposely confounds with Lally, an Irishman in the French service and the true hero of Pondicherry, makes it plain that it is all meant simply for pleasantry. There is a patent incongruity in the situation, too, in some of the French lines, for instance: "Et nous ses veterans, serons loin sur les flots." There was no fleet at Pondicherry, anchored in the offing, waiting to embark the French troops and convey them away "au demain," as there was at Corunna. But I humbly confess that until I had read the prologue I was puzzled and victimized.

There is some little consolation, however, in being in good company. John R. Thompson, of whom some of the readers of this REVIEW no doubt have heard—a very scholarly gentleman, and for years editor of The Southern Literary Messenger, writing in 1856 on the subject of this French poem, says: "The evidence is vague and unsatisactory, and we are not convinced, but the French poem is surely very beautiful." Which seems to imply that his faith was a little shaken as to the originality of Wolfe's lyric. But enough. I here make my bow to the shade of the wonderful Father Prout, trusting it may be now in the Elysian Fields.

"Le laissant seul à seul avec sa renommée."

T. J. TAYLOR, M. D.

Brunswick County, Va., Oct. 10, 1898.

Questions and Answers.

"M. R. B." writes from Cranford, N. J.: "Can you tell me the date of the publication of Shakespeare's plays by Thebold? I noticed the remarks in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Oct. 1 on 'Bowdler's Shakespeare,' and wish to know if Thebold's edition was not of older date. I have always understood that was the first edition ever published." The first collected edition of Shakespearean plays was, of course, the folio of 1623, brought out after his death by Heminge and Condell, "without ambition either of selfe profit or fame, only to keep the memory of so worthy a friend and fellow alive as was our Shakespeare." Theobald's (not Thebold's) edition was published a hundred and ten years later. It is best remembered now for Theobald's association with Pope, whose chief hero in "The Dunciad" Theobald was, until Colley Cibber was made to supersede him, in that unenviable eminence.

F. J. Root writes from East Orange, N. J.: "About forty years ago a book was published with the title 'Legends of the West.' It was to be found in the Ohio School Library, and I much desire to obtain a copy. I have searched the old bookshops in New York in vain so far and wish to ask whether any of your numerous readers can help me."

"A. E. G." writes: "If possible, will you tell me in next week's issue of THE REVIEW what a copy of 'A Diary in America,' by Capt. Marryat, is worth? It was published by Carey & Hart in Philadelphia during 1839, first edition, boards, cloth back, paper label." We find no record of a sale of this book at auction during the past three years, and very much doubt if its value would exceed a dollar.

"Indagator" inquires from Boston: "Can you or any of your readers tell where copies of The Boston Gazette for May 24 and 31, 1725, are to be found?" No better places to look for it exist to our knowledge than the libraries in Boston—the Public, Harvard, and the Massachusetts Historical.

A correspondent asks for information about the author of the poem, "My Soldier Comes No More," which was published in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Oct. 1—Mrs. Ellen Clementine Howarth, who used the nom de plume of "Clementine." She contributed to many journals and magazines some years ago. About the close of the civil war, a volume of her poems, called "The Wind Harp," was published by Hazard of Philadelphia. Later, a volume called "Mrs. Howarth's Poems" was published at Newark, N. J., with an introduction by Richard Watson Gilder. This volume had a considerable sale and has not yet wholly disappeared. Mrs. Howarth was the wife of a worker in a machine shop, and when an accident deprived her husband of his eyesight she maintained the family of seven persons by chair-caning. The Gilders, Julia Ward Howe, and others afterward did much to alleviate her condition. She is now past threescore and ten and is living with some of her children in Wall Street, Trenton, a few steps from the State Model School. She has written little or nothing in the last year, or two. Her poems are characterized by tenderness and grace; her life has been one of sadness and patient endurance of uncongenial environment and occupation. The attention of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW was called to the poem, "My Soldier Comes No More," by Theo. F. Wolfe, the author of "Literary Shrines" and "A Literary Pilgrimage," author also of a new volume of similar sketches, soon to be published by the Lippincotts.

Matthew Cullan writes: "Would you kindly give me the date of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW in which, within the last two or three weeks, appeared a letter or article from the pen of a Frenchman making comperisons between the French and English characteristics to the disadvantage of the former people?" Our correspondent probably refers to the review of Demolins's "Anglo-Saxon Superiority: To What Is It Due?" printed in the issue of Sept. 24.

PUBLISH TO-DAY.

The Book of the Master;

Or, The Egyptian Doctrine of the Light Born of the Virgin Mother. By W. MARSHAM ADAMS, formerly Fellow of New College, Oxford, author of "The House of the Hidden Places: A Clue to the Creed of Early Egypt from Egyptian Sources." Illustrated, 8vo, $1.25.

This work presents a new study on the religion of ancient Egypt. In his work the author dwells much on the doctrine and function of Hathor, the Mother of the Divine Horus, and Queen of Heaven; especially in connection with her temple at Denderah. It was from that temple that the famous planisphere, now preserved in Paris, was taken; wherein the principal figure is that of the Holy Mother, enthroned with the Divine Infant in her arms.

Final Proof;

Or, The Value of Evidence. By RODRIGUES OTTOLENGUI, author of "An Artist in Crime," "The Crime of the Century," etc. No. 33 in the Hudson Library. 16mo, cloth, $1.00; paper, 50 cents.

Mexico and the United States.

A Study of Certain Questions Affecting Their Social, Political, and Commercial Relations, with a view to the promotion of these. By MATIAS ROMERO, Minister in Washington from Mexico. The work will comprise several volumes. Volume I., containing about 760 pp. with map. 8vo, $4.50.

The Proposed Anglo-American Alliance.

By CHARLES A. GARDINER, author of "The Race Problem in the United States," "National Aid to Education," etc. Questions of the Day Series, No. 92. 16mo, paper, 25c.

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AMONG BOOKMEN.

Emerson, Macaulay, Hazlitt, and Coleridge—Reading That Is Merely Tippling.

III.

"O blessed letters! that combine in one
All ages past, and make one live with all;
By you we do confer with who are gone,
And the dead-living into council call.
By you the unborn shall have communion
Of what we feel, and what doth us befall."

To the genuine bookman books are the go-betweens of himself and nature. He himself becomes the go-between of the past and future. He hands on the accumulated learning and wisdom and joys of humanity to the inconceivable learning and wisdom and joys of what is to come; which "since the beginning of the world men have not heard, nor perceived by the ear, neither hath the eye seen."

We look to the bookman to foster a spirit of reverence in which we think the age is lacking. The earth has become a reading room, but if knowledge is increased ever so much, it is not an end, but a means.

"Let knowledge grow from more to more,
But more of reverence in us dwell."

It is good to try to realize what one holds in his hand, in a volume containing "Hamlet" and "Lear."

The end is the integrity of the soul. What does all the reading that is done do toward this? What do the talks which the average reader holds about books indicate as to this? Are they, generally, anything more than gossip about the writer or a relation of the anecdotes of the biography, or the expression of like or dislike of the plot of the story? Or, if more than this, how much more, at best, than mere dilettanteism? How much insincerity and false pretense, too, about books and reading! It is depressing to converse with a person about books she pretends to have read, when we are suspicious almost to consciousness that she has never seen inside the boards, while she nods assent, and smiles and smiles, keeping time, as it were, to your remarks. But this is an unhappy vein; let us turn to Emerson. No unhappy thought can live in his serene company.

Emerson was virtually a man of few books, and, like Montaigne, preferred the old ones. He says: "Never read any book that is not a year old." He was very scrupulous in his choice and restrained in his tastes, and looked at and spoke of books with that seriousness and pleasantness that befit the subject. It is a pity that he and Lamb could not have met, for the conversation would have been as well worth reporting as anything Emerson encountered. Lamb blessed his stars for "a taste so catholic, so unexcluding"; Emerson could not read a dozen pages of Dickens or of "Don Quixote" without a yawn. Nothing that was really a book was too low for Lamb; Emerson thought Gibbon unclean. Lamb held some books in almost idolatrous regard. Emerson would bow down to or worship no book. The independence and integrity of the individual mind was everything to him. Of his own mind Emerson is as candid as Montaigne, and if he does not show himself so bare it is because he pays more deference to the proprieties and does not see himself so close at hand. He lived among the seers. He loved a man who loved Plato, and made much of Plutarch and the Greek mythology. He was at home with Swedenborg and Hafiz; loved Chaucer, and thought Wordsworth the greatest poet since Milton. He had the Prelude and Excursion almost by heart. Of Shakespeare he says: "A good reader can in a sort nestle into Plato's brain and think from thence, but not into Shakespeare's. We are still out of doors." And yet he marks the bounds of genius, and not Homer, or Shakespeare, or Milton, or Wordsworth, he thinks

"can put in verse,
Or to this presence could rehearse
The sights and voices ravishing
The boy knew on the hills in Spring."

He liked Prof. Wilson, not as the professor, but as Christopher North. He could not read Shelley "with comfort"; and advised the reading of Leigh Hunt as "a true and gentle friend to all men." He thought Matthew Arnold "stored with all critical faculties except humor." He had a high estimate of George Sand, and thought Whitman's "Leaves of Grass" "wonderful" and to be read by all means. He was one of the men of the century to whom we must listen, but we cannot attempt all his traits. A well-reported expression of opinions by Emerson on books and reading and writing we had from Mr. Charles J. Woodbury in Scribner's some time ago. It is remarkably good and concise, and to it we are indebted.

Macaulay was a bookman of giant stature, an omnivorous and insatiable reader, and of whom it might be said, as he says of Sir James Mackintosh, that "he had the most capacious and accurately constructed memory that any human being ever possessed." His wealth and fame and rank were as nothing to him compared with the happiness he derived from his books—not his own, but the works of others. "There was," says his biographer, "no society in London so agreeable that he would have preferred it at breakfast or at dinner to the company of Sterne or Fielding, Horace Walpole or Boswell. The love of reading, which Gibbon declared he would not exchange for all the treasures of India, was, in fact, with Macaulay "a main element of happiness in one of the happiest of lives."

These are some of the bookmen whom, when they take for a text "Among My Books," we think worth listening to.

In the book lover there are toward his books degrees of regard, and, if he considers well, some one supreme attachment. In some he loves the man and the book; some the book more than the man; in some the man for the book, and in some, when he names them, he means the book, not the man, and some stand alone with a peculiar regard. He esteems his books not as transient guests, and dislikes parting with them as with a friend. His library is not necessarily a large one. He does not buy his books by the running foot, as the Scotch ironmaster is said to have done, and who would not have them bound in russia or morocco, but "all bound in Glasgow." It does not need many volumes or much space to hold—

"The assembled souls of all that men hold wise."

We have never heard that a man's knowledge was in proportion to the number of his books. Epictetus had only a table and a chair. With no books, Hazlitt had Shakespeare by heart, a greater possession than many volumes. While a great library is a splendid possession, there is the danger of its failing to represent knowledge acquired and made one's own. We are quite sure that to many it is true, as Seneca says, that "a multitude of books distracts the mind." All men are not Macaulays. To know one good book thoroughly is not only an education in itself, and adds much to a man's mental and moral strength, but the acquisition and possession of such knowledge is one of the supreme joys of human life. When thought kindles and imagination glows in the reading of Shakespeare or Milton or Wordsworth, and we see in part with their eyes, we feel, as it were,

"A presence that disturbs us with the joy
Of elevated thoughts";

and when a man has mastered one book of marked ability and thought such a light is thereby thrown on all other books that he more readily discovers their precise qualities and distinguishes between those that are and those that are not books,

"As great a store
Have we of books as bees of herbs, or more;
And the great task to try them, know the good,
To discern weeds, and judge of wholesome food,
Is a rare and scant performance."

Much of the reading of to-day is only mental tippling, and at best such love for books as there may be is that for a mistress, not for a wife, and is unwholesome. Of such reading Coleridge says: "I will run the risk of asserting that where the reading of novels prevails as a habit it occasions in time the entire destruction of the powers of the mind."

What percentage of books that are pouring from the book mills and being consumed are worth reading a second and a third time? And yet there is no book worth reading that is not worth reading more than once. Macaulay says in his diary: "I have now read once again all Miss Austen's novels," and Sir Walter says, also in his diary: "Read again, for the third time at least, 'Pride and Prejudice.'" The reason why such books as we have referred to are not re-read is that they are not worth reading at all; the mind of the reader tells him so and shrinks from a second contact. Beautiful scenery is never so beautiful to a healthy mind as when it has become well known. How pleasant it is to find on a road we have traveled before aspects of beauty and objects of interest we had not before seen, and who has read a book that is a book without enjoying the same pleasure? Fitting to this is what a friend wrote recently: "On a road traversed a score of times, a few nights ago, when the sun had gone down and the evening star was speaking to us from the west with its pure and tender face, a sight of some trees as they stood in silent repose on a smooth lawn so entranced me that I seemed never to have seen them before. They so lifted me out of myself and so far away from my surroundings that I almost expected to see some purer and higher beings walking among them, and I have gone there nightly since when I have felt in a frame of mind fit to commune with them and learn what they have to teach me."

We have the editor of Literature saying the other day: "The great mass of the people reads the worst books, likes the most detestable pictures and the most vulgar enjoyments, and popular approval is too often the most decisive condemnation of any work of art." And if this sad statement, which is seriously made in a forceful article, be true of the masses, what then have the classes to say for themselves? Anything else than that they are "materialized and vulgarized"?

We are not, alas, always in the delectable mountains of life, and we turn often to such books as bring us there. Who can ascend into their sublime heights with Isaiah or Milton without feeling less as if made of dross and more as if breathing a rare and purifying atmosphere? Or who can rub minds with Emerson or Carlyle without each time being toned up to action pitch? Nor do these influences decrease with the frequency of their experience; on the contrary, they increase in power. By them we go "from strength to strength." The best books are never exhausted. They are like the trees in the old Hebrew poem, "planted by the rivers of water," they bring forth fruit in their season. And the man who reads them becomes like them.

A. BLACKWOOD.

Commenting on the values of pictures to-day and in the past, it is worthy of recollection that in 1741, at the Crozat sale, Count Tessin, the Swedish Ambassador at Paris, bought 106 sketches of Rembrandt's for 15 sols each. In 1883 six designs by Rembrandt brought 43,093 francs, and one of them, "View of a Town with Ramparts," 10,920 francs. Less than half a century ago you might have bought a Franz Hals for a few dollars.

HERE AND THERE.

Notwithstanding King James, shall not Admiral Dewey take snuff if he wants to? But to own a snuffbox does not always imply the habit of snuffing. There was that famous collection Lablache, the greatest of bassos, once owned, and he did not snuff. The elegant art of snuffing is lost, and the delightful way in which the priseur dusted off the grains of Nachitoches from the frill of his shirt is a grace which has departed. As the story goes, a snuffbox fashioned out of the mulberry tree Shakespeare planted, has been purchased in England and is to be presented to Admiral Dewey. Who cut down the tree? In Stratford-on-Avon there was a clergyman, Gastrell by name, who wanted fuel in Winter, and so he laid that tree low in 1765. But there was in the town a silversmith who was apparently appalled at this act of vandalism. He bargained with Gastrell for the stump and branches, and his offer of money was accepted. Then the silversmith made snuffboxes, knicknacks, and souvenirs of this precious mulberry wood. It may be remembered how Garrick and Malone in 1742 partook of a fine entertainment under the shade of this same mulberry tree. The snuffbox could not fall into better hands.

The Doubleday & McClure Company will have ready this month a remarkable volume the title of which is "Browere's Life Masks of Great Americans," and the text will be written by that excellent authority Mr. Charles Henry Hart. To Mr. Hart is due the discovery of the existence of these extraordinay life masks. It seems as if Browere alone possessed the secret of giving a perfect fac simile of a man when he was alive; hence these casts are not death masks but life masks. Mr. Hart tells the story of Browere's works, how they were hidden and their discovery by him. In the volume there will be given careful reproductions of the life masks of John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, John Madison, Dolly Madison, Lafayette, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, John Quincy Adams, Charles Francis Adams, (aged eighteen,) De Witt Clinton, Martin Van Buren, Commodore David Porter, Edwin Forrest, (aged twenty-one,) Richard Rush, Henry Clay, and the patriot captors of André—Paulding, Williams, and Van Wart—whose authentic portraits have never before been available. The volume will be printed by De Vinne, and that alone is sufficient to insure the excellence of the typographical work. There are only 400 copies to be made. A demand for a work of such historical importance has already set in, and subscribers will be wise if they send in their applications at once.

The fullest credit for artistic excellence must be given to the "Deutsche Kunst und Dekoration," to be translated "German Art and Decoration," edited by Alexander Koch and published at Darmstadt, Germany. Because we have had our little bickerings with Germany relative to pork, apples, and the Philippines, are they to prevent our free acknowledgment of what Germany has done and is still doing for art? Is there only one art Mecca in the world, and that Paris? Returning to this particular publication: The execution of it, the practical side as shown by the illustions, is better, yes, better, than anything we have yet seen. There are prints in color, in photogravure, which are amazing as to excellence. Then the Deutsche Kunst und Dekoration is lavish in its illustration. For architectural purposes, for details of ornamentation, both inside and outside, this publication will be found invaluable. The ground that it covers is of the widest, and it acts both as a guide and an incentive. In both literature and art THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW will do its best to discover what is meritorious, entirely indifferent as to source or to nationality, and it wants to cite such excellence. So in its own domain we have not yet seen anything as really good as the publication under notice.

The British Museum is the possessor of 5,000 Japanese books, and these have all been recently catalogued by Prof. Douglas; this difficult work ended, it is declared to be the most exact and complete catalogue in Europe. Many of the volumes would be rarities in Japan, as they represent ancient Koran works. The collection is particularly rich in works of Japanese art, Hokussi, Morikuni, Utamaro, Keisai, Tanyu, Hiroshige, and all the other popular artists being largely represented. Translations in Japanese of European works are numerous, political economy occupying an important part. The historical and scientific richness of the collection is full, but Buddhist and Shinto literature is not so very complete. Prof. Douglas's task has been a most harassing one, particularly when the translations had to be catalogued, owing to the carelessness of the Japanese writers or the trouble they had when struggling with the European names or places.

Possibly 2,500 years from now some one will record the reading of the name of Napoleon Bonaparte, and interesting details will be given of how the discovery was made, and some one will look into books and gain spare knowledge of a former Emperor. M. Jules Oppert having worked over a cuneiform inscription of Babylonian origin finds the name of Alexander the Great. Studying the possible time when the name was incised, M. Oppert calculates that the date was Jan. 21, 323, (Julian,) or about 110 days before the death of Alexander.

STRAY TOPICS.

Sav lle the Trimmer.

"The Life and Letters of Sir George Saville, Baronet, First Marquis of Halifax," (Longmans,) is the title of a new book by Miss H. C. Foxcroft that is a valuable contribution to documentary history. George Saville was born in 1633, and at the age of eleven years, with his mother and her family, was confined by the Parliamentarian Army in Sheffield Castle. In 1688 Charles II. made him a Viscount and approved of his appointment to a committee of inquiry into financial scandals.

The conduct of James II. during the negotiations with the Prince of Orange in 1688-9 extinguished Saville's last ray of hope in the reigning dynasty. Without waiting for the Commissioners King James got out of bed at 3 o'clock in the morning and left for Sheerness, taking with him the great seal as if credulous in its magical properties. Of the King's conduct the author says:

"This fatal course of action—which, according to the universal admission, completed the ruin of James II.—affected the Marquis of Halifax from two points of view. In the first place, James, by failing to await their return, had inflicted a deliberate insult upon the Commissioners he had employed, and had involved them as apparent accomplices in the duplicity which he had practiced upon the Prince of Orange. In the second place, he had shown an immeasurable fatuity by taking the one step which, as Lord Halifax was aware, his enemies most desired. The disbanding of the troops left the Prince complete master of the situation from a military point of view; while it is difficult to stigmatize as it deserves the unkingly malice which had abandoned the kingdom to the reign of terror which seemed inevitable. That Halifax should renounce from this moment the cause of James II. cannot appear astonishing."

In defense of Saville's abandonment of the Jacobite cause Miss Foxcroft says:

"His relations with James when Heir Presumptive had been only one degree less strained than was the case after his accession. And, third, the Marquis, though undoubtedly fond of power, had shown no desire to grasp it at the expense either of his principles or safety. The greater part of his life had been spent in opposition, and his talents and disposition rendered the rank and importance of an Opposition leader scarcely less acceptable than Ministerial pre-eminence. Nay, we find that the very moment when he most strenuously pressed the revolution settlement he expressed the gravest doubts as to its permanence, and, far from grasping at the rewards of his services, made a point of accepting as few as possible of the compromising honors within his reach. Our opinion therefore is that Halifax, in forwarding by every means in his power the elevation of William to the throne of England, was actuated by purely political motives of an immediate nature.

The uncertainty that prevailed during the revolution, in the opinion of Miss Foxcroft, exonerates Saville from the charge of treachery in afterward communicating with the exiled monarch.

The second volume of Miss Foxcroft's work contains Saville's letters and pamphlets, now first collected and revised. These works are: "The Character of a Trimmer," "A Character of King Charles II.," "A Letter to a Dissenter," "Advice to a Daughter," "The Anatomy of an Equivalent," "Maxims of State," "A Rough Draft of a New Model at Sea," "Cautions" to Parliamentary electors, "Political, Moral, and Miscellaneous Thoughts and Reflections," and "The Character of Bishop Burnet."

The Trimmer pamphlet is a plea for the reconciliation of liberty with law and justice. Saville said:

"The innocent word 'trimmer' signifieth no more than this, that if men are together in a boat, and one part of the company would weigh it down on one side, another would make it lean as much to the contrary; it happeneth there is a third opinion of those who conceive it would do as well if the boat went even, without endangering the passengers. Now it is hard to imagine by what figure in language, or by what rule in sense, this cometh to be a fault, and it is much more a wonder that it should be thought a heresy."

Macaulay says of Saville:

"The revolution, so far as it can be said to bear the character of any single mind, assuredly bears the character of the large yet cautious mind of Halifax."

Throughout his public career he endeavored to guide the nation on a mean between the two extremes of Tory privilege and revolutionary license. In his pamphlet on "The Trimmer," he says:

"Our Trimmer thinketh that a King and kingdom are to be one creature, not to be separated in their political capacity; and when either of them undertake to act apart, it is like the crawling of worms after they are cut to pieces, which cannot be a lasting motion, the whole creature not stirring at a time. The Trimmer objects to church divines 'who wear God Almighty's liveries as some old warders in the Tower do the King's; who do nothing that belongeth to their place but receiving the wages for it.' The Trimmer also desires 'a mean between the sauciness of the Scotch apostles and the undecent courtship of some silken divines who, one would think, did practice to bow at the altar only to learn to make the better legs at Court.'"

American Bibles to be Sold.

The finest private collection in this country of Bibles, Prayer Books, and Hymnals printed in America will be sold at auction in Philadelphia next week, beginning Wednesday, Oct. 19. There will also be disposed of a large number of early Pennsylvania imprints, including Aitken's Bible, Saur's first, second, and third German Bible, and issues of the presses of Franklin, Bell, and Cruikshank. There are 2,113 lots in the catalogue.

No such assemblage of American Bibles has been seen in the auction room since the Brinley sale, but Brinley, most successful of collectors in his special field, could only obtain the Old Testament portion of Aitken's Bible, whereas the copy offered next week is complete. This edition of the Holy Scriptures was the first Bible printed in the United States in the English language with an American imprint. Robert Aitken, a printer and bookseller of Philadelphia, published it at his own risk in 1782, when Bibles, in consequence of the embargo laid upon American commerce during the war, were of excessive rarity. The first title page of the present copy has been repaired, and a portion of the second title cut off, but it is an excellent copy. In 1895, in Boston, a copy, lacking two leaves, sold for $300.

Rarer even than John Eliot's Indian Bible, in either edition, is Saur's German Bible of 1743, the first Bible printed in America in a European language. The copy now offered is in contemporary calf, and, though three leaves have been repaired, is in fine condition. Brinley's copy, lacking the corner of one leaf, brought $350 in 1881. The second German Bible, 1763, and the third, 1776, will be sold during the coming week. The Brinley copy of the third Bible sold for $25. Copies of Saur's German Testaments of 1761, 1763, and 1775, will also be sold, together with a possibly unique copy of "A Collection of the New Testament Commands," Boston, 1777, the "Book of Common Prayer," Philadelphia, 1786, and the Bible used in the New York Fort Chapel during the latter part of the seventeenth century.

The library is announced as that of "a well-known Philadelphia collector," who does not care to make public his name, but the collection includes many of the best books known to be in the possession of Judge Samuel W. Pennypacker, who has long been a careful student of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania history, especially of early German imprints. A second portion of the library will be sold later, and the manuscripts and portraits at a still later date.

Books at Auction.

Bangs & Co. sold on Oct. 6 and 7 a number of books consigned by Bernard Quaritch. Very fair prices were realized by the more important of the finely illustrated works offered, and one cannot, therefore, agree with the contemporary who remarked that "rare and valuable books are not yet bringing anything like their real value." Books of the character sold are costly when first issued, but hardly ever at auction bring over one-half the publication price and are never rare or valuable in the true sense of the word. The highest prices follow:

"Real Museo Borbonico," Naples, 1842-57, sixteen volumes, $34.40. Bought by Frederick W. Morris.

Boydell's "Shakespeare," London, 1803, two volumes, $54. Bought by Mr. Gray.

Gifford's edition of Ben Jonson, London, 1875, nine volumes, George Augustus Sala's copy, $27. Bought by Mr. Deering.

North British Review, complete set from 1844 to 1871, fifty-three volumes, $45.05. Bought by Mr. Danford.

Quarterly Review, complete set from 1809 to 1888, 167 volumes, $51.10. Bought by Col. James.

Lodge's "Portraits," London, 1823-34, twelve volumes, $24. Bought by Henry Miller.

Gillray's "Caricatures," London, 1849-51, three volumes, $39. Bought by Mr. North.

Elliott's "Cats," New York, 1878-83, $22. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Elliott's "Birds of North America," New York, 1866-9, two volumes, $47. Bought by Frederick W. Morris.

Lippmann's "Old Mosters," third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth series, $76.50. Bought by E. F. Bonaventure.

Portfolio containing 182 plates from Zahn's "Pompeian Ornament," Berlin, 1859, $20.50. Bought by T. M. Thorpe.

The Bellini Centenary.

The centenary of Bellini will occur in 1901, and a committee has just been appointed in Cattane, Sicily, the birthplace of the composer, that shall have charge of the anticipated celebration there three years hence. Bellini studied at the Conservatory of Naples, and had pretty well mastered harmony when Lablache, who was singing in the city at that time, interested himself in the first efforts of the young composer and took him under his protection. He presented him to the Queen of Naples, who did much to facilitate the production of Bellini's early work. With the representation of the "Pirate" in Milan, Bellini's reputation began. He wrote successively "Norma," "La Somnambula," and "I Puritani." This last work Bellini inscribed at Puteaux, where he found a pleasurable retreat. Rossini had great affection for the young Sicilian, and his influence aided enormously Bellini's success in Paris until his name became as well known as that of the author of the "Barbier de Séville." Unfortunately Bellini died in the very youth of life. He passed away at Puteaux Sept. 23, 1835, in his thirty-fourth year.

The Chateau de Rambouillet.

The Château de Rambouillet, which is the favorite Summer residence of President Faure, has a history remote from the literary fad of the eighteenth century which made the word "Rambouillet" significant of an epoch of French culture. It was in this château that Francis I. breathed his last and Charles X. was deserted in his death and the rings stolen from his stiffening fingers. It is not so generally known, however, how Louis XVI. became its proprietor. Until 1785 Rambouillet belonged to the Duc de Penthièvre, grandson of Louis XIV. and Mme. de Montespan. Louis XVI. wished very much to possess it; this desire became an unalterable passion, which was augmented by his dislike of its owner. But one day he declared, "The possession of Rambouillet would be the happiness of my life." To which the Duke graciously replied: "God forbid that I should be the cause of your Majesty's unhappiness. Sire, Rambouillet is yours on your own terms." The price was fixed at 11,000,000 francs, of which 6,000,000 were paid the next day in gold from the royal treasury.

Little, Brown & Co.

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EDWIN A. DENHAM, representing ALEX'R. DENHAM & CO., (of 27 Bloomsbury Square, LONDON,) will have on view on and after Monday, Oct. 17, a number of rare and interesting BOOKS and MSS. of the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries. NEW PURCHASES will be consigned from London WEEKLY during Mr. Denham's visit to New York. 137 FIFTH AVENUE, (one door above 20th Street.) First floor.

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Description and illustrations of a unique charity.

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Review of the illustrious career of Andrew D. White and his latest portrait.

Maj. Gen. A. R. Chaffee, U. S. V.
Portrait of the commander of the First Division of the Fourth Army Corps.

A New Pastor.
Portrait of the Rev. Edgar Tilton, Jr., of the First Collegiate Reformed Church, Harlem.

A Notable Picture.
"Coast of Cornwall," by John Brett, exhibited at the Royal Academy, London.

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Books and Authors.

Notes of Forthcoming and Recent Publications.

Two important volumes in belles lettres will shortly be presented by Harper & Brothers. The work includes the letters of Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett, illustrated with two contemporary portraits of the writers and two fac-simile letters, with a prefatory introduction by R. Barrett Browning and notes by F. G. Kenyon. This important and remarkable collection comprises every letter that passed between the two poets from their first acquaintance until their marriage, with the exception of one, which was destroyed by common consent.

Edwin W. Dayton of 650 Madison Avenue will bring out shortly a new book by Annie Nathan Meyer. It is entitled "My Park Book," and consists of stray bits of description, anecdotes of outdoor life, thoughts on nature, literature, &c., written during the course of many years' wandering about Central Park.

The advance orders for "The Californians," Gertrude Atherton's new novel, published by John Lane last week, were so large that a second edition had to be printed before they could all be filled. Mrs. Atherton evidently may now be included among the authors who can be said to have "arrived." "The Californians" is Mrs. Atherton's eighth book. Mrs. Atherton lives and works in the little country town of Bushey, in England.

A recent letter from London stated that the "book of the hour" was "The Revelation of St. Love the Divine," by Mr. F. B. Money-Coutts, published in London and here by John Lane. The book has just begun to attract attention here, and seems likely to attain a greater popularity than any other book of poems published since "Poems," by Stephen Phillips. Mr. Money-Coutts is one of the wealthiest of the well-known Money-Coutts family in England, and is a nephew of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts.

The three prizes in The Century Magazine competition for the best story, poem, and essay, open to students who received the degree of B. A. in 1897, have been won by young women, although more men than women entered the competition. Two of the prize winners are Vassar graduates, and one is from Smith. The report of the competition will appear in the November Century, with the prize story, "A Question of Happiness," by Miss Grace M. Gallaher of Essex, Conn., who was graduated from Vassar. The Century will continue to give annually three prizes of $250 each, open to the competition of persons who have received the degree of B. A. in any college or university in the United States, the work to be done within one year of graduation.

"Her Memory," by Maarten Maartens, was published yesterday by D. Appleton & Co. Max Pemberton's "The Phantom Army" will be presented on the 21st; "The Story of the Railroad," by Cy Warman, will be published Oct. 28, as will "Cannon and Camera," being sea and land battles of the Spanish-American war in Cuba, camp life, and the return of soldiers, by J. C. Hemment, and "Latitude 19°," by Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield. Mrs. Crowninshield is the wife of Capt. S. C. Crowninshield, United States Navy, who did such important work at Washington during the war. The Appletons report the continued success of Kipling's "Seven Seas" and Hall Caine's "Christian," and the large and immediate demand in Central New York for "David Harum."

Rear Admiral Sampson has written an introduction to the volume which the Doubleday-McClure Company has in press, "A Gunner Aboard the Yankee; from the Diary of No. 5 on the After Port Gun." Although written for young readers, it gives one a good idea of the status the Naval Militia won for itself in the late war, and presents also a striking significance to the conflicts on the sea viewed by the man behind the gun.

Prof. Munroe's brochure "Bismarck," already described in these columns, will be published next Wednesday by the Macmillan Company, as will Thomas W. Higginson's "Enchanted Islands of the Pacific," and Agnes Repplier's "Philadelphia." The same house presented last Wednesday "American Prose Selections," edited by Prof. George R. Carpenter, which is composed of selections showing the qualities of the author's style, together with critical essays by living littérateurs. Charles Eliot Norton writes of Lowell, Col. T. W. Higginson of Thoreau, Mr. W. D. Howells of Curtis, Dr. John Fiske of Parkman, Prof. Brander Matthews of Irving, Prof. H. T. Peck of Webster, Prof. L. E. Gates of Poe; other essays are by Barrett Wendell, C. F. Richardson, W. P. Trent, Monroe Smith, E. E. Hale, Jr., Norman Hapgood, Richard Burton, George Santayana, and Hamlin Garland. There were also published "Sir Edward Burne-Jones; A Record and Review," by Malcolm Bell, including half-tone reproductions of 120 drawings and paintings by the dead artist; a colored decorated edition of "Charles and Mary Lamb's Poetry for Children"; Mrs. Ella Higginson's "When the Birds Go North Again"; Prof. W. C. Lawton's "Successors to Homer," and several items of juvenile literature.

Edwin A. Denham has just returned from Europe with a number of rare, as well as interesting, books, which he will shortly exhibit at 137 Fifth Aveune. Mr. Denham is the American representative of Alexander Denham & Co., 27 Bloomsbury Square, London. Mr. Denham's collection covers many departments of literature,but consists chiefly of first editions of the great authors of the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries, from Chaucer, Shakespeare, and Bacon to Tennyson, Stevenson, and Kipling.

Miss Helen Hay, daughter of Secretary of State Hay, has prepared a volume of poems which will be published this month by Herbert S. Stone & Co. The same firm has in press "A Golden Sorrow," by Maria Louise Pool. "The Jessamy Bride," by F. Frankfort Moore, when first published a year or so ago, did not attract great attention; its sales this Autumn, however, are larger than any since it was published. The plot, it may be recalled, deals with Oliver Goldsmith and his career in London.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. announce that "The Puritans," by Arlo Bates, and "Prisoners of Hope," by Mary Johnston, have gone to their second impressions. Both volumes were published in the last half of September. This firm will bring out in the present month a new library edition of J. Fenimore Cooper's "Leather Stocking Tales," a scientific, yet popular, and illustrated monograph on "The Tides," by George Howard Darwin; "Miss Brooks," by Eliza Orne White—formerly published by Roberts Brothers—"A Corner in Spain," by Miriam Coles Harris; "The Life of Our Lord in Art," with some account of the artistic treatment of the life of St. John the Baptist, by Estelle M. Hurll, editor of Mrs. Jameson's "Sacred and Legendary Art"; "The Black Curtain," a novel, by Flora Haines Loughead, author of "The Man Who Was Guilty" and "The Abandoned Claim"; "The Story of Little Jane and Me," by M. E.; Gilbert Parker's new novel, "The Battle of the Strong"; "The Battles of Trenton and Princeton," by William S. Stryker; "Corona and Coronet," by Mabel Loomis Todd, Director of the Astronomical Observatory of Amherst College, and "A World of Green Hills," by Bradford Torrey.

M. F. Mansfield & Co. have in press "The Seed of the Poppy," by Cline Holland; it is a story of literary London, which has been highly praised by Thomas Hardy, who read the book in manuscript. This firm announces that "The Paradise Coal Boat," by Cutcliffe Hyne, has gone into its second edition.

The New Amsterdam Book Company has just taken the American agency for B. Bradshaw's "Dictionary of European Bathing Places, Climatic Health Resorts, Sea Baths, and Hydropathic Establishments." Theso publishers will bring out this month "A Short History of the Royal Navy, from Early Times to the Present," by D. Hannay; "Christian Profiles in a Pagan Mirror," by the Rev. Joseph Parker, D. D., of London; "The Correspondence of Princess Elizabeth of England, Landgravine of Hesse-Homburg," with a preface by Prof. Philip C. Yorke of Oxford; the book gives a glimpse of the family life of the quiet Court circles of the period of William IV., and besides having this historical interest it is characteristic of the writer.

John Lane, at the Bodley Head, will shortly publish "Stories Told to Me," by Baron Corvo, and "The Natural History of Selborne," by Gilbert White, edited by Grant Allen. This publisher recently presented "A Celibate's Wife," by Herbert Flowerden; "Unaddressed Letters," by Sir F. A. Swettenham; "The Edge of Honesty," by Charles Gleig, and "Shadows of Life," by Mrs. Murray Hickson.

Seneca's "Medea and the Daughters of Troy," translated by Ella I. Harris, under the supervision of and with an introduction by Prof. Albert S. Cook of Yale University, is announced by Lamson, Wolffe & Co. New editions of three books by Mrs. Burton Harrison, with illustrations by Frank T. Merrill and Charles Dana Gibson, are also announced; they are "A Daughter of the South, and Other Stories," "Flower de Hundred," and "The Anglomaniacs."

Williams & Wilkins Company of Baltimore announce "Poems" by Innes Randolph. The author is a member of the historical Randolph family of South Carolina.

Some additional publications of The Christian Literature Company, purchased by Charles Scribner's Sons, are "The Lutheran Commentary" on the New Testament by scholars of the Lutheran Church, under the editorial charge of Henry Eyster Jacobs, D. D., LL. D., and "Bishops of the American Church," sketches biographical and bibliographical of the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church. A "Lutheran Cyclopedia" is announced for next Spring; the work will be edited by Prof. H. E. Jacobs, D. D., and the Rev. John A. W. Haas.

"The Spoo Fah and the Antidote" is the title of a book, including verse and novelty pictures in an entirely original style. The volume was written and illustrated by Leila Trapman, and is announced by E. P. Dutton & Co. The same house will also publish Victor Hugo's "Alps and Pyrenees," a journal of his travels, now issued for the first time in America.

Two additional works have been added to the Forest and Stream Series, "Hitting vs. Missing With a Shotgun," by S. T. Hammond, and "The Manual of the Canvas Canoe," by Commodore F. R. Webb.

With the appearance of Jerome K. Jerome's "Second Thoughts of an Idle Fellow" presented by Dodd, Mead & Co., it is interesting to learn that his well-known "Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow," published by Henry Holt & Co., has just gone into its fourteenth impression. The great success of the earlier book is perhaps largely due to the author's skill in appealing to the feelings and reminiscences of the average man, who unconsciously exclaims to himself, "Why, how true that is; I've had just such an experience myself!"

Ferdinand Brunetière's "Manual of the History of French Literature," translated by Paul Derechef, and Dean Farrar's "Great Books," treating of Dante, Milton, Shakespeare, Bunyan, Imitation of Christ, will be published Oct. 17 by Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

The Lathrop Publishing Company announces that Morgan Sidney's "A Little Maid of Concordtown," and Ethridge S. Brook's "True Story of Benjamin Franklin," have gone into second editions.

Simultaneously with Nisbet & Co. of London, Dana Estes & Co. of Boston have just published "John Ruskin, Social Reformer," by J. A. Hobson. This Boston house announces that "Captain January," by Laura E. Richards, sells at 15,000 a year, and has already passed the 105,000 mark; "The Valley Path," by Will Allen Dromgoole, published in April, has already passed 3,000.

T. Y. Crowell & Co. have just published "The Land of the Pigmies," by Capt. Guy Burrows. The author, who is Captain Commandant in the service of the Congo Free State, spent many months in the hitherto unexplored regions now known as the district of the Upper Uelle, between the M'Booner and the Aruwimi Rivers. Henry M. Stanley has written an introduction to the book.

Maynard, Merrill & Co. announce that the War Department has ordered 100 copies of "The Army of the United States," by Gen. Theo. F. Rodenbough and Major William L. Haskins, with an introduction by Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles. The same house announces that a fifth edition of 20,000 copies has just been printed of "The Young American," by Dr. Harry Pratt Judson of Chicago University.

A tastily gotten up portfolio entitled "Our Heroes of the Spanish-American War" has just been published by the Central Bureau of Engraving. The portfolio is of dark blue bristol board, stamped with gold letters and a gold design. Within are sixteen half-tone sheets bearing portraits of naval and army officers and civilians who have been particularly prominent in the late war.

In next week's Literature, W. Roberts will contribute the article "Among My Books," and will write on the morality of book collecting. A. T. Story has contributed an article entitled "A Walk with an Immortal."

The Brothers of the Book announce a volume of verse by Claude Fayette Bragdon, entitled "The Golden Person in the Heart," being in part metrical renderings from the Upanishads and other sacred books of the East, to which are added a number of shorter poems, some of which have already been printed in the now defunct Chap-Book. The edition, which will be beautifully printed on English hand-made paper, with deckled edges, will consist of 350 numbered copies only, and will be ready before the end of the month.

"With Bought Swords; a Tale of a Spanish-American Republic," by Harry Fowler, is announced by M. F. Mansfield Company. A volume of bizarre stories is also presented by this house; it is entitled "A Sea of Love," and is by Walter Phelps Dodge, author of "A Strong Man Armed." Mr. Dodge was formerly Secretary to the American Legation at Athens, where he published "Three Greek Tales." He was also the author, it will be recalled, of "The Life of Piers Gaveston."

Miss Eleanor Talbot Kinkead, whose short stories of the South, "Young Greer of Kentucky" and "'Gainst Wind and Tide," have already given her a good position in the literary world, has just finished a tale of Lexington life, entitled "Florida Alexander," which will shortly be published by A. C. McClurg & Co. This firm will also bring out shortly a new book for boys, entitled "General Nelson's Scout"; it deals with the opening days of the rebellion in Kentucky. The author, Byron A. Dunn, was one of the patriotic Kentuckians who risked everything to save his State to the Union. There is, too, a new book by Mrs. Elizabeth Wormeley Latimer of Baltimore, who wrote a series some time ago, entitled "Nineteenth Century Histories," which is called "My Scrapbook of the French Revolution"; it is filled with exciting and thrilling reminiscences of those stirring times, generally from the accounts of eye witnesses.

Under the title of "As Told by the Typewriter Girl," E. R. Herrick & Co. will present a volume by Miss Mabel Clare Ervin, which includes that lady's Sunday stories in The Chicago Chronicle. They are humorous in character and vividly describe such incidents as would naturally occur in the every-day life of a girl bachelor. This firm also announces a book by a curious title by Grace Duffy Boylan, which consists of a collection of poems, sketches, and short stories, and is called "If Tam o'Shanter'd Had a Wheel." A collection of humorous sketches by Tom Hall, entitled "The Little Lady, Some Other People, and Myself," will be published shortly by this house.

"The Unexpected Christ," a series of evangelistic sermons, by Louis Albert Banks, D. D., author of "Christ and His Friends" and "The Fisherman and His Friends," is announced by Wilbur B. Ketchen.

Freithnought, publishers, will print, about Dec. 1, a new "presentation" edition of "The Age of Reason from Its Discovery." It will have a Paine chronology and exhaustive preface, with notes on new matter and renderings of Paine, and will contain the only account written by himself of his "Arrestation" in Paris. New plates from new type, fine paper, and appropriate binding will form features of this edition.

The Macmillan Company will present Oct. 19, F. Marion Crawford's "Ave Roma Immortalis," which is an elaborately illustrated book of Roman civilization, and, besides being valuable as a reference book, will prove an interesting introduction to the author's Italian novels.

The Lippincotts have issued the Marie Corelli Birthday Book, in which each day of the year has its allotted space and a sentiment from Miss Corelli's well-known novels. The same publishers, inspired by the eager demand for "The True George Washington," announce "The True Benjamin Franklin," of which a large advanced edition has already been ordered. The same house announces the timely and telling volume by Merewether called "A Tour Through the Famine Districts of India," and Capt. Charles King (now General) has again taken the field of juvenile fiction, and his new story book, "From School to Battlefield," will shortly appear.

"The War Revenue Law of 1898," by John M. Gould, joint editor of "Notes on the United States Revised Statutes," and of Gould and Tucker on "The Income Tax," and Edward H. Savary of the Boston bar, has been published by Little, Brown & Co. of Boston. The volumes includes notes on decisions and rulings, and comparisons, with parallel sections of former revenue laws, and the decisions upon them.

T. Y. Crowell & Co. will add to their What Is Worth While Series "Don't Worry," by Theodore Seward. Out of the suggestions embodied in this little book, which was first privately printed by Mr. Seward, grew the Don't Worry movement, which is doing such a beneficent work in helping people to bear the inevitable cares of modern existence.

"Bird Gods," by Charles de Kay, already described in these columns, will be published Oct. 26 by A. S. Barnes & Co. The same house announces that "Legends of the Rhine," "Annals of Switzerland," and "An American Cruiser in the East" have gone into second editions. John D. Ford, Fleet Engineer, the author of the last-named book, is at present attached to the Baltimore at Manila. The Baltimore was ordered by the authorities at Washington to Tien-Tsin, China, to protect American interests there, but the Boston was sent in its stead. Mr. Ford has prepared for the new edition of his book an account of the battle in Manila Bay when the Spanish squadron was destroyed, and also the story of the later land battle on the shore between Cavite and Manila.

Amateur prestidigitateurs will be interested to know that Nevil Monroe Hopkins's "Twentieth Century Magic" will be published by George Routledge & Sons Oct. 20. The volume will include practical directions for installation of secret electrical wires, mechanical cords, and the magical use of chemical substances, illusions, disappearances, exchanges, &c.

"The House of the Hidden Treasure," Maxwell Gray's new novel, published by D. Appleton & Co., has gone into its second edition. The scene is laid for the most part in England, and the story opens in the sixties. In speaking of it, The London Spectator says: "'The Silence of Dean Maitland' was a very popular novel, and we cannot see why 'The House of Hidden Treasure' should not rival the success of its forerunner." Other books of this house that have recently gone into new editions are "The Terror," "Evelyn Innis," and "Kronstadt."

E. P. Dutton & Co. announce that they will publish shortly "Under the Laburnams," by Emma Marshall; "Nic Redel," by George Manville Fenn, and "Grayling Towers," by L. T. Meade, all books for children. Dorothy Quigley, the author of "Success Is for You," &c., is writing a story for children, to be published by the Duttons. "Navy Blue," a story of life at the Naval Academy in Annapolis, has gone into its third edition.

The Century Company will publish early in November a book by Robert T. Hill, which has already been announced in these columns, entitled "Cuba and Puerto Rico, with the Other Islands of the West Indies." The author is an expert of the United States Geological Survey, and he has made many trips to the West Indies in association with Prof. Alexander Agassiz. The book treats of the climatic conditions, geological structure, products of the soil, and the people It will be a useful book, as well as an entertaining one, to those who may contemplate a journey to the late Spanish West Indies for any reason. Included in the volume of 500 pages will be 250 illustrations in half-tone from photographs and drawings.

The extraordinary popularity of Cassell's "Little Folks in England" and the growing demand for it in this country have induced the publishers to issue an American edition, the initial number of which will appear in November.

Jane Barlow will present a continuation of her "Irish Idylls," in a new volume shortly to be presented by Dodd, Mead & Co. It is entitled "A Creel of Irish Stories." It will be recalled that Miss Barlow is also the author of "Bogland Studies," "Kerrigan's Quality," and "Strangers at Lisconnel," presented by the same house.

Harper & Brothers will publish, Oct. 18, Volume I., New Series, of Harper's Round Table, and "How to Get Strong and How to Stay So," by William Blaikie, with numerous portraits. This book was presented in a less pretentious form in 1879, and was at once recognized as an invaluable guide to vigor and sound health. Not the least interesting pictures of the new edition are two photographic portraits of a pupil, one taken in 1879 and the other after four years of systematic exercise, in 1883. On the same date will also be presented S. R. Crockett's novel, "The Red Axe," and a little later in the month "The Associate Hermits," by Frank R. Stockton, which has been running as a serial in Harper's Weekly.

"A History of the People of the Netherlands," by Petrus Johannes Blok, translated by Oscar A. Bierstadt and Ruth Putnam, will have its first part presented Oct. 20 from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons. There will also be published on the same date "Saladin and the Fight for the Holy Land," by Stanley Lane-Poole, author of "The Moors in Spain"; this is in the Heroes of Nations Series, as is "Philip Melanchthon, 1497-1560, the Protestant Preceptor of Germany," by William Richard, D. D. Other books which will appear on the same date are "The Life of Henry Bradley Plant," founder and President of the Plant system of railroads and steamships, and also of the Southern Express Company, by G. Hutchinson Smyth, D. D.; "Alfred Tennyson: His Home, His Friends, and His Work," by Elizabeth Luther Cary, and "Catering for Two," by Alice L. James. The Putnams publish to-day "The Book of the Master; or, The Egyptian Doctrine of the Light Born of the Virgin Mother," by W. Marshan Adams, formerly Fellow of New College, Oxford, author of "The House of the Hidden Places; a Clue to the Creed of Early Egypt from Egyptian Sources"; "Where Ghosts Walk," being the haunts of familiar characters in history and literature, by Marion Harland; "Little Journeys to the Homes of American Statesmen," by Elbert Hubbard.

Copeland & Day of Boston announce for early publication "By the Way," by William F. Apthorp; "Literary Lightings," by Richard Burton; "The Man Who Worked for Collister, and Other Stories," by Mary Tracy Earle; "On the Birds' Highway," by Reginald Heber Howe, Jr., and "Doomsday," by Crabtree Hemenway.

The authorized edition of Edmond Rostand's "Cyrano de Bergerac" is offered by R. H. Russell. This translation has been made under the immediate supervision of the author by his sister-in-law, Gladys Thomas, assisted by Mary F. Guillemard.